The Chicago Daily Tribune.

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SPAIN WILL NOT PAY

Semi-Official Announcement That Indemnity Demands Are to Be Resisted.

APPEALS TO ALL EUROPE.

Premier Sagasta Wants an International Court of Inquiry on the Maine.

PLAYS FOR FURTHER DELAY.

Austria and Italy Appear to Be Helping on the Schemes of the Spaniards.

THEY ARE FACING NATIONAL RUIN.

Madrid, March 17.—The following semi-official note was issued here today:

"The report of the Spanish commission on the Maine is not yet known, but the statement of several technical officers who have made a close examination of the scene of the disaster shows it to be indisputably due to an internal accident. American assertions to the contrary are, therefore, deplored in official quarters as tending to mislead public opinion and render the situation still more difficult from the standpoint of maintaining friendly relations between the two countries.

"It may be regarded as certain that should the American technical commission present a report declaring the disaster to be due to an external explosion the public here will refuse to accept such a finding, and any demand for an indemnity based thereon will be indignantly repelled by Spain."

SPAIN MAY REJECT INDEMNITY.

Furthermore, It Is Reported, It Has Been Made Clear That Intervention May Lead to War.

Washington, D. C., March 17.—The semi-official statement that was given out at Madrid, advancing the government view that demand for indemnity, based on Spanish responsibility for the explosion, would be indignantly repelled by Spain, attracted much interest in official circles. There has been little doubt for some time that Spain was preparing for the contingency of an adverse report by the American court of inquiry, and to that end was preparing to anticipate and offset it by making clear the government's policy of standing by the report of the Spanish commission.

The report of the latter body was due in Madrid yesterday, and while its conclusions are not officially known it is a foregone conclusion that it will find that the Maine disaster was due to accident resulting from an internal explosion. This was foreshadowed in the advance utterances of Captain Peral, head of the Spanish commission, who stated publicly several days ago that the theory of external explosion was untenable.

Along with the semi-official statement from Madrid that a demand for indemnity will be indignantly repelled is the further statement from reliable sources that Spain has made it clear to the authorities here that intervention may lead to war.

The prospects of such intervention appear to be seriously entertained by Spain and strong efforts have been made to avert it by showing that the condition of the reconcentrados did not warrant the step and also that it would threaten to end all prospects of further pacific negotiations.

Both governments have been sounding each other on the activity of the other in searching for ships, but there has been little ground for objection on either side, as both have been in the same markets. The administration explains its buying of ships on the ground that Spain's attitude has been so menacing as naturally to call for an augmented navy, while Spain takes the same view that the activity in the United States requires suitable preparations by the Spanish navy.

SPAIN APPEALS TO ALL EUROPE.

Asks an International Court to Pass Upon the Question of the Maine's Destruction.

[SPECIAL CABLE BY JAMES CREELMAN.]

London, March 17.—[Copyright, 1898, by W. R. Hearst.]—Spain has appealed to Europe; there can be no doubt about that now. As soon as the American naval court of inquiry on the Maine disaster makes its report a combination of European powers, led by Austria, Italy, and Germany, with Italy ostensibly taking the initiative, will propose a settlement of the question by an international court of inquiry. Spanish diplomats throughout Europe have been at work on this scheme for at least two weeks.

It is clear that Spain, knowing the real cause of the destruction of the Maine, also knew what the report of the American naval court would be. Diplomatic messengers have been hurrying between Berlin, Vienna, and Rome on this business, and as Premier Rudini tacitly admitted to your correspondent the program is now complete. Full confirmation is to be found in an interview with Sagasta telegraphed by a correspondent in Madrid.

It is believed generally on the continent that McKinley cannot decline the proposed international court without seriously prejudicing the moral position of the United States.

England Not a Party.

I am satisfied from what I have heard in London that Great Britain has not, up to this time, indicated her willingness to take part in this attempt to embarrass the United States.

The whole scheme has been engineered by the Emperor of Austria, at the suggestion of Spain. Not only is Franz Josef an uncle of the Spanish Queen Regent but his attitude toward the American government for the last few years has been one of exceeding bitterness, intensified by the McKinley tariff legislation. The last time Spain attempted to form a European combination against America was a year and a half go, when the Austrian Minister at Madrid, acting under direct orders from the Emperor, spent two months getting the representatives of the great powers at Madrid to consider a proposed identical note to be sent by combined Europe to President Cleveland, warning him of the danger of interference between Spain and Cuba.

This conspiracy was smashed beyond all hope of resurrection by Taylor, the American Minister. The Austrian Emperor was chagrined at the failure. This time he seems to have succeeded in persuading other nations to join in the plot to put the United States in a false position. It would be almost impossible to get a court of European experts which would not be strongly European and anti-republican in sentiment. But this is Spain's last chance. Her Minister of Finance admits the terrible condition of her treasury. She is in no position to go to war, and in spite of what hot-headed Spanish leaders may say, the Spanish government is eager to avoid a conflict.

The report of the American naval court will, if it proves to be what Spain anticipates, give America the right to act aggressively. Sagasta sees this clearly, and the plan for an international court is intended to delay the crisis until the rainy season in Cuba. It is quite certain that Sagasta has, through Austria, persuaded several of the European powers that an international inquiry is the only practicable peace measure which can be formulated.

Anxiety at Madrid.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

Madrid, March 17.—[Copyright, 1898, by W. R. Hearst.]—Madrid is now quite excited. The Ministers sat up late last night with Sagasta disusing the situation. I saw Sagasta today. He looked ill and are-worn. He said:

"I see no objection to an international committee of experts making a new inquiry into the Maine disaster. They would be able to approach the subject with minds more prepared to give due weight to the evidence than either Spanish or American committees of investigation. Jurists recognize the influence, even unintentional, of mental predispositions which the fair-minded do not overlook."

Señor Gullon said: "I should rejoice at an investigation of the Maine disaster by an international committee of competent men. I believe the resources of peace are not yet exhausted."

Manuel Llaguno, Governor of the Bank of Spain, submitted that he knew little of the political situation except as it affects finance. Looking at the question from this standpoint, he said: "We have to pay today 35 pesetas and 50 centimos for £1. This means ruin to our commerce, and as we are much dependent upon outside nations, war could hardly devastate us more than this terrible rate of exchange."

Just before the British embassy closed I called upon Mr. Barclay, the Chargé d'Affaires. He said that the report to the effect that the English Ambassador at Madrid was playing the rôle of grand pacificator between Spain and the Utnied States was ridiculous, as Sir Henry Drummond Wolff has been ill in London for the last four months.

Admiral Bermejo, the Minister of Marine, has wired the commander of the torpedo flotilla at the Canaries not to proceed to Havana.

ITALY MAY SELL WARSHIPS.

Both Spain and the United States Said to Be Negotiating for Ironclads.

[SPECIAL CABLE BY LUIGI FERRARI.]

Rome, March 17.—[Copyright, 1898, by W. R. Hearst.]—The Spanish government, having asked permission of Italy to be allowed to purchase three new Italian cruisers, Admiral Brin, Minister of Marine, made no reply except that he would submit the question to the Council of Ministers. I visited today the Chief of the Department of Naval Works of Italy, who informed me that Spain, the United States, Argentina, and Brazil had all asked for permission to buy the new cruisers Varese, Garibaldi, and Carlo Alberto. He said that the Minister of Marine was disposed to make the sale, because in ten months Italy would have three new vessels more perfectly built and capable of twenty-four instead of eighteen miles. Admiral Brin, however, could make no decision. It is said here that Visconti Velosta, Minister of Foreign Affairs, is absolutely opposed to any sale whatever of Italian vessels.

Brownson's Mission Abroad.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

London, March 17.—[Copyright, 1898, by the Press Publishing Company, New York World.]—Commander Brownson, special commissioner from the United States government for the purchase of warships and material in Europe, arrived in London last night by the St. Paul. He was seen this morning at the United States Embassy by your correspondent. He said: "My plans are quite unsettled. I may leave London in twenty-four hours or I may not. I can't say whether I am going to the English shipyards or abroad until I receive instructions.

Lieutenant Colwell said: "I hoist the United States flag on the Amazonas at Gravesend tomorrow morning at 11 o'clock. I have not a complete crew yet, but have enough officers and men to hold it until a crew arrives. We shall then await orders from the Navy department as to future movements."

"Has anything further been done about acquiring the O'Higgins?"

"Well, that is a question I don't feel at liberty to say anything about."

"Is it true your are also after two Argentine cruisers?"

"We may be."

Subsequent inquiries in reliable quarters elicited the information that the offer made by the United States for the O'Higgins was the extreme outlay by Chile with 20 per cent added. The Chilean Naval commission has declined this offer, and I learn that even if the difficulty about the Argentine cruisers be surmounted Chile will insist on getting something more than 20 per cent as her bargain. The O'Higgins is really a magnificent cruiser, with every latest improvement in machinery, armament, and armor.

Purchase Said to Be Made.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

London, March 17.—A special dispatch from Rome says the Italian government has sold the armored cruiser Varese to Spain.

The Varese is of steel, has 6,840 tons displacement, is 328 feet long, and has 59 feet 8 inches beam. The maximum draft is 24 feet. It is driven by two propellers, has 13,000 indicated horsepower, and is estimated to steam twenty knots an hour. The cruiser has an armored belt of six inches of Harveyized steel.

According to a special dispatch from Sunderland the United States government has purchased a torpedo boat destroyer from a shipbuilder named Doxford.

Republican primaries will be held today in all the wards between the hours of 1 and 7 p. m. Every citizen who has, as a rule, supported the Republican ticket is entitled to vote at them. On the result of the primaries depends the character of the Aldermanic nominees.

LIBERTY OR DEATH.

Cuban Junta Gives a Final and Official Statement.

WILL NOT YIELD A POINT.

Nothing Short of Absolute Independence Will Satisfy.

WILL FIGHT WHOLE WORLD.

"We will not accept, we will not even discuss, the proposals of autonomy.

"If American bayonets are arrayed against us in our struggle for freedom and in aid of the Spanish monarchy we will fight on, sadly but determined, and let history judge whether the vanquished had not a purer ideal of free institutions than the victors."—T. Estrada Palma, for the Cuban Junta.

New York, March 17.—The following proclamation to the people of the United States was issued by T. Estrada Palma at the office of the Cuban Junta tonight:

"To the American People: The frequency with which there has lately appeared in the public press suggestions made by malicious or misinformed individuals that Cuba would accept or could be forced to accept autonomy, or anything short of independence, has impelled us to make a definite and final statement on this subject.

"Independence or Death" the Motto.

"From the first our motto has been 'Independence or Death.' We are how more firmly than ever determined to carry out our program. As we will not accept, we will not even discuss the proposals of autonomy. After three years of the most sanguinary, barbarous, and uncivilized warfare of modern times, carried on by Spain, we are stronger than ever. It is for us to say what will satisfy us, not for others. Our ideals and our national honor we can confide to the keeping of ourselves alone.

"I cannot think that the American people have forgotten the principle laid down in their own declaration of independence, nor can I believe that any true American can be found who would advise us to forsake the ideal republican government for the monarchical even in its most liberal form.

Autonomy Only by Force of Arms.

"There is no way to compel the Cubans to accept autonomy except by force of arms.

"We have fought three years, not against Spain alone, but against the whole world. Not a helping hand was extended to us, no country gave us equal rights with Spain. The right to arm our people by purchasing weapons in this country and transporting them to Cuba is admitted, but although engaged in lawful traffic we had to run the blockade to get from these shores and again run the gantlet in Cuba. Our ships and cargoes were seized, subjected to delay, but invariably restored by the slow and costly process of the law. Nevertheless, we never faltered. We always appreciated the fact that the sympathy of the American people was with us. Spain has proved impotent to compel us by force to accept autonomy. She now desires the aid of the United States to compel us to accept.

"I cannot believe that the American people would ever lend itself to the most treacherous and blood-stained monarchy of history for such a purpose. Should such prove to be the case, however, I declare, in the name of the Cuban people in arms, that force alone can compel our submission. We, who have seen hundreds of thousands of our race and families exterminated by slow starvation by a cowardly decree of the most inhuman commander of sanguinary Spain, will fight against anything but independence, no matter who opposes us.

Appeals to American People.

"If, unfortunately, this incredible proposal be carried into effect and American bayonets are arrayed against us in our struggle for freedom in aid of the Spanish monarchy, we will fight on, sadly but determined, and let history judge whether the vanquished had not a purer ideal of free institutions than the victors. In such case we will be exterminated, but future generations will again take up our flag and our aspirations, and Cuba will yet be free. Nor will we ever agree to a truce until our independence is established. We will continue to fight as did the Americans under Jackson at the battle of New Orleans, even after the treaty of peace is signed, if it should be necessary.

"The Cubans cannot be convinced that the United States will ever try to force us to remain under the Spanish flag, but I have deemed it my duty to appeal to the generosity, the sympathy, and the patriotism of the American people to the end that they may understand the justice and firmness of our demand for complete independence.

"TOMAS ESTRADA PALMA."

OFFER TO BUY THEIR FREEDOM.

Insurgents Write a Letter Previous to Maine Explosion Offering Terms to Spanish Authorities.

[Dispatch sent from the headquarters of the republican government before the blowing up of the Maine. Has been on its way through the Spanish lines and reached Key West yesterday.]

[SPECIAL CABLE BY G. C. MUSGROVE.]

Camaguey, Cuba, Feb. 10, via Key West, Fla., March 17.—[Copyright, 1898, by W. R. Hearst.]—Anxious to bring to a close the strife that is costing both sides so dearly, but with a determination to accept nothing short of absolute independence from Spain, the President of the Cuban government is willing to make a compromise that deserves the careful consideration both from the Spanish government and the administration of the United States.

The formal offer of the Cuban Republic is as follows:

"We wish to state to all whom it may concern that this government of the Republic of Cuba is willing to pay an indemnity to Spain, the number of millions to be afterward determined, in return for the immediate and absolute independence of our island. This indemnity we offer as a means of ending further effusion of blood on both sides and a greater ruin to our country; but the amount that we can offer in the future cannot be the same as we offer today, for each week that passes diminishes the power of Spain and brings nearer the day when no such sacrifice will be necessary on our part.

"BARTOLOME MASO,
"President of the Republic.
"ANDRES DE LA TOREY,
"Secretary of Exterior."

Unrecognized among nations, the officials of the Cuban Republic can only treat through the press, and they state their willingness to pay Spain an indemnity to purchase by money the independence which they must otherwise win by force of arms at a great cost of life both to Cuba and Spain.

The offer can be by no means taken as a sign of their weakening. They are simply desirous to rescue their island from absolute ruin and to end the starvation of innocent women and children, which is fast depopulating the Pearl of the Antilles. Prolongation of war will not only further cripple the strained resources of Spain, but it will also finish the devastation of the country so nearly destroyed by General Weyler.

Amount Is Not Named.

The amount of the indemnity they cannot state; it must depend on the negotiations and the time elapsing before the proposal is accepted, should Spain eventually decide upon that course. Any fair sum, however, they will willingly pay. Spanish property will be respected.

Judging by the determined attitude of all the leaders as shown in their statements, their absolute rejection of autonomy, and the steadfast upholding of the motto, "Independence or death," subscribed to by every Cuban officer of importance in the island and received with acclamation by the troops when read to them, it is obvious that there is no chance of Spain subduing the insurgents. By rejecting this proposal she may bitterly realize later the truth of the homely aphorism, "Half a loaf is better than no bread."

Señor Sagasta and General Blanco will naturally be adverse to cutting Cuba loose during their régime and thus acknowledging a measure of defeat, but for this they will be free from blame. It was the party that openly repudiated the Zanjou treaty, and who have since so stubbornly refused reform and lost Cuba to Spain, though it must be admitted that the adoption of the Abarsuza decrees by Sagasta's Liberal ministry in 1835 brought matters to a crisis and precipitated the present rebellion.

BLAME FOR THE FIRE

Ayer Building Said to Have Been Badly Constructed.

IS TO BE INVESTIGATED.

Lack of Provisions for the Escape of the Occupants.

THREE MORE BODIES FOUND.

Grief for the victims of the Ayer Building fire and sympathy with their relatives were coupled yesterday throughout the city with a feeling of indignation that the lives of 200 persons were permitted to be imperiled in a building which proved to be no less than a fire and death trap. This question is on every tongue: How was it possible for fire to make such rapid progress in a building constructed on a so-called slow combustion plan that, throughout the seven stories of the structure, the conditions of human life were gone within ten minutes' time?

There has arisen a general demand that the laws which are designed to prevent such catastrophes shall be enfored, and thought is given to the problem of ridding the city of the elements of danger thus disclosed.

First steps toward authoritative inquiry into causes and responsibility for the fire were taken when Deputy Coroner Edward J. Williams impaneled a jury at Rolston's undertaking rooms to hold an inquest over the remains of the victims. The inquiry was postponed until Wednesday, March 23, to enable the firemen to make a thorough search of the ruins for more bodies.

The inquiry will be thorough, according to Coroner Berz, and it is intimated that testimony will be heard as to the character of the Ayer Building. It is said that whatever evidence of negligence—official or otherwise—is disclosed will be laid before the grand jury. The Coroner's jury is composed of the following:

L. P. Boyd,	Michael Lawler,
Clark Saunders,	Henry Mellas,
George Clark,	Ed W. Smith.

Building Faultily Constructed.

Assistant Building Commissioner O'Shea found out yesterday that the building was faultily constructed, and that if it had been properly built it would not have fallen until fire had burned through the girders. He declared the columns stood independently, and that there was no continuous tie between the front and rear walls. The architect takes issue with this criticism, but the condition of the ruins appears to sustain Mr. O'Shea's position. The lack of proper means of exit was also severely spoken of by the Building Commissioner, especially the want of a fire escape on the Wabash avenue side of the building.

In the inquiry that is to follow and in the effort to fix responsibility, the following persons will no doubt appear and throw all possible light on the subject:

Michael Bailey, Commisisoner of Buildings at the time the structure was erected.

James McAndrews, present Building Commissioner.

Timothy O'Shea, present Assistant Building Commissioner.

L. G. Hallberg, architect for the Ayer Building.

J. B. Allen & Co., carpentry contractor for building.

Clark, Raffen & Co., iron contractors for the building.

Fire Escape Inspector, whose duty it is to enforce the fire escape law of Illinois.

Building Inspectors, who were in charge of the erection of the structure.

Tenants and agents of the building.

The horror of the fire was not lessened as the day wore on. Within the twelve hours that firemen worked for recovery of bodies but three were taken out to be placed alongside the three that were carried from the scene on Wednesday. The great heaps of débris and the masses of smoke that arose from the ruins prevented any comprehensive search, but better progress will be made today.

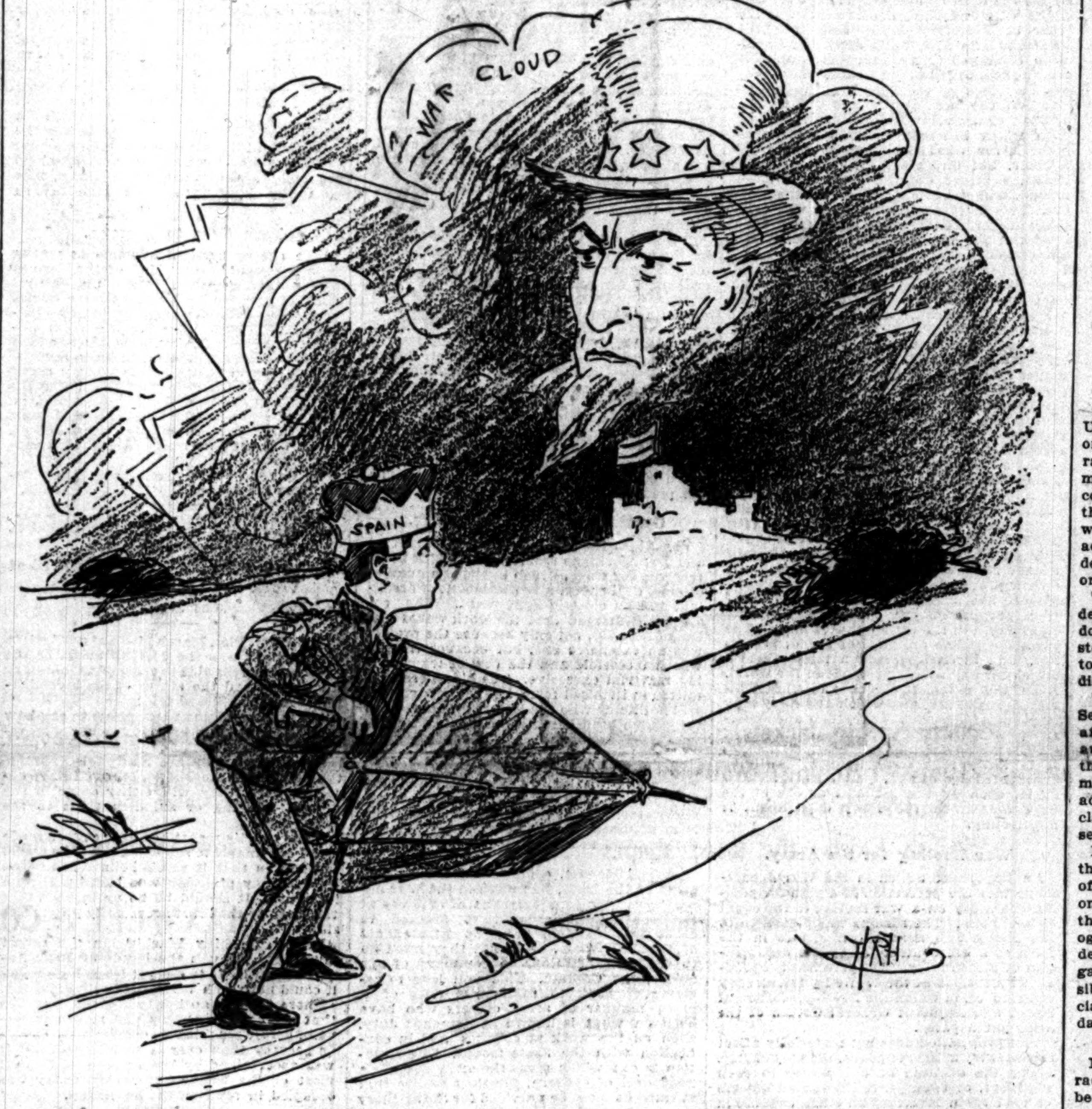
Bodies Recovered.

Following is a complete list of the dead discovered thus far, including the three listed yesterday as dead:

BINZ, EDWARD, 2924 Prairie avenue, cashier for Sweet, Wallach & Co.; leaped from sixth story window and was instantly killed.

CLARK, SAMUEL A., 724 Western avenue, book-

(Continued on seventh page.)



"PERHAPS IT AIN'T GOING TO RAIN MUCH, ANYHOW!"

READY TO DECLARE CUBA FREE.

President McKinley Said to Have Determined on the Final Step in the Imbroglio with Spain, Whatever the Issue.

WILL BE NO COMPROMISE ON A FINANCIAL BASIS.

Stock-Jobbing Politicians Not to Be Considered by the Administration in the Solution of the Problem That Agitates the Nation.

BOARD OF INQUIRY'S REPORT EXPECTED ON MONDAY.

Crucial Preliminaries to the Final Action Will Probably Be Decided On at a Meeting of the Cabinet to Be Held in Washington Today.

PROCTOR'S SPEECH SUPPOSED TO BE OFFICIAL UTTERANCE.

Senator Proctor, speaking for the administration, says the correspondents' accounts of suffering, degradation, and death are not overdrawn. He says 200,000 Cubans have been starved to death in what are virtually Spanish prisons, that autonomy is a failure, and that the Cubans are capable of self-government.

It is semi-officially stated at Madrid that Spain will refuse to pay an indemnity in the Maine affair.

The Cuban Junta in a proclamation declares it will not accept nor discuss the proposals of autonomy. Its motto is "Independence or death."

Heavy warships are detached from the fleet at Key West and sent to Hampton Roads to form a north Atlantic flying squadron.

Plans are perfected for placing the army on an immediate war footing.

A report from the Maine Board of Inquiry is said to be on the way to Washington.

Spain has appealed to all Europe for its influence in securing an international court of inquiry.

The Governor of the Bank of Spain admits that the country is on the verge of ruin.

Governor General Blanco expresses the belief that hostilities will soon begin.

Honore Laine, the correspondent, claims to know that Weyler had mines placed in Havana aarbor.

Washington, D. C., March 17.—[Special.]—Unless all signs fail the coming week is to be one which will make history for this country rather rapidly. The events which will do much to decide the relations between this country and Spain are likely to begin with the meeting of the Cabinet tomorrow, as the word has gone forth among the President's advisers that action may be taken which will decide the preliminary questions of peace or war.

The general impression is that the President has finally made up his mind to throw down the whole horde of mercenaries and stock-jobbing politicians who have sought to influence him in the direction of some disgraceful compromise on a money basis.

There is now no doubt of the fact that Senator Proctor's speech in the Senate this afternoon was carefully designed by the authority of the President himself to prepare the public mind for radical action in the immediate future. Several of the President's advisors admitted this fact tonight, and declared that the speech would be taken as a semi-official statement.

Both at the Capitol and in the departments there is a disposition to ignore the report of the board of inquiry for the time being on the ground that it is overshadowed by the apparent purpose of the President to recognize the independence of Cuba without delay. The State department is busily engaged preparing opinions covering all possible phases of the report, which, it is officially announced, is expected here by Monday night.

Depends on Board's Report.

If the board's finding is unexpectedly radical the recognition of independence may be deferred until the demand can be made upon Spain for a satisfactory reparation and apology for the destruction of the Maine. It is quite possible that the board of inquiry may decide positively that the Maine was blown up by outside agencies, but may fail to establish to their satisfaction direct responsibility or even contributory negligence on the part of Spain. The precedent experts at the State department say that one of these two things is a sine qua non to the demand for indemnity, and it is intimated rather strongly that unless the board's report fixes this responsibility beyond question there will be no effort to press this question to an immediate conclusion, because to do so might interfere with the coming recognition of independence, which will be based on the grounds laid down in Senator Proctor's speech.

As the crisis approaches rapidly Spanish pleas for delay are being redoubled. Minister Polo was at the State department yesterday and again today, and it is a significant fact that in spite of his denial of the official character of Ceballos, the propositions now being made by Spain are directly in line with those first suggested last Saturday by the Spanish Reciprocity Commissioner.

The Spanish Minister follows closely on the lines laid down by Ceballos, and offers to give up everything now except actual sovereignty if the United States will assume to force a semblance of autonomy upon the Cuban insurgents. He has made a strong point on the elections to occur toward the end of this month, and it is significant that Senator Proctor referred to these and showed they were to be held only in fortified towns, where Spanish dominion is absolute, and where the elections can only go one way.

Independence Now Inevitable.

It is also noticeable that these final Spanish negotiations do not concern the Maine affair at all, but are solely directed toward securing a delay in the recognition of independence, which the Minister now sees is imminent and almost inevitable.

It is expected that at the Cabinet meeting tomorrow the question will be finally decided whether or not the Spanish pleas for delay will be listened to or whether the policy of recognizing independence shall be carried out immediately. Thus far the report of the board of inquiry has been a hindrance rather than a help to Cuban independence. The President has been fully advised as to the general character of the evidence taken by the board, but until today he was not fully aware of the actual finding, only because it had not been made. The chances are that when the Cabinet meets tomorrow there will be laid before it a telegraphic summary of the finding of the board, so that it will be possible to proceed with a clear understanding of the situation.

As nearly as can be ascertained, the policy of the President after the complications over the Maine are eliminated is to recognize Cuban independence and then to avoid intervention, if such a thing is possible, until next fall. The mere recognition of independence may not provoke Spain to any hostile act, although under the Monroe doctrine it binds this country sooner or later to uphold that independence against Spain or any other European nation.

Policy to Avoid War.

It is said at the Navy department today that the orders sent to the battleships Massachusetts and Texas to leave Admiral Sicard's fleet and go to Hampton Roads are in pursuance of the policy of non-intervention and the avoidance of war so far as it is possible until next fall, when the rainy season will be over and it will be possible to land troops and seize the island without running a fatal race against yellow fever and smallpox. It is understood that the Spanish Minister has informally said that if the United States recognizes independence Spain will not immediately consider it as a hostile act, but will utilize the period before the shutting down of active military operations in making one last despairing effort to subdue the insurgents by force of arms.

The President, it is said, fully recognizes, however, that absolutely no dependence can be placed upon Spanish promises at this time, as they have been extorted only by a show of force, and were steadily refused when only diplomatic methods were involved.

The possibility of recognizing independence now and postponing hostilities until fall has been seriously canvassed in the War and Navy departments. Several of the preparations for war now going on are largely dependent upon the question of time, and the reorganization of the army and the authorization of twelve new torpedo boats agreed upon in the House committees today necessarily involve some months of preparation.

The sending of the two battleships northward to join the cruisers and a gunboat or two is supposed to be in harmony of the policy of strengthening the line of defense all along the coast during the summer months in anticipation of sudden breaking out of war, leaving a reduced fleet at the Tortugas to watch the Spanish mobilization in Cuba, but only to act in case of an actual hostile movement on the part of Spain.

Opinions differ widely as to whether the President will be able to avoid war almost immediately after his recognition of inde-

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BULLETIN OF

The Daily Tribune.

CHICAGO, FRIDAY, MARCH 18, 1898.

Weather for Chicago today: Probably rain.

Sun rises at 6:07; sets at 6:10.

Moon rises at 4:07 a. m.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

Port.	Arrived.	Sailed.
BREM'RH'V'N.	Havre	
GENOA	Saale	Ems.
LONDON		Massachusetts.
LIVERPOOL	Belgenland	
LONDON	Manitoba	
NEW YORK		Nomadic.
NEW YORK		Weimar.
QUEENST'WN		Rhynland.
QUEENST'WN		Germanic.
ROTTERDAM		Rotterdam.
STETTIN	Island	

INDEX OF TODAY'S NEWS AND FEATURES

Pages.

1 Spain Will Not Pay Indemnity.
Proclamation by Cuban Junta.
Ayer Fire to Be Investigated.
Cuba's Independence Near at Hand.

2 Big Battleships Ordered North.
Maine Report Not Yet In.
Blanco Looks for Hostilities.

3 Proctor Tells What He Saw in Cuba.
Bill for Army Reform.

4 Fights at Tattersall's.
St. Patrick's Day Races.
Dahlen Is Elected Captain.

5 Liberal Outlay for Army and Navy.
News of New York.
Chicago Meats for the Navy.

7 Republicans Vote Under New Law.
Nordica in "Die Walkure."
Expel Two Northwestern Students.

8 Illinois Audubon Society Meets.

10 Death of Christian Jevne.
Erin's Hosts of Sons in Line.
Civil Service Law to Be Tested.

12 Democratic Row at Galesburg.
France Seeks Concessions in China.
Board of Control Bill Passes.

Pages.	Pages.
6 Editorial.	9 Markets.
8 Fontenoy Letter.	9 Railroad News.
8 Short Story.	10 Insurance.
8 Local News.	10 Court Record.

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glove sale
ns—new additions—
greatest glove event
f "Trefousse" stamped
to be found in this
gloves, 90c
sewed street
s to 90c
-weight 75c
-button
backs, 75c
choicest styles
on kid gloves,
—durable and
ded for wear—
59c

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ndel's.
specially designed—the
to match costumes.
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2.45 3.75
2.95 4.75
pareil shoe—
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Tribune, Thursday, March 17.
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just such handkerchief
on Wednesday, March 2—
arrow fancy colored bor-
handkerchiefs.
6 for $1.00
our new spring lines of
coats" with special values
ssortments in all grades—
er qualities at equally consistent
$30.
G&Co.

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ashington. Eye glasses, artificial eyes.
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ENRY, scientific optician, 103 Adams.
L.. Tribune Building. 88 Madison-st.
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WAY & CO., 70 Dearborn-st., Chicago
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uliar to man and woman kind.
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CO., J., 106 Franklin-st.
B. & CO., 48 Randolph-st.
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pendence, for it is believed that Spain would prefer to provoke hostilities now when the difficulty of a descent upon Cuba are admitted rather than to give the United States four or five months more in which to prepare and then to swoop down upon the island at a time when the Yankee troops would be reasonably secure from infection.

Significance of Proctor's Speech.

The recognition of the independence of Cuba by President McKinley in the immediate future was distinctly foreshadowed today by the remarkable address made by Senator Proctor. On all sides it is taken for granted that the Vermont Senator speaks by the card, and it is a well established fact that at least the outline and probably the exact text of the speech was submitted to the President and approved by him. Senator Proctor's relations with President McKinley have been so absolutely confidential that his associates in the Senate at once received the speech as an inspired declaration of the policy of the administration, especially intended to prepare the public mind for what the President is about to do.

After the speech was over the Senate was practically adjourned, as the members flocked out into the marble-room to discuss the semi-official declaration of the Cuban policy. They were almost united in recognizing the character of the statement, and the facts submitted by Senator Proctor made the deepest impression.

The Vermont Senator possesses peculiar facilities for such work as was intrusted to him in Cuba. Having been a member of the Cabinet under a previous administration he is able to take the executive view of the situation, while at the same time he possesses the confidence of the other Senators to an extraordinary degree. His speech was clear, comprehensive, and notably dispassionate. He read from carefully prepared manuscript in a cold, dry voice without the slightest attempt to create enthusiasm.

The main points in Senator Proctor's remarkable statement may be summed up in the fact that he made a personal observation of the conditions in Cuba, that he unhesitatingly pronounced autonomy a sham, and that he indicated with positive directness his belief that the Cubans were fitted now for self-government. This latter statement made more impression on the Senate than almost anything else, for members of Congress who have believed in independence but who are opposed to annexation feared all along that in case this country should intervene and drive out the Spaniards it would be necessary for the United States to establish a protectorate over Cuba, or else submit to a series of revolutions very similar to those which distinguished the freeing of Mexico and other Spanish-American countries.

Expresses President's Sentiments.

Therefore Senator Proctor's elaborate explanation of his belief in the ability of the Cubans to govern themselves not only relieved the minds of doubting Senators, but apparently expressed the belief of the President in the feasibility of recognizing independence and then allowing the Cuban Republic to work out its own salvation. Close attention was given to Senator Proctor's explanation that the Cuban people are, on the whole, much better educated than the Spanish residents in Cuba, because the natives of the better classes are educated in this country and in England, while the Spaniards pick up such education as their own country affords.

No speech nor executive document since the beginning of the Cuban agitation has aroused such profound interest in and out of Congress as this speech of Senator Proctor not only because of his intimate relations with the President and his foreshadowing of the administration policy, but also because he is a conservative, cool-headed Yankee, and the fact that he has been aroused to a denunciation of Spanish methods in Cuba will forever silence his associates in the Senate, who have been disposed to say that the newspapers exaggerated the horrors of civil war on the island.

Much stress is laid on the fact to which Senator Proctor referred—that President McKinley last fall declared that Weyler's action in concentrating the poor people in the towns was an outrage on humanity. Senator Proctor showed in his speech, as a result of personal observation, that the zone of cultivation was not extended at all since Blanco took control, but that on the contrary the condition of the concentrados is worse today than it was then. The Senators were also much impressed with his statement that the Spanish residents in Cuba did not want autonomy, because they knew that genuine home rule would inevitably result in the absolute government of the island by the insurgent forces themselves, and, furthermore, that the elections at the end of this month, of which the Spanish Minister has been talking so much, are by law restricted to the fortified towns, where no one can vote except under the eye of the Spanish military forces.

By the time of the hour of adjournment the speech of the Vermont Senator had been generally discussed at both ends of the Capitol, and the universal sentiment was that it indicated in all probability the public recognition of Cuban independence by the President within a short time after the report of the Maine board of inquiry is received.

No Overtures from Spain.

Assistant Secretary Day said tonight there was no truth in the published reports that Spain had offered to withdraw her troops from Cuba provided that the United States took Admiral Sicard's fleet away from Key West. The minute Spanish troops were withdrawn the insurgents would seize the island. What was suggested came direct from the Spanish Minister. He declared that the presence of the Yankee fleet within a day's sail of Cuba had so encouraged the insurgents that they refused to accept the alleged liberal terms of autonomy offered by Spain. Señor Polo declared his solemn belief that autonomy would have resulted in a peaceable settlement of the revolution if it had not been for the threatening attitude of the United States. He proposed that this country should withdraw its fleet until after the elections. The proposition was declined, and the Spanish Minister was told that the President was fully informed of the fact that the elections were to be held only in the fortified towns where there were no actual insurgents, and did not embrace four-fifths of the island where the insurgents were in actual control of the government.

The reply to the Spanish Minister's request, it is said, was diplomatically firm. He was reminded of the fact that the revolution broke out in the spring of 1895, and that since then the United States had kept its warships away from Havana, with a single exception, and that ship had been blown up. He was reminded of the fact that the Montgomery had been withdrawn from Havana as soon as the needs of the board of inquiry were over. He was also reminded of the fact that Spain now had under way to Cuba a flotilla of torpedo boats convoyed by an armed auxiliary cruiser, which could not possibly help in securing free elections.

The Spanish Minister, it is said, had no idea that his suggestions would be followed, even to the extent of detaching two battleships for service with the northern squadron. He was evidently preparing for the admission by Spain of the fact that autonomy was a failure, and was seeking to saddle the blame on the United States. Spain was notified last October that the war must cease. It retorted with a plan of alleged autonomy. The United States kept its ships away from Cuban waters until after the Cubans had rejected the autonomy scheme and proven themselves to be occupying a position where they could not be moved by bribes, threats, or promises. Then, and not until then, did the fleet move southward.

For this reason the President, through the State department, informed Spain that while no warships would be sent to Cuba for the present, the fleet would be maintained near the Tortugas from now on. Señor Polo's "suggestions" were repudiated almost without hesitation, and he was even informed that the loss to Admiral Sicard of the Texas and Massachusetts would be made up by ships from the reserve, European, and South American squadrons. The Spanish Minister's suggestions and the State department's replies were merely moves on the diplomatic chess board, and neither side was deceived as to the other's real intentions.

ARMY STRENGTH BY STATES.

Recapitulation of Troops Organized and Unorganized, but Available for Military Duty.

Washington, D. C., March 17.—In the preparations for putting the army on a fighting basis the organized and unorganized strength of each State is given as follows:

	Organized.	Unorganized, but available for military duty.
Alabama	2,488	165,000
Arkansas	2,020	250,000
California	3,909	214,029
Colorado	1,056	85,000
Connecticut	2,739	108,646
Delaware	458	28,080
Florida	1,134	70,000
Georgia	4,450	264,021
Idaho	508	20,000
Illinois	6,260	750,900
Indiana	2,875	500,000
Iowa	2,470	294,874
Kansas	1,463	100,000
Kentucky	1,371	361,137
Louisiana	2,693	135,000
Maine	1,345	106,942
Maryland	1,725	150,000
Massachusetts	5,156	433,975
Michigan	2,898	260,900
Minnesota	1,894	175,000
Mississippi	1,795	233,480
Missouri	2,349	400,000
Montana	632	31,381
Nebraska	1,158	101,026
Nevada	368	6,200
New Hampshire	1,305	34,000
New Jersey	4,297	385,273
New York	13,894	800,000
North Carolina	1,537	245,000
North Dakota	467	19,937
Ohio	6,004	650,000
Oregon	1,428	59,622
Pennsylvania	8,521	878,394
Rhode Island	1,815	85,000
South Carolina	3,127	177,000
South Dakota	696	55,000
Tennessee	1,696	180,000
Texas	3,023	300,000
Utah	580	35,000
Vermont	743	44,164
Virginia	2,739	364,227
Washington	737	87,879
West Virginia	969	125,000
Wisconsin	2,711	372,152
Wyoming	356	8,000
Arizona	539	20,000
New Mexico	652	35,000
Oklahoma	547	50,000
District of Columbia	1,271	47,000

A recapitulation of this total by arms of service shows as follows:

Generals, 58; officers on the general staff, 916; regimental field and staff officers, 2,420; company officers, 5,802; non-commissioned officers, 20,455; musicians, 4,644; privates, 80,067.

The War department is not in the market as a purchaser of heavy ordnance. It now has more than one hundred splendid breech-loading rifles and mortars lying on skids in the vicinity of the points selected for fortifications. This decision, however, has not prevented the department from buying all the rapid-fire guns obtainable at reasonable rates, and day before yesterday thirty such weapons were bought and soon will be on their way to New York from the Vicker works in England.

PROVIDE FOR A GREATER NAVY.

Preliminary Steps Toward Securing Eighteen New Coast Defense Monitors and Five Revenue Cutters.

Washington, D. C., March 17.—Senator Stewart today gave notice of an amendment he will offer to the naval appropriation bill providing for the construction of eighteen coast defense monitors of the type of Puritan, Monterey, and Terror, and appropriating $1,800,000 with which to begin the work.

The Senate Committee on Commerce today authorized a favorable report on Senator Frye's proposed amendment to the sundry civil appropriation bill providing for the construction of five new revenue cutters.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs has disposed of the question of increases in the vessels of the navy unless there is some change of disposition among the members. The committee by unanimous vote adopted the motion of Representative Foss of Illinois to authorize the construction of six new torpedo boats and six new torpedo boat destroyers, and the provision for this has been incorporated in the naval bill. It is said to be likely that the torpedo boats will cost in the neighborhood of $100,000 each, though it is possible the sum given may exceed that.

WORK ON NATIONAL DEFENSE.

Preparations for Emergencies That Are Being Made at Various Cities in the Country.

The developments of yesterday in the detailed work in various places of preparing the nation for possible conflict are in brief as follows:

MILWAUKEE—State militia being recruited to the full limits in order to be prepared for any emergency.

MONTREAL—Young Canadians and Englishmen express a desire to fight for the United States if there should be war.

BUFFALO—An order has been placed here to fit out all the ships of the navy with telephone signals.

PHILADELPHIA—Work of provisioning the Columbia, Minneapolis, Katahdin, and Miantonomah is being hurried. Recruits are being accepted daily. Old monitors are being rehabilitated. Two hundred and fifty artillerymen passed through the city en route to Fort Delaware. Another detachment will go to Fort Mott tomorrow.

GALVESTON—Railroads have been asked to bid on transportation of troops from Fort Sam Houston to the gulf coast.

CLEVELAND—Order were received at the recruiting office that all recruits for the artillery must be sent direct to Fort Slocum, above Hell Gate, New York, instead of to the Columbus barracks.

JEFFERSON CITY, MO.—Governor Stephens issues a proclamation asking the people of the State to contribute to the Maine monument fund.

PITTSBURG, PA.—The Uniformed Rank Knights of Pythias of Pennsylvania will offer their services to the Secretary of War. They are 30,000 strong and well drilled.

CINCINNATI—General J. Warren Keifer, formerly Speaker of the National House of Representatives, says he does not believe that war can be averted. "Spain realizes that the Spanish monarchy will topple if she shall not embroil herself with some first-rate power, lose Cuba 'honorably,' and cut off the enormous expense necessary in maintaining troops in Cuba. I know the hardships of the Mexican war, but I am ready to defend Old Glory again."

BALTIMORE—The finishing touches are being given to the torpedo boat Rodgers and it will be ready for active service in a few days. The submarine boat Plunger is ready for its official test.

NEW YORK—Orders for the enlistment of 473 new men were received at the marine barracks today from Washington. Details of marines were sent to the cruisers Newark and Richmond at League Island. The United States transport Kelnett sailed for Matanzas with a large cargo of supplies for starving people of Cuba.

FREEPORT, ILL.—The Board of Education expells two high school students charged with mutilating public property. Their offense consisted in painting on the interior walls of the high school building expressions of hostility to Spain.

FORT RILEY.—Battery F left today for the East over the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy to St. Louis, thence via the Big Four and the Chesapeake and Ohio railroads.

ATLANTA.—Company B of the Fifth United States Infantry, stationed at Fort McPherson, near Atlanta, has been ordered by Secretary Long to report at St. Augustine, Fla., by next Wednesday.

Envoy of the Autonomists.

Tampa, Fla., March 17.—[Special.]—Señor Cesar Martinez Hardram, special envoy of the autonomical government of Cuba, sent to the United States to negotiate a commercial treaty between that government and this country, arrived here tonight on the Olivette en route to Washington and will reach there on Saturday.

The New Dining Cars

Upon the Northwestern Limited, the new electric-lighted train for St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Duluth, which leaves Chicago daily at 6:30 p. m., via the Northwestern line, are exceptionally commodious and elegant, and the menu, service, and appointments are unsurpassed.

BIG SHIPS GO NORTH.

New Division for the Atlantic Fleet to Serve as a Flying Squadron.

ORDER IS SIGNIFICANT.

Secretary Long Says the Recent Spanish Protests Did Not Influence Him.

FOR STRATEGIC PURPOSES.

Plans Are Perfected for Placing the Army on an Immediate War Footing.

NOW BUYING ORDNANCE IN EUROPE

Washington, D. C., March 17.—[Special.]—By far the most significant event of the day in the War and Navy departments was the order of Secretary Long detaching the Massachusetts and Texas from the immediate command of Admiral Sicard and ordering them to Hampton Roads, where they will be joined by the Brooklyn, the Columbia, and the Minneapolis and will form a division of the north Atlantic fleet.

No officer has been as yet officially designated for what is known as flag commander, but Captain J. W. Philip of the Texas, a senior Captain of the five ships named, will exercise command for the present. This fleet constitutes what was originally described in these dispatches as a squadron for the protection of our coast, which would probably have occasion to go to Europe, and one of the duties of which was the heading off of the enemy. The fleet has come to be designated as the "Flying Squadron," a name which will doubtless cling to it, although the fact that the slow Texas forms a part of the squadron may make the title something of a misnomer if the name is to imply speed.

This is the most important action which the department has taken since the present excitement. The announcement of the formation of the squadron is coupled with a significant remark of Secretary Long, who explains that the ships are detached from the Sicard fleet "for strategic purposes." He also states that "the withdrawal of the vessels from the fleet at Key West and the assignment of them to a more northern point bears no relation to the protest of the Spanish officials against the assemblage of a large squadron in the vicinity of Cuba—if such a protest has been made."

These five ships will form a squadron of great power. They represent the elements of strength in the United States navy. The vessels combine qualities of speed, protection, and armament, which make them a match for any five ships afloat in the world. Even the much maligned and underestimated Texas is a ship which any navy may be proud of, despite the prejudice and superstition which clings to it as the result of the disasters which have marked its career. It is likely that these five ships will be augmented by others, possibly by smaller ships, such as the Machias or one of the tugs for which the Navy department is negotiating.

War Footing for the Army.

An important action in the War department was the perfection of a plan for placing the army on a war footing in the event of hostilities. The scheme was presented to the House and Senate committees in the form of a bill contemplating the organization of the infantry. The plan was the product of a session at the White House, already referred to, in which the President, General Miles, and Adjutant General Corbin of the army participated.

The proposition does not materially affect the infantry in time of peace, the only change being the addition of one Major to each regiment, or twenty-five additional officers of that rank, involving an extra expense in the way of yearly salary of $87,500. The changes suggested will place the army in a condition suggested by the most modern military systems. In time of peace there would be 1,610 officers and 25,430 men in the army, practically the strength of the personnel today. In time of war it is so arranged that the number of officers would be increased to 2,348 and the number of men to 104,384, divided into 12,000 for cavalry, 16,500 for artillery, and 75,000 for infantry. The proposition meets with much favor by all military men, since it is based on the best principles of most efficient armies.

Ordnance material in large quantities is being bought in Europe for the army. Orders were given some days ago to commercial agents abroad to negotiate for rapid fire guns, mounts, and projectiles. It was found that this type of gun and heavier weapons could not be obtained in this country in time for use, and it is one of the most ominous signs of the day that the War department has taken steps to acquire foreign ordnance without delay. These guns will be of a caliber not uniform with that of American guns, and it will be necessary to buy projectiles and ammunition to supply the immediate needs of European ordnance. Steps have been taken at once, however, to provide shells of the requisite caliber, and the domestic factories are so ample that all the emergencies of the changed condition can readily be met.

There is some apprehension lest the War department be not able to secure possession of these guns before hostilities commence. The officials, therefore, are guarding with great care the extent of their purchases and the sources of supply. Efforts are being made to get the ordnance on shipboard before there is any hindrance to the plans of acquisition.

Search for Ships Continues.

Steps are being taken also to acquire additional ships. The government has not abandoned its purpose of securing the efficient Chilean ship O'Higgins, and support was lent the rumor that the negotiations were successful by the appearance in the State department this morning of the Chilean Minister. Neither he nor the department officials would give a statement of the object of the diplomat's call.

It is likely the Navy department will acquire possession in a few days of the Italian cruiser Carlos Alberto. This is an armored cruisers fitted with five and six inch protection, of 6,500 tons displacement, with engines of 13,500 horse-power, capable of a speed of twenty knots, and with a coal capacity of 1,000 tons. The complement is 500 men. The armament consists of twelve 6-inch, six 4.7-inch, two 3-inch, twelve 2.3-inch, eight 1¼-inch, two machine guns, and four torpedo tubes. This vessel would be an efficient addition to the American service, much more so, experts say, than are the Brazilian cruisers, the purchase of which has commonly been attributed to a desire on the part of this government to frustrate Spanish designs in acquiring possession of these vessels.

Negotiations are also pending for the purchase of the Brazilian torpedo-boat destroyer called the Tupy, now building at Kiel, and one of three ships which are identical in plan. The Navy department is also negotiating for another yacht similar to the Mayflower, which was bought yesterday at a cost of $430,000.

There is a difference of opinion among the departmental authorities as to the value of such ships. It is argued in some quarters that the government would get more for its money in the purchase of torpedo boats or torpedo boat destroyers, and in this connection it is pointed out that such a craft as the Mayflower, while speedy, and armed, does not promise much practical service beyond that of a dispatch boat, which is nothing more than the errand ship of the sea.

Reports are coming in from the naval reserves in regard to the auxiliary ships, such as steamers and tugs, believed to be available for service in time of war. It has been found that the department will have no difficulty in securing ordnance enough for the ships which are pressed into service. They cannot all be equipped with modern guns, the supply of which promises to furnish ordnance for but twelve auxiliary ships of the largest type. The smaller craft will in many cases be fitted out with temporary torpedo tubes, and most of them will carry old smooth bore muzzle loading guns, left over from the war. There are eighty-six nine-inch guns at the Brooklyn navy yard and there are thirty-five thirty-two pounders at the Boston yard. At the same yard there are also seven 100-pounder parrot guns with four mounts. There is also a large quantity of old projectiles, but it is stated that shrapnel and other impromptu shell ammunition could be used with reasonable effect in these old guns.

The question of ordnance and projectiles is one which has given the service a great deal of trouble at this time, and the lack of stores, with the length of time required for manufacturing guns and shells, have compelled the authorities to go abroad in buying material which, did time permit, could better and more economically be acquired at home.

The Brazilian cruisers and many other foreign ships purchased abroad will bring over a double supply of shell, and by the time that is used up the domestic factories will have replenished the stock. The ordnance experts say it is an easy matter to make projectiles according to European caliber.

To Test Submarine Boats.

Naval officers in the New York navy yard will be detailed in a few days to attend the underwater trial of the Holland submarine boat, which is now at Perth Amboy, N. J. This craft will be brought to Washington on the completion of the trial trip, and will serve as a practical illustration of what the builders can do in connection with their proposition to build fifty semi-submarine torpedo boats within three months for the cost of one battleship, an offer made the other day to the Secretary of the Navy by Mr. W. H. Jaques, formerly a naval ordnance expert, and recently commanding officer of the New Jersey naval militia.

The Puritan will be placed in commission on Saturday. Its officers have been ordered to report on board on the 21st inst. The Dolphin, now at the Washington navy yard, will be placed in commission on the 22d, with Commander W. H. Lyon in charge, and Lieutenant W. H. H. Southerland as executive officer. It is expected the Dolphin will join the North Atlantic fleet, although there is some talk of assigning it to the new fleet which will assemble at Hampton Roads, under the present command of Captain Philip.

In addition to the purchases made abroad by the army ordnance office, bids have been invited by General Flagler, army chief of ordnance, for sixty-one disappearing gun carriages. Twenty of these will be for mounting eight-inch guns, sixteen for ten-inch, and twenty-five for twelve-inch. Bids will also be opened on Monday for manufacturing 187 of ten-inch solid shot, 910 of twelve-inch mortar shell, weighing 800 pounds each, and 500 of twelve-inch mortar shells, weighing 1,000 pounds each. There is a very general desire to bid upon these supplies, and the requests for specifications are numerous. There is some doubt whether reasonable prices can always be obtained when bids are opened on such occasions as the present.

Contractors Seek Good Profits.

The $1,000,000 job to be let at Key West and Dry Tortugas resulted in six bids being received for work, which included a number of steel coal sheds, a large amount of dredging, and an electric light plant. The engineers estimated that the work would cost fully $1,000,000, not only because the project was an extensive one, but because the site was inaccessible and the cost of transporting material excessive. The bids were submitted in itemized form, and the department will not know who the lowest bidder is until they have been carefully computed, a work which will not be completed until tomorrow. All the bids are above the engineers' estimate.

Orders in relation to the infantry and cavalry troops have not been issued. As already stated in these dispatches, everything is in readiness for the prompt movement of the regulars now stationed at interior garrisons.

General Merritt, commanding the Department of the East, has advised the War department that four batteries of artillery at Fortress Monroe, ordered to proceed to coast fortifications, have no Lieutenants attached to them, and that they must go to their new stations in command of one officer, the Captain. This will lead to assignment back to regimental duty of a large number of army officers who have been on what is known as detached duty, such as the work at colleges and in connection with the State troops. The situation is one which gives the army officials a good deal of concern, for they realize that subalterns must be provided for the artillery arm. The additionals and the Second Lieutenants who were graduated at West Point last year will undoubtedly be transferred from the cavalry and infantry arms to fill the vacancies in the grade of Lieutenant of artillery, and seven enlisted men will be promoted from the ranks for the same purpose.

Progress in Enlistments.

The department has been notified that the enlistment of 250 of the 1,610 men required for the two new regiments of artillery has been accomplished to date. Enlisted men if infantry and cavalry regiments who formerly served in the artillery will be permitted to transfer if they choose to rejoin the artillery at the sea coast.

Commander C. D. Goodrich, President of the Naval War College at Newport, is still in Washington, where he is engaged on confidential work in connection with the elaborate system of coast line signals which the navy will operate in time of war in conjunction with the lighthouse establishment and the naval militia.

The plan has been explained to the officials of the reserves, and arrangements have been made for the establishment of a line of communication from Maine to Florida, which will be of immense value to vessels in the event of hostilities.

SECURES A FAST TORPEDO BOAT

Negotiations Are Nearly Completed for the Purchase of a Yacht of Unusual Speed.

New York, March 17.—The Navy department in a few days will be in possession of a torpedo boat of the latest and most formidable construction, which is nearly completed. The boat is the property of Charles H. Flint of this city. A few months ago Mr. Flint placed an order with Charles D. Mosher for a steam yacht much larger than most private boats and to possess unusual speed. Subsequently Mr. Flint bargained with the Argentine Republic to let that government have the craft for a torpedo boat. The plans were altered to suit its new mission and work was continued.

Argentina decided latter that it did not want the boat. The boat is to be a twin screw, with two engines of 1,200 horse-power each. It will be 130 feet long, five feet draft, and capable of a speed of thirty-one knots. Its coal capacity will be sufficient to allow it to cross the Atlantic. It will have accommodations for twenty-four men.

SPANISH MINISTER SEES DAY.

It Is Said Pacific Assurances Were Exchanged and a Hopeful View of the Situation Expressed.

Washington, D. C., March 17.—The Spanish Minister called at the State department at 3 o'clock and remained with Judge Day something over an hour. It is understood it developed no new phases, but was a general talk in which pacific assurances were exchanged and a hopeful view of the situation expressed.

Republican primaries will be held today in all the wards between the hours of 1 and 7 p. m. Every citizen who has, as a rule, supported the Republican ticket is entitled to vote at them. On the result of the primaries depends the character of the Aldermanic nominees.

REPORT NOT YET IN.

Maine Board of Inquiry Is Still Holding Sessions.

RUMORS AS TO A VERDICT.

Several Officials Leave Key West for Washington.

MAINTAINING THE SECRECY.

[SPECIAL BY RALPH D. PAINE.]

Key West, Fla., March 17.—Secrecy and mystery fairly smother everything connected with the investigation of the Maine explosion. Further orders were issued yesterday to naval officers to refuse absolutely to answer any questions on the subject or discuss the topic in any way. This prohibition extends to the movements of the much-sought inquiry court and the sending of its report to Washington.

The rumor current that Lieutenant Commander Marix, the Judge Advocate on the board, had gone to Tampa on the Olivette on his way to Washington was without foundation. Commander Marix was on the battleship Iowa all day today with the other members of the court. The court has held at least one session today, but no correspondents were allowed on board the Iowa.

Sessions Not Concluded.

Admiral Sicard has stated positively that the sessions are not finished. Several officers of the Maine went North last night. They may have carried official documents to Washington, but from all that can be learned here I am of the opinion that the report has not left Key West yet and that the investigation is still going on.

The only incident last night that may have had a significance was the sudden order issued to Lieutenant Blow of the Maine, who caught the Tampa boat at the last minute, although he expected to remain here with most of the other officers. He may have carried documents, but this is only guesswork. Several officers of the Maine are still detained here. The reason given them for this is that they may be called before the court again. This seems to indicate that the court's work is unfinished. Those held here include Ship Carpenter Holmes, who was a very important witness in the Havana hearing.

Fern Goes to Havana.

There are no unusual movements among the fleet except the sending of the Fern to Havana this morning. Two unidentified bodies of the Maine's victims were buried today. The coffins were escorted by bluejackets, who also were brought from Havana last night. A simple review was held and there was no public demonstration.

The steamship Comal is unloading about 136 tons of stores and ammunition for the fleet. When the Comal gets away from the dock the Detroit and Nashville will come in to carry projectiles, etc., to the fleet, which will then be ready to sail at a moment's notice.

The torpedo boat Porter arrived here today from the fleet at the Tortugas Islands.

SICARD TALKS OF THE REPORT.

He Declares That the Court Is Still at Work and the Findings Are Not Ready.

Key West, Fla., March 17.—Not until a late hour tonight was the correspondent of the Associated Press able to ascertain from Rear Admiral Sicard the status of the investigation. Admiral Sicard said:

"It is impossible at this stage to say how soon the court will be ready to make its report. The members are continuing their labors. When they are ready to reëxamine the officers of the Maine, whom I have detained here, they will either do so in the federal building or summon them to the Iowa.

"The court's report has not yet been made and I am unable to say when it will be made. The notion that it would be in Washington by Saturday probably was based purely on inference. It should be borne in mind that the work of the court necessarily progresses slowly."

Before reaching Washington the report must pass through the hands of Rear Admiral Sicard. If it did not leave here today it could not reach Washington by Saturday.

There is good authority for the assertion that the court probably will return to Havana before reaching its conclusions. Greater secrecy than ever is maintained, but it was ascertained by the correspondent that most of the time of the court today was occupied in revising the testimony.

HAVANA PEOPLE ARE ALARMED.

They Believe That a Conflict Is Imminent and Many Disquieting Rumors Are Afloat.

[SPECIAL CABLE BY GEO. BRONSON REA.]

Havana, March 17.—[Copyright, 1898, by the Press Publishing Company, New York World.]—For some reason yesterday the Spaniards were much excited and alarmed. There was a vague feeling that a crisis was approaching rapidly. Various sensational reports and rumors were rife. The Laborantes silently chuckled at the success of their baseless inventions and prepared other stories to create still further uneasiness. Parties connected with newspaper dispatch service between Havana and Key West spread the report that the Iowa was under steam headed for Cuba. The story spread like wildfire. Even the local papers took up the report, saying if the Iowa was to enter Havana Spain should return the courtesy by sending the Oquendo to some American port.

Then came a story that Secretary Sherman had resigned, and soon after another that the Prince of Wales had telegraphed that in case of war with Spain, England would coöperate with the United States, placing her fleet at our disposal.

In consequence all the buildings in New York were said to be flying English and American colors and celebrating the events. Several other absurd yarns of a similar nature were heard. I visited several large commercial houses late in the afternoon, and the inevitable question was: "When will the first shot be fired?"

Everybody at last seems to feel that war is inevitable, and, while greatly deploring such an issue, they are firmly confident of success. Even the army officers, who, up to the present have openly stated that our country would not fight, have at last come to the conclusion that the situation is very critical. The better part of the Spaniards have given up hope of an amicable settlement. The current idea is that the crisis will be precipitated by the report of the board of inquiry.

The Spaniards claim that the United States government has formed a policy to provoke war with Spain at all hazards. They call up all past events, and conclude by saying that the Maine incident is only an excuse to hide our real purpose.

BLANCO'S PATRIOTIC SPEECH.

He Says Spain's Flag Will Continue to Float in Cuba—Cruiser Montgomery Leaves Havana.

Havana, March 17.—General Blanco, at the banquet last night to the officers of the Vizcaya and the Almirante Oquendo, toasted "The King, the Queen Regent, the Army and the Navy of Spain." He said:

"The present generation will never see another banner than that of Spain at the entrance to the Gulf of Mexico. That banner, representing civilization, progress, liberty, humanity, and religion, will be eternal, like that of the first American nation."

These sentiments were received with shouts of approval and cheers.

Admiral Manterola, responding on behalf of the navy, said: "In union the army and navy will always be indestructible."

La Union Constitucional publishes today numerous interviews with leading politicians and other authorities on the situation. The trend of all is to the effect that there is no reason for war, but that Spain will defend her possession of Cuba to the last drop of blood. Some of the prominent Cubans interviewed are represented as saying that Spain can count on the support of all peaceable creoles.

La Lucha in today's issues says editorially that Juan M. Ceballos of New York City, who recently visited President McKinley for an interview on the Cuban question, has no authority from or standing in Cuba or Spain.

The American yacht Buccanneer, which has been expected here to take the remainder of the Congressional party north, is more than forty hours overdue at the time this dispatch is filed and there are fears that some accident has befallen it. Messrs. Money, Smith, and Cummings decided not to wait longer and left for Key West today on the Aranas.

The Montgomery left this afternoon for Key West. Consul General Lee, interviewed today as to the report that he had applied for H. Maitland Kersey's former position as New York agent of the White Star line, said there was no truth in it whatever.

General Pando, concerning whose safety anxiety has been expressed in some circles, arrived this morning at Ciego de Avila, in the middle of the military trocha extending between Moron and Jucaro, the Province of Puerto Principe.

The United States dispatch boat Fern has arrived here.

QUESTION OF DIPPING COLORS.

Blunder Committed in Havana Harbor as the Montgomery Steams Out to Sea.

[SPECIAL CABLE BY SYLVESTER SCOVEL.]

Havana, March 17.—[Copyright, 1898, by the Press Publishing Company, New York World.]—Somebody made a mistake this afternoon which will cost an officer his commission.

When the Montgomery steamed through Havana harbor past the big black Vizcaya and the Oquendo flags were dipped on both sides. International usage demands that a warship shall lower its flag to another, no matter what the circumstances may be, yet the Montgomery's flag was lowered and raised, and so was the Oquendo's, too late to verify which dipped first, and upon this point, so great is the breach of naval eiquette, depends the official head of some Lieutenant and perhaps an international argument.

When the Montgomery unmoored its tars and marines were lined up facing the nearest Spanish ship, the handsome Vizcaya, and its marines were also drawn up in accordance with accepted naval usage. The Montgomery rounded the Vizcaya's bow and passed also the bow of the Oquendo, whose marines also stood at attention. I saw the dipping of colors here, but am unable now to say which ship lowered first.

KAISER PRAISES YANKEE VIGOR.

Germany's Emperor Shows His Appreciation of the Energetic War Preparations Here.

[SPECIAL CABLE BY ROBERT WARNER.]

Berlin, March 17.—[Copyright, 1898, by W. R. Hearst.]—Despite the report that the Kaiser is not well disposed toward the United States in foreign politics his enthusiasm over Yankee alertness and Yankee activity carried him away last evening at a lecture on the navies of the world, delivered by imperial order by the celebrated naval expert, Privy Counselor Professor Busley.

The lecture was delivered before the Society of German Engineers, at whose disposal the Kroll opera auditorium was placed for the occasion. Professor Busley is one of the best tacticians now actively at work in the construction department of the Germany navy. He was favored with a most distinguished audience. Kaiser Wilhelm, arrayed in full naval uniform, was accompanied by a large retinue of Princes and high personages, and conspicuous among those present were army and navy officers of exalted station.

When the speaker finally alluded to the present energetic action of the United States, the spontaneous outburst of enthusiasm in Congress, which as one man gave the President $50,000,000 with which to equip the navy, the marvelous utilization of America's capacity for war preparations, the Kaiser nodded his approval in a most expressive manner again and again. His Majesty undoubtedly was reminded of the antagonism his pet naval bill has experienced in the Reichstag, where he has been begging for a similar sum for the last two years. The Reichstag is still deliberating.

After the lecture the Kaiser eulogized again the admirable energy of the Yankees and spoke regretfully of the fact that America had permitted the neglect of its navy for so many years, where the facilities for equipping a fine and extensive navy were so much greater than in any other country.

SUBMARINE BOAT IS A SUCCESS.

In a Preliminary Test It Runs a Quarter of a Mile Completely Submerged.

New York, March 17.—[Special.]—John P. Holland's submarine torpedo boat proved itself a success this afternoon. The craft made a dive beneath the waters of Staten Island Sound, ran a quarter of a mile completely submerged, and rose to the surface again.

The Holland left the dock of the Raritan Dry Dock company at Perth Amboy at 2 o'clock. John P. Holland was in command, and stood in the little conning tower directing the operations of the boat. His crew consisted of three men, Nathaniel Addison, the engineer; George Meyer, the electrician; and W. F. C. Mindemann. A tugboat with several officers of the company on board followed. The Holland ran five miles on the surface until off Sewaren. Then Mr. Holland clamped down the top of the turret and by a turn of a lever threw the horizontal diving rudders down. The boat then had its conning tower and six inches of the superstructure protruding above the water's surface. It was running at eight knots an hour and carried 5,400 pounds of ballast.

After adding more ballast the diving rudders were thrown down. Those watching on the boat saw it stick its nose down into the water like a porpoise and then disappear, all but the tiny flagstaffs, which rose from bow and stern.
then came to the surface. It ran on the surface for a mile and once more dived. This time it continued under for a distance of a quarter of a mile, which was covered very quickly. When it reached the surface again Mr. Holland stepped out on the deck and received the congratulations of his friends. The boat is designed to run fifty miles under water and to be capable of navigating to a depth of 100 feet.

The Mayflower was taken to the Brooklyn navy yard tonight to be converted into a war vessel.

SPECIAL REPORT TO M'KINLEY.

President Is Informed in Advance of the Nature of the Inquiry Board's Findings.

Boston, Mass., March 18.—A special to the Globe from Key West by A. Maurice Low says:

"It is learned tonight that a special report of the work of the court of inquiry has been sent to Washington.

"This is not the report and the findings of the court, which have not yet been agreed upon, but is in the nature of a communication for the use of the President, which he may or may not make public, as he sees fit.

"In any event it will prepare the President for what the board will report and enable him to take measures accordingly, as the court will find that the Maine was blown up from the outside.

"The full report, it is said tonight, will not be formulated and in the hands of the Secretary of the Navy for some days yet."

BLANCO IS IN DREAD.

He Looks for Hostilities with This Country.

THINKS CONFLICT NEAR.

It Means the Close of His Political Career.

UNREST SHOWN IN HAVANA.

Coast Defenses Are Being Rapidly Improved.

ACTIVITY OF THE INSURGENTS.

[SPECIAL CABLE BY WILLIAM E. LEWIS.]

Havana, March 17.—[Copyright, 1898, by W. R. Hearst.]—From the palace direct is hazarded the belief that hostilities will be on before April 20. It is believed the United States will demand $30,000,000, and the payment being refused the American nation will at once proceed to extremities.

In an editorial today the Diario del Marina says the European powers will help Spain in the coming war and will not permit America to interfere in Cuban affairs.

The editorial is palace inspired, and expresses Blanco's final hope. The editorial concludes: "Many Americans of prominence think we are on the right side of this affair." Another paper says that the war talk and the war movement is made and conducted by men and concerns who have ships to sell.

Blanco has called General Baldersmo and 1,800 troops back to Havana and added the force to the number already in the city. The town is now garrisoned with something more than 12,000 men, as nearly as can be figured. The recall of the soldiers serves two purposes. They can be used against the volunteers in case of riots and possibly revolutions at the time of the elections. They will also be useful, Blanco thinks, when the Americans come hammering at the walls.

The end of it will be capitulation and Blanco's political and military ruin. This is his inheritance from Weyler.

The coast defenses, the new work put up by the recent Captain General, are having their stores of shell and shot added to. Morro is policed up as carefully as a New York station house and all over the official Havana is the unrest of suspense and activity of war preparations.

The foreigners are nervous. April 1 the quarantine begins to run against Cuban ports, and the Key West steamers will cease their passenger traffic. The few remaining are qualifying in the way of vaccination for their immediate departure.

The withdrawal of troops from the Province of Matanzas and the neighborhood of Jaruco will undoubtedly result in the early stoppage of railway traffic. The trains are held up almost daily by insurgents now, and there will be no obstacle worth mentioning in the way of their utter ownership and control of the line twelve miles from Havana limits.

I have just learned from a source not to be questioned that Galvaz, the President of the Council, has again tendered his resignation. Blanco and Congosto are insisting that he remain. Blanco could not reorganize his Cabinet now, as would be necessary if Galvaz withdraws.

SENATOR MONEY IS HELD UP.

Spanish Soldiers Stop Him at the Muzzle of Their Rifles Till He Passes Over a Bribe.

[SPECIAL CABLE BY ROBERT EDGREN.]

Havana, March 17.—[Copyright, 1898, by W. R. Hearst.]—The orders preventing the passing of the Spanish lines are being more rigidly enforced than ever before, even at the small posts. At Matanzas Senator Money and a correspondent procured horses and attempted to ride through the lines to see the cave where Spanish soldiers last year surprised and butchered the inmates of a Cuban field hospital. At the outposts a Spanish Lieutenant stopped them and refused to allow further progress, alleging that the insurgents had been seen that morning within half a mile of the fort, and that it would be simply suicide to go beyond the protection of the guns of the fort.

A brave show of American passports staggered him, and the presentation of a couple of packages of cigarets and a Spanish coin completed his downfall. The party was allowed to proceed, but the Lieutenant drew his finger significantly across his throat and said "Machete." A couple of miles out two ragged fellows in tattered uniforms of light blue cloth, wearing big straw hats, sprang from the brush into the middle of the road and covered Mr. Money and his escort with a pair of Mauser rifles.

"Those guns," remarked Money later, "looked like cannons."

Inside of a minute more Spaniards appeared and surrounded the party, which gracefully surrendered and marched back to the fort under guard. The officer smiled and looked glad. He then suggested a small present to himself as the most rapid way of settling the difficulty. His price was not very high. Half a dollar (Spanish) was passed over (paro vino), the guards swung their rifles, and Mr. Money and the correspondent hit the home trail.

The Town of Colorro was attacked on Tuesday by General Linna with a band of insurgents. All the Spanish supplies were destroyed. The rebels are quick to take advantage of the position of the government and have made a recent series of sorties, such as the Colorro attack and the train holdups at San Miguel and Capo Florida.

These operations were a successful cover to the landing of an expedition in aid of independence at Bacuranno, Havana Province. Arms, ammunition, and men of British origin were thus added to the cause of Cuban liberty.

Cardenas, the insurgent, and General Molina's regular forces came together at La Mocha, Matanzas Province, yesterday. The conflict lasted several hours, with considerable loss on each side. The Spaniards withdrew because of a lack of ammunition. It is rumored that Molina was killed.

INSULTS TO AMERICAN VISITORS

Scurrilous Attacks in Havana Upon Senator Money, Congressman Cummings, and Others.

Havana, March 17.—Last evening small bills in two forms, one signed "A Few Volunteers" and the other "Spanish Commerce," were circulated about the streets, inveighing in bitter and even obscene terms against Senator Money and Congressman Cummings, as well as several correspondents, saying in substance that their presence in Havana was an "insult to Spaniards," asking how long it was to be endured, and ending with such phrases as "Death to these Americans; throw them into the water."

To Cure a Cold in One Day.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c. The genuine has L. B. Q. on each tablet.

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AS SEEN BY PROCTOR

Vermont Senator Makes Report to the Senate of His Trip to Cuba.

TRUTH ONLY IS TOLD.

Language Fails to Give an Idea of the Scenes of Suffering and Degradation.

200,000 DIE OF STARVATION.

Too Late for Autonomy for a People Fully Capable of Governing Themselves.

SPANIARDS ARE POOR FIGHTERS.

"Autonomy falls as talk of compromise would have fallen the last year or two of our war. If it succeeds it can only be by armed force, by the triumph of the Spanish army.

"I went to Cuba with a strong conviction that the picture had been overdrawn, . . . that the correspondents had given free play to a highly cultivated imagination. . . . I saw plenty as bad and worse. I could not believe 200,000 had died of actual starvation within Spanish forts. . . . The case had not been overstated."—Senator Proctor describing what he saw in Cuba.

Washington, D. C., March 17.—Senator Proctor of Vermont, who returned last Sunday from an extended trip to and through the Island of Cuba, this afternoon made a statement to the Senate of his observations on the island.

From many view points the statement was remarkable. It had evidently been most carefully prepared. Every element of sensationalism had been studiously eliminated from it, and, except so far as the facts recited were sensational, it bore not the slightest evidence of an effort to arouse the public mind, already keenly alive to the condition of affairs on the island.

Every statement made by Senator Proctor was with that clearness and precision which characterize the accurate demonstration of a problem in mathematics. Calm and dispassionate to a notable degree, the utterances of the Senator aroused a breathless interest. Every person within the sound of his voice was convinced that he was putting his observations into careful terms, lest he might subject himself to the criticism of being emotional.

Speaks as if Under Oath.

One of the best characterizations of the statement was made by Senator Frye [Me.] a few minutes after its delivery.

"It is," said he, "just as if Proctor had held up his right hand and sworn to it." That was the impression the statement made upon the Senate.

The scene in the Senate just preceding and during the delivery of the speech of Senator Proctor was almost dramatic in the intensity of its interest. The occasion of the address arose very unexpectedly. The national quarantine bill was under discussion and Senator Mallory [Fla.] had been recognized for a speech in opposition to the pending measure. Mr. Frye entered the chamber, and, interrupting Mr. Mallory, requested him to yield to Mr. Proctor, who desired to make a statement concerning his observations in Cuba of interest to the Senate and to the country.

Instantly there was a commotion on the floor and in the galleries. It had been announced that Mr. Proctor would soon make a statement, but it was not supposed that he would make it on the floor of the Senate. A call of the Senate was demanded by Mr. Chandler [N. H.], and in a few minutes every Senator in the Capitol was in his seat and, the word having been passed through the corridors, people flocked into the galleries until they were packed.

Senator Proctor was accorded the closest attention throughout his speech. He confined himself to his manuscript, and at the conclusion, while there was no demonstration, he was cordially congratulated by many of his colleagues.

Full Text of the Statement.

Mr. Proctor read his speech from manuscript, speaking rapidly but clearly. The speech in full follows:

"More importance seems to be attached by others to my recent visit to Cuba than I have given it. It has been suggested that I make a public statement of what I saw and how the situation impressed me. This I do on account of the public interest in all that concerns Cuba and to correct any inaccuracies that have, not unnaturally, appeared in some of the reported interviews with me. My trip was entirely unofficial and of my own motion; not suggested by any one. The only mention I made of it to the President was to say to him that I contemplated such a trip and to ask him if there was any objection to it, to which he replied that he could see none. No one but myself, therefore, is responsible for anything in this statement. Judge Day gave me a brief note of introduction to General Lee and I had letters of introduction from business friends at the North to bankers and other business-men at Havana, and they in turn gave me letters to their correspondents in other cities. These letters to business-men were very useful, as one principal purpose of my visit was to ascertain the views of practical men of affairs upon the situation.

High Praise for Lee.

"Of General Lee I need say little. His valuable services to his country in his trying position are too well known to all his countrymen to require mention. Besides his ability, high character, and courage he possesses the important requisites of unfailing tact and courtesy, and with all his military education and training and his scholarly qualities are invaluable adjuncts in the equipment of our representative in a country so completely under military rule as is Cuba. General Lee kindly invited us to sit at his table at the hotel during our stay in Havana, and this opportunity for frequent informal talks with him was of great help to me. In addition to the information he voluntarily gave me it furnished a convenient opportunity to ask him the many questions that suggested themselves in explanation of things seen and heard on our trip through the country. I also met and spent considerable time with Consul Brice at Matanzas and with Captain Barker, a stanch ex-Confederate soldier, at Sagua la Grande, a friend of the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. Walthall). None of our representatives whom I met in Cuba are of my political faith, but there is a broader faith not bounded by party lines. They are all three true Americans and have done excellent service.

No Opinion as to the Maine Disaster.

"It has been stated that I said there was no doubt the Maine was blown up from the outside. This is a mistake. I may have said that such was the general impression among Americans in Havana. In fact, I have no opinion about it myself, and carefully avoided forming one. I gave no attention to these outside surmises. I met the members of the court on their boat, but would as soon approach our Supreme Court in regard to a pending case as that board. They are as competent and trustworthy within the lines of their duty as any court in the land, and their coming report when made, will carry conviction to all people that the exact truth has been stated just as far as it is possible to ascertain it. And until then surmise and conjecture are idle and unprofitable. Let us calmly wait for the report.

"There are six provinces in Cuba, each, with the exception of Matanzas, extending the whole width of the island and having about an equal sea front on the north and south borders. Matanzas touches the Caribbean Sea only at its southwest corner, being separated from it elsewhere by a narrow peninsula of Santa Clara Province. The provinces are named, beginning at the west, Pinar del Rio, Havana, Matanzas, Santa Clara, Puerto Principe, and Santiago de Cuba. My observations were confined to the four western provinces, which constitute about one-half of the island. The two eastern ones are practically in the hands of the insurgents except the few fortified towns. These two large provinces are spoken of today as 'Cuba Libre.'

"Havana, the great city and capital of the island, is, in the eyes of the Spaniards and many Cubans, all Cuba, as much as Paris is France. But having visited it in more peaceful times and seen its sights, the tomb of Columbus, the forts, Cabanas and Morro Castle, etc., I did not care to repeat this, preferring trips in the country. Everything seems to go on much as usual in Havana. Quiet prevails, and except for the frequent squads of soldiers marching to guard and police duty and their abounding presence in all public places, one sees little signs of war.

Desolation, Distress, and Starvation.

"Outside Havana all is changed. It is not peace, nor is it war. It is desolation and distress, misery and starvation. Every town and village is surrounded by a trocha (trench), a sort of rifle pit, but constructed on a plan new to me, the dirt being thrown up on the inside and a barbed wire fence on the outer side of the trench. These trochas have at every corner and at frequent intervals along the sides what are there called forts, but which are really small block houses, many of them more like a large sentry box, loopholed for musketry, and with a guard of from two to ten soldiers in each. The purpose of these trochas is to keep the reconcentrados in as well as to keep the insurgents out. From all the surrounding country the people have been driven in to these fortified towns, and held there to subsist as they can. They are virtually prison yards and not unlike one in general appearance, except the walls are not so high and strong, but they suffice, where every point is in range of a soldier's rifle, to keep in the poor reconcentrado women and children. Every railroad station is within one of these trochas and has an armed guard. Every train has an armored freight car, loopholed for musketry, and filled with soldiers and with, as I observed usually and was informed is always the case, a pilot engine a mile or so in advance. There are frequent block houses inclosed by a trocha and with a guard along the railroad track.

All Is Concentration and Desolation.

"With this exception there is no human life or habitation between these fortified towns and villages, and throughout the whole of the four western provinces, except to a very limited extent among the hills, where the Spaniards have not been able to go and drive the people to the towns and burn their dwellings, I saw no house or hut in the 400 miles of railroad rides from Pinar del Rio Province in the west across the full width of Havana and Matanzas Provinces, and to Sagua la Grande on the north shore and to Cienfuegos on the south shore of Santa Clara, except within the Spanish trochas.

"There are no domestic animals or crops on the rich fields and pastures, except such as are under guard in the immediate vicinity of the towns. In other words, the Spaniards hold in these four western provinces just what their army sits on. Every man, woman, and child, and every domestic animal, wherever their columns have reached, is under guard and within their so-called fortifications. To describe one place is to describe all. To repeat, it is neither peace nor war. It is concentration and desolation. This is the 'pacified' condition of the four western provinces.

"West of Havana is mainly the rich tobacco country; east, so far as I went, a sugar region. Nearly all the sugar mills are destroyed between Havana and Sagua. Two or three were standing in the vicinity of Sagua, and, in part, running, surrounded, as are the villages, by trochas and 'forts' or palisades of the royal palm, and fully guarded.

Pay Spaniards for Immunity.

"Toward and near Cienfuegos there were more mills running, but all with the same protection. It is said that the owners of these mills near Cienfuegos have been able to obtain special favors of the Spanish government in the way of a large force of soldiers, but that they also, as well as all the railroads, pay taxes to the Cubans for immunity. I had no means of verifying this. It is the common talk among those who have better means of knowledge.

"All the country people in the four western provinces, about 400,000 in number, remaining outside the fortified towns when Weyler's order was made were driven into these towns and these are the reconcentrados. They were the peasantry, many of them farmers, some land owners, others renting lands and owning more or less stock, others working on estates and cultivating small patches, and even a small patch in that fruitful climate will support a family. It is but fair to say that the normal condition of these people was very different from that which prevails in this country. Their standard of comfort and prosperity was not high, measured by our own. But, according to their standards and requirements, their conditions of life were satisfactory.

"They lived mostly in cabins made of palm or in wooden houses. Some of them had houses of stone, the blackened walls of which are all that remain to show that the country was ever inhabited.

Quotes from Weyler's Order.

"The first clause of Weyler's order reads as follows:

"'I order and command, first, all the inhabitants of the country or outside of the line of fortifications of the towns shall, within the period of eight days, concentrate themselves in the town so occupied by the troops. Any individual who, after the expiration of this period, is found in the uninhabited parts will be considered a rebel and tried as such.'

"The other three sections forbid the transportation of provisions from one town to another without permission of the military authority, direct the owners of cattle to bring them into the towns, prescribe that the eight days shall be counted from the publication of the proclamation to the head town of the municipal districts, and state that if news is furnished of the enemy which can be made use of it will serve as a 'recommendation.'

"Many doubtless did not learn of this order. Others failed to grasp its terrible meaning. Its execution was left largely to the guerrillas to drive in all that had not obeyed, and I was informed that in many cases a torch was applied to their homes with no notice and the inmates fled with such clothing as they might have on, their stock and other belongings being appropriated by the guerrillas.

Death or Disease a Result.

"When they reached the towns they were allowed to build huts of palm leaves in the suburbs and vacant places within the trochas and left to live if they could. Their huts are about ten by fifteen feet in size, and for want of space are usually crowded together very closely. They have no floor but the ground, and no furniture, and after a year's wear but little clothing except such stray substitutes as they can extemporize.

"With large families or with more than one in this little space the commonest sanitary provisions are impossible. Conditions are unmentionable in this respect. Torn from their homes, with foul earth, foul air, foul water, and foul food, or none, what wonder that one-half have died and that one-quarter of the living are so diseased they cannot be saved. A form of dropsy is a common disorder resulting from these conditions. Little children are still walking about with arms and chest terribly emaciated, eyes swollen, and abdomen bloated to three times the natural size. The physicians say these cases are hopeless.

Die in Market Places.

"Deaths in the street have not been uncommon. I was told by one of our Consuls that they have been found dead about the markets in the morning, where they had crawled, hoping to get some stray bits of food from the early hucksters, and that there had been cases where they had dropped dead inside the market surrounded by food. These people were independent and self-supporting before Weyler's order. They are not beggars even now. There are plenty of professional beggars in every town among the regular residents, but these country people—the reconcentrados—have not learned the art. Rarely is a hand held out to you for alms when going among their huts, but the sight of them makes an appeal stronger than words.

"Of the hospitals I need not speak. Others have described their condition far better than I can. It is not within the narrow limits of my vocabulary to portray it. I went to Cuba with a strong conviction that the pictures had been overdrawn, but a few cases of starvation and suffering had inspired and stimulated the press correspondents and they had given free play to a strong natural and highly cultivated imagination. Before starting I received through the mail a leaflet published by the Christian Herald, with cuts of some of the sick and starving reconcentrados, and took it with me, thinking these were rare specimens got up to make the worst possible showing. I saw plenty as bad and worse; many that should not be photographed and shown.

200,000 Die of Starvation.

"I could not believe that out of a population of 1,600,000 200,000 had died within these Spanish forts—practically prison walls—within a few months past from actual starvation and diseases caused by insufficient and improper food. My inquiries were entirely outside of sensational sources. They were made of our medical officers, of our Consuls, of city Alcaldes (Mayors), of relief committees, of leading merchants and bankers, physicians, and lawyers. Several of my informants were Spanish born, but every time the answer was that the case had not been overstated. What I saw I cannot tell so that others can see it. It must be seen with one's own eyes to be realized. The Los Pasos Hospital in Havana has been recently described by one of my colleagues, Senator Gallinger, and I cannot say that his picture was overdrawn, for even his fertile pen could not do that. He visited it after Dr. Lessner, one of Miss Barton's very able and efficient assistants, had renovated it and put in cots.

Graphic Picture of a Hospital.

"I saw it when 400 women and children were lying on the stone floors in an indescribable state of emaciation and disease, many with the scantiest covering of rags—and such rags—and sick children naked as they came into the world. And the conditions in the other cities are even worse.

"Miss Barton needs no indorsement from me. I had known and esteemed her for many years, but had not half appreciated her capability and devotion to her work. I especially looked into her business methods, fearing here would be the greatest danger of mistake, that there might be want of system and waste and extravagance, but found she could teach me on these points. I visited the warehouse where the supplies are received and distributed; saw the methods of checking; visited the hospitals established or organized and supplied by her; saw the food distributions in several cities and towns, and everything seems to me to be conducted in the best manner possible. The ample fireproof warehouse in Havana, owned by a Cuban firm, is given with a gang of laborers, free of charge, to unload and reship supplies. The children's hospital in Havana, a very large, fine private residence, is hired at the cost of less than $100 per month, not a fifth of what it would command in this city. It is under the admirable management of Mrs. Dr. Lessar of New York, a German lady and trained nurse. I saw the rapid improvement of the first children taken there. All Miss Barton's assistants are excellently fitted for their duties.

Appeal for More Aid.

"In short, I saw nothing to criticise, but everything to commend. The American people may be assured that their bounty will reach the sufferers with the least possible cost and in the best manner in every respect.

"And, if our people could see a small fraction of the need, they would pour more 'freely from their liberal store' than ever before for any cause.

"When will the need for his help end? Not until peace comes and the reconcentrados can go back to the country, rebuild their homes, reclaim their village plots, which quickly run up to brush in that wonderful soil and clime, and until they can be free from danger of molestation in so doing. Until then the American people must, in the main, care for them. It is true that the Alcaldes, other local authorities, and relief committees are now trying to do something, and desire, I believe, to do the best they can. But the problem is beyond their means and capacity, and the work is one to which they are not accustomed.

"General Blanco's order of Nov. 13 last somewhat modifies the Weyler order, but is of little or no practical benefit. Its application is limited to farms 'properly defended,' and the owners are obliged to build 'centers of defense.'

Blanco's Rule No Better than Weyler's.

"Its execution is completely in the discretion of the local military authorities, and they know the terrible military efficiency of Weyler's order in stripping the country of all possible shelter, food, or source of information for an insurgent, and will be slow to surrender this advantage.

"In fact, though the order was issued four months ago, I saw no beneficent results from it worth mentioning. I do not impugn General Blanco's motives and believe him to be an amiable gentleman and that he would be glad to relieve the condition of the reconcentrados if he could do so without loss of any military advantage, but he knows that all Cubans are insurgents at heart, and none now under military control will be allowed to go from under it.

"I wish I might speak of the country, of its surpassing richness. I have never seen one to compare with it. On this point I agree with Columbus and believe every one between his time and mine must be of the same opinion. It is indeed a land 'where every prospect pleases and only man is vile.'

"I had but little time to study the race question and have read nothing on it, so can only give hasty impressions. It is said that there are nearly 200,000 Spaniards in Cuba out of a total population of 1,600,000. They live principally in the towns and cities. The small shopkeepers in the towns and their clerks are mostly Spaniards. Much of the larger business, too, and of the property in the cities, and in a less degree in the country, is in their hands. They have an eye to thrift, and as everything possible in the way of trade and legalized monopolies, in which the country abounds, is given to them by the government, many of them acquire property. I did not learn that the Spanish residents of the island had contributed largely in blood or treasure to suppress the insurrection.

There "Were" One Million Cubans.

"There are, or were before the war, about 1,000,000 Cubans on the island, 200,000 Spaniards (which means those born in Spain) and less than half a million of negroes and mixed blood. The Cuban whites are pure Spanish blood, and, like the Spaniards, usually dark in complexion, but oftener lighter or blonder, so far as I noticed, than the Spaniards. The percentage of colored to white has been steadily diminishing for more than fifty years, and is not now over 25 per cent of the total. In fact, the number of colored people has been actually diminishing for nearly that time. The Cuban farmer and laborer is by nature peaceable, kindly, gay, hospitable, light hearted, and improvident. There is a proverb among the Cubans that 'Spanish bulls cannot be bred in Cuba,' that is, that the Cubans, though they are of Spanish blood, are less excitable and of a quieter temperament. Many Cubans whom I met spoke in strong terms against bull fights, that it was a brutal institution introduced and mainly patronized by the Spaniards. One thing that was new to me was to learn the superiority of the well-to-do Cuban over the Spaniard in the matter of education. Among those in good circumstances there can be no doubt that the Cuban is far superior in this respect. And the reason of it is easy to see. They have been educated in England, France, or this country, while the Spaniard has such education as his own country furnished.

Negroes and Spanish Soldiers.

"The colored people seem to me by nature quite the equal mentally and physically of the race in this country. Certainly physically they are by far the larger and stronger race on the island. There is little or no race prejudice and this has doubtless been greatly to their advantage. Eighty-five years ago there were one-half as many free negroes as slaves, and this proportion was slowly increasing until emancipation.

"It is said that there are about 60,000 Spanish soldiers now in Cuba fit for duty out of over 200,000 that have been sent there. The rest have died, been sent home sick, and in the hospitals, and some have been killed, notwithstanding the official reports. They are conscripts, many of them very young, and generally small men. One hundred and thirty pounds is a fair estimate of their average weight. They are quiet and obedient, and if well drilled and led I believe would fight fairly well, but not at all equal to our men. Much more would depend on the leadership than with us. The officer must lead well, and be one in whom they have confidence, and this applies to both sides alike. As I saw no drilling or regular formation I inquired about them of many persons, and was informed that they had never seen a drill. I saw perhaps 10,000 Spanish troops, but not a piece of artillery nor a tent. They live in barracks in the towns and are seldom out for more than a day, returning to town at night.

"They have little or no equipment for supply trains or for a field campaign such as we have. Their cavalry horses are scrubby, little native ponies, weighing not over 800 pounds, tough and hardy, but for the most part in wretched condition, reminding one of the mounts of Don Quixote and his squire. Some of the officers have good horses, mostly American, I think. On both sides cavalry is considered the favorite and the dangerous fighting arm.

Don't Know How to Fight.

"The tactics of the Spanish as described to me by an eye-witness and participant in some of their battles is for the infantry, when threatened by insurgent cavalry, to form a hollow square and fire away ad libitum and without ceasing until time to march back to town. It does not seem to have entered the minds of either side that a good infantry force can take care of itself and repulse everywhere an equal number of cavalry, and there are everywhere positions where cavalry would be at a disadvantage.

"Having called on Governor and Captain General Blanco and received his courteous call in return, I could not with propriety seek to communicate with insurgents. I had plenty of offers of safe conduct to Gomez's camp and was told that if I would write him an answer would be returned safely within ten days at most. I saw several who had visited the insurgent camps and was sought out by an insurgent field officer, who gave me the best information received as to the insurgent force. His statements were moderate, and I was credibly informed that he was entirely reliable.

Strength of Insurgents.

"He claimed that the Cubans had about 30,000 men now in the field, some in every province, but mostly in the two eastern provinces and eastern Santa Clara, and this statement was corroborated from other good sources. They have a force all the time in Havana Province itself organized as four small brigades and operating in small bands. Ruiz was taken, tried, and shot within about a mile and a half of the railroad and about fifteen miles out of Havana on the road to Matanzas, a road more traveled than any other, and which I went over four times.

"Arranguren was killed about three miles the other side of the road and about the same distance (fifteen or twenty miles) from Havana. They were well armed but very poorly supplied with ammunition. They are not allowed to carry many cartridges; sometimes not more than one or two. The infantry especially are poorly clad. Two small squads of prisoners which I saw, however, one of half a dozen in the streets of Havana, and one of three on the cars, were better clothed than the average Spanish soldier. Each of these prisoners, though surrounded by guards, was bound by the arms and wrists by cords, and they were all tied together by a cord running along the line, a specimen of the amenities of their warfare. About one-third of the Cuban army are colored, mostly in the infantry, as the cavalry furnished their own horses. This field officer, an American from a Southern State, spoke in the highest terms of the conduct of these colored soldiers; that they were as good fighters and had more endurance than the whites, could keep up with the cavalry on a long march and come in fresh at night.

Political Situation.

"The dividing lines between parties are the most straight and clear cut that have ever come to my knowledge. The division in our war was by no means so clearly defined. It is Cuban against Spaniard. It is practically the entire Cuban population on one side and the Spanish army and the Spanish citizens on the other. I do not count the autonomists in this division, as they are thus far too inconsiderable in numbers to be worth counting. General Blanco filled the civil offices with men who had been autonomists and were still classed as such. But the march of events had satisfied most of them that the chance for autonomy came too late. It falls as talk of compromise would have fallen the last year or two of our war. If it succeeds, it can only be by armed force, but the triumph of the Spanish army and the success of Spanish arms would be easier by Weyler's policy and method, for in that the Spanish army and people believe.

"There is no doubt that General Blanco is acting in entire good faith; that he desires to give the Cubans a fair measure of autonomy, as Campos did at the close of the ten-year war. He has, of course, a few personal followers, but the army and Spanish citizens do not want genuine autonomy, for that means government by the Cuban people. And it is not strange that the Cubans say it comes too late. I have never had any communication, direct or indirect, with the Cuban Junta in this country or any of its members, nor did I have with any of the junta which exists in every city and large town of Cuba. None of the calls I made were upon parties of whose sympathies I had the least knowledge except that I knew some of them were classed as autonomists. Most of my informants were business-men who had no sides and rarely expressed themselves. I had no means of guessing in advance what their answers would be, and was in most cases greatly surprised at their frankness.

Too Late for Autonomy.

"I inquired in regard to autonomy of men of wealth and men as prominent in business as any in the cities of Havana, Matanzas, and Sagua, bankers, merchants, lawyers, and autonomist officials, some of them Spanish born but Cuban bred, one prominent Englishman, several of them known as autonomists, and several of them telling me they were still believers in autonomy if practicable, but without exception they replied that it was 'too late for that.'

"Some favored a United States protectorate, some annexation, some free Cuba; not one has been counted favoring the insurrection at first. They were business-men and wanted peace, but said it was too late for peace under Spanish sovereignty. They characterized Weyler's order in far stronger terms than I can. I could not but conclude that you do not have to scratch an autonomist very deep to find a Cuban. There is soon to be an election, but every polling place must be inside a fortified town. Such elections ought to be safe for the 'ins.'

"I have endeavored to state in not intemperate mood what I saw and heard and to make no argument thereon, but leave every one to draw his own conclusions.

Worst Case of Misgovernment Known.

"To me the strongest appeal is not the barbarity practiced by Weyler nor the loss of the Maine, if our worst fears should prove true, terrible as are both of these incidents, but the spectacle of a million and a half people, the entire native population of Cuba, struggling for freedom and deliverance from the worst misgovernment of which I ever had knowledge. But whether our action ought not to be influenced by any or all these things, and if so how far, is another question. I am not in favor of annexation, not because I would apprehend any particular trouble from it, but because it is not wise policy to take in any people of foreign tongue and training and without any strong guiding American element. The fear that if free the people of Cuba would be revolutionary is not so well founded as has been supposed, and the conditions for good self-government are far more favorable. The large number of educated and patriotic men, the great sacrifices they have endured, the peaceable temperament of the people, whites and blacks, the wonderful prosperity that would surely come with peace and good home rule, the large influx of American and English immigration and money, would all be strong factors for stable institutions.

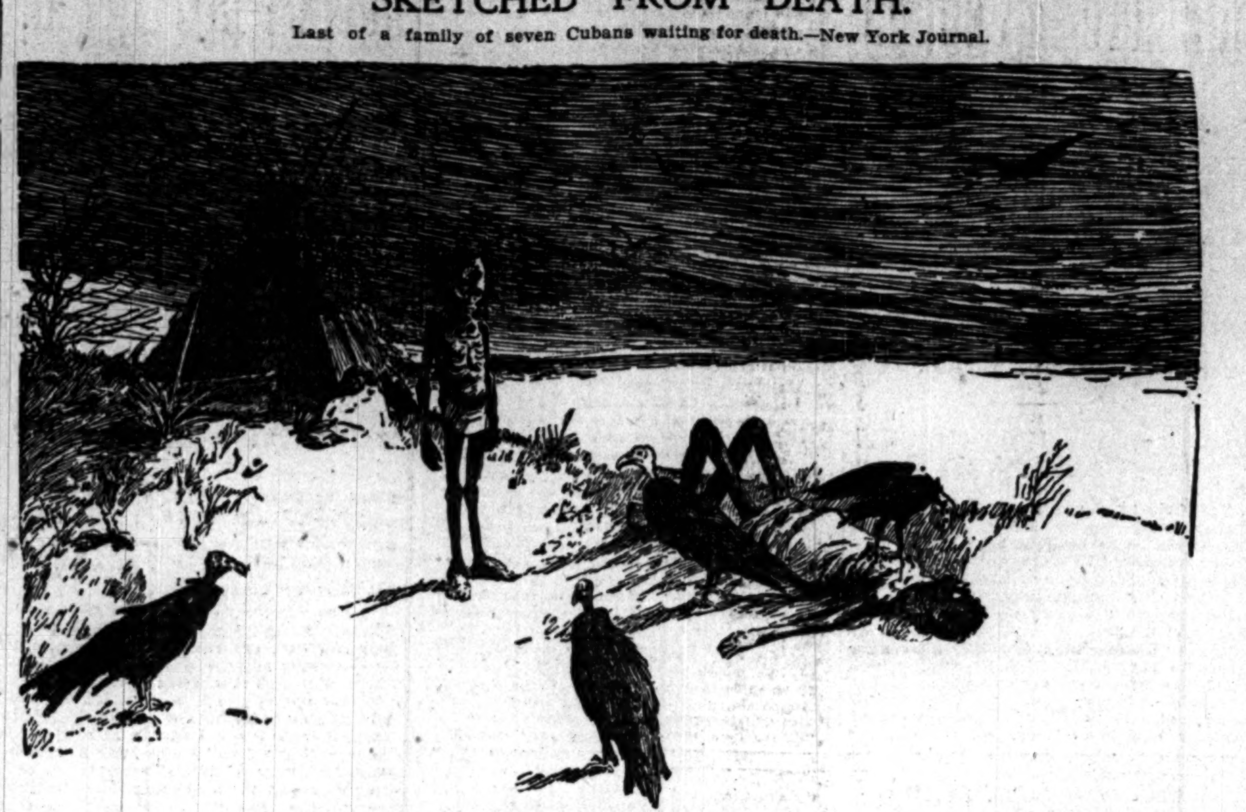
"But it is not my purpose at this time, nor do I consider it my province, to suggest any plan. I merely speak of the symptoms as I saw them, but do not undertake to prescribe. Such remedial steps as may be required may safely be left to an American President and the American people."

Throughout the delivery of the address there was not an interruption. With the closest attention every person within hearing listened to the statement. At its conclusion there was no demonstration either on the floor or in the galleries, although Senators here and there about the chamber turned one to another with such unusual remarks on the Senate floor as "A remarkable statement," "A simple, straightforward statement of a horrible condition of affairs," "A most effective and convincing statement," "A temperate and timely utterance," and similar comments.

Senator Proctor left the Senate chamber soon after he had finished his address, but not before he had been heartily congratulated by many of his colleagues.

"SKETCHED FROM DEATH."

Last of a family of seven Cubans waiting for death.—New York Journal.



[SPECIAL CABLE BY AMOS J. CUMMINGS.]

Havana, Cuba, March 16.—[Copyright, 1898, by W. R. Hearst.]—Dante apparently stood on the border of Inferno on his way out and looked backward. He has accurately expressed his feelings. After visiting a score of the camps of the reconcentrados in Cuba you feel like one who stands on the edge of Inferno at Havana and looks backward.

Dante's victims are living, but living in torment and misery; the most of the victims of the Cuban inferno are dead, yet enough live to accurately portray the former sufferings of those now in the other world. The richest country under the sun is now absolutely uncultivated, no gardens are growing to feed the starving. That they have died by thousands is beyond question. The official figures, which I have seen, prove this beyond a doubt.

The Governor of Matanzas told me that when he entered office on Nov. 12, 1897, twenty-three persons starved to death on the same day in the palm-shaded park fronting his palace. Matanzas has about 40,000 inhabitants. In November last 1,500 reconcentrados were the victims of starvation in that city; in December 1,500 more crossed the river of death; in January 700 died; and in February 500.

The starving still remain, fearing butchery by the Spanish soldiers if they slip beyond the limit. There are few if any men among them able to use the hoe. The women are weak, wan-eyed, feverish, living skeletons. The children are even in a worse condition. A few weak tots, unclothed and unfed, gather at the railroad stations and around the restaurants, plaintively asking for aid. Their intonation is weak and as plaintive as the cry of the pee-wee in Northern meadows.

In Matanzas I saw an American citizen who two years ago was worth $150,000. He had a plantation within six miles of the city, where he raised vegetables and cattle for the market. With others he was driven within the line. Today he is penniless, hardly knowing where to obtain the next meal for his family.

At Santo Domingo, a town of 800 inhabitants, twenty-three miles away, the Mayor told me that 550 reconcentrados had died. All the relief that had been sent to this little city was three of bags of rice.

I talked with the Mayor of Santa Clara, a city of about 15,000 inhabitants. He is also an autonomist appointee. He declares that over 7,500 reconcentrados had died in this city alone.

I have seen far more horrible scenes than I care to describe. They are not only horrible but revolting. One, however, I can never forget. I saw it while passing over a bridge at Matanzas. Below me lay a net which had been used in fishing. Near the net I saw what seemed to be a recumbent iron statue. At first I supposed that some one had thrown it from the bridge. Gazing steadily at it, it showed signs of life. It was the naked figure of a gigantic negro, as black as coal, and apparently in the last stages of starvation. He lay in the hot sun, making a feeble effort to scratch his thin shank. He uttered no groan nor moan and cast no pitiful look upward.

The vast majority of the reconcentrados are dead, but thousands remain. Looking backward over the desolate camps, and those where remnants of humanity are panting for life and dying for lack of food, I feel like one gazing upon the blackened embers of a fearful conflagration. The fertile plains are dotted with Spanish blockhouses and the chimneys of burned sugar mills. The fields are the prey of wild vegetation, and the whole country is apparently deserted, the combatants alone remaining. Even the buzzard has flown to the seashore in search of food, and rarely casts a shadow on fields once the most fertile and productive in the Western Hemisphere.

GEN. WEYLER'S DYNAMITE PLOT

Honore F. Laine Makes Startling Revelations About the Preparation to Blow Up Ships.

New York, March 17.—The New York Journal this afternoon prints a statement written by Honoré F. Laine, the newspaper correspondent recently arrested and searched by Spanish officials in Cabanas prison, Havana, and later expelled from the island. This is the opening of Laine's statement:

"On Jan. 24, at 10 o'clock at night, I met in the Café Inglaterra, the headquarters of the reporters in Havana, Francisco Diaz, a reporter of the rabid Spanish paper La Union Constitutional, with whom I frequently exchanged news. On asking him if he had anything to give me he took from his pocket a letter and handed it to me, saying: 'Weyler wrote this letter to Santos Guzman, who sent it to Nove (the editor of the Union Constitutional) for him to read and write an article on the acceptance by Weyler of the candidacy of Deputy to the Cortes for Havana. I took this copy, which you can keep.' The following is the alleged letter referred to above:

His Excellency, Don Francisco de Los Santos Guzman, Havana—My Distinguished Personal and Political Friend: Since the latest events I have changed my views about the attitude which our political part in Cuba ought to assume. If I have thought before that it was more dignified for us to abstain from the electoral contest, I believe now that it is a patriotic duty for us to go to the polls. Our success cannot be doubted, nor that with a program of defense of the national honor, we will have side by side with us all those lukewarm politicians who, though Spaniards by heart, are deceived by the inside combinations of Moret and Sagasta, and take as scientific solutions of our colonial problems what are really dishonorable humiliations of our country before the United States.

Write on your flag, the flag of Spain, "defense of national honor," and I offer you my name as your candidate.

After having commanded during two years 200,000 Spanish heroes in Cuba, I shall be proud of the title of Deputy from Havana at the Cortes of Spain.

By the way, I have read these days that the Americans are pondering about sending one of their warships to that city. During my command in Cuba they did not even dare to dream about it. They knew the terrible punishment that awaited them.

I had Havana harbor well prepared for such an emergency. I rapidly finished the work that Martinez Campos carelessly abandoned.

If the insult is made I hope that there will be a Spanish hand to punish it as terribly as it deserves.

Romero is in better health than his friends could have expected, and notwithstanding how morally sick I feel breathing this humiliating atmosphere, I am well. Also yoru affectionate friend and servant, VALERIANO WEYLER.

Madrid, Jan. 8, 1898.

On March 4 Laine was arrested by Colonel Paglieri, Chief of Police of Havana. His friends were informed of his being imprisoned by a cabman who knew him. According to Laine, Chief Paglieri said to him: "Well, sir, we have you here secured, and let me tell you that the secret that I know you possess will never be known through you by others, as no one will ever know what becomes of you."

Laine replied: "If you think that you can murder me as were Ariza and Posasa, the two young men who were taken from here and killed in the Cerro, you are mistaken."

The Colonel replied in a calm but stern way: "No, sir; I am not mistaken."

"You may not be mistaken," said Laine, "but I can tell you that at this moment the French as well as the American Consul has been notified that I am here."

This changed the Chief's attitude somewhat, but he persisted in trying to secure information from Laine.

"I know," he said, "all about a copy of a letter of General Weyler which you have and the trouble you intend to cause with it, but I do not care very much about that.

"What I want to know now, and I hope you will answer me in consideration of the good it may bring you, is what information you gave to the Consul, Lee, on the 21st of February about your suspicions of a plot suggested by that letter and the placing of dynamite mines in the harbor, with which fact you said you became acquainted during the period of your incarceration in the time of Weyler?"

"This was really a surprise to me," Laine's narrative continues. "I had referred to the incident of the letter to General Lee and had also spoken to him about what I had seen during my imprisonment in the Cabanas fortress, which lasted for more than a year during the most bloody period of the reign of Weyler.

"I had noticed for several nights mysterious works which were being done in the fortress. On inquiring from a soldier whom I knew what it was, he informed me that they were carrying from the magazine of the fortress large quantities of dynamite, which were being laid in the harbor."

BERESFORD FOR AN ALLIANCE.

English Admiral Argues Strongly for a Coalition of Britain and the United States.

London, March 17.—Rear Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, in an interview with a correspondent of the Associated Press, today warmly advocated an Anglo-American alliance as "a move in the direction of peace and calculated to immensely develop trade." He added: "Such an alliance is natural, and I believe the mere fact of its conclusion would deter others from attacking any inadequately defended interests of either country. Now is the time to accomplish it when the advantages are apparent to both countries. A decade hence when, if she desires, the United States can have become a first-class naval power and will perhaps have adopted the policy of free trade, it might not be worth her while to undertake the responsibilities of an alliance with Great Britain. When America has built her navy she will be in a position to enforce her demands, which will not take her long now with her enormous latent resources and mechanical and engineering facilities. An Anglo-American alliance would be the most powerful factor in the world for peace and the development of commerce."

Speaking of the possibilities of the United States going to war Lord Beresford remarked:

"If she ever does, no matter what happens at the beginning, she must eventually win because of the enthusiasm and intense patriotism of her people."

Certainly the best medicine known is Sander & Sons' Eucalyptol. Test its eminently powerful effects in coughs, colds, influenza; the relief is instantaneous. In serious cases and accidents, be they wounds, burns, scaldings, bruises, sprains, it is the safest remedy—no swelling, no inflammation. Like surprising effects produced in croup, diphtheria, bronchitis, inflammation of the lungs, swellings, etc.; diarrhoea, dysentery, diseases of the kidneys and bladder. In use at hospitals and medical clinics all over the globe; distinguished by order of his Majesty the King of Italy, through the Consul General for Italy at Melbourne, March 14, 1878; crowned at international exhibitions, etc. To be obtained in original packages (1 ounce vials) at all druggists.

WILL HELP THE ARMY

Bill for Three Battalion Formation Now in Congress.

IS A SWEEPING MEASURE.

Enables the President to Meet a Grave Emergency.

NEEDED FOR A LONG TIME.

War Department Has Long Supported the New System.

PROMPT PASSAGE TO BE URGED.

Washington, D. C., March 17.—Representative Hull of Iowa, chairman of the House Committee on Military Affairs, introduced today a bill reorganizing the line of the army. It is a sweeping measure, making many changes in the existing system. It makes the peace organization of each regiment of infantry now in service hereafter embrace one Colonel, one Lieutenant Colonel, two Majors, ten Captains, twelve Lieutenants, ten Second Lieutenants, one sergeant major, one quartermaster sergeant, one chief musician, two principal musicians, two battalions of four companies each, and two skeleton or unmanned companies, the organized companies to be constituted as now authorized by law. It is provided, however, that nothing in the bill shall be construed as abolishing the office of Chaplain in each regiment of colored troops. Section two provides that in time of war the President, in his discretion, may establish a third battalion for each infantry regiment consisting of four companies to be supplied by manning the two skeleton companies and by organizing two additional companies. The vacancies of commissioned officers in the additional companies shall be filled by promotions by seniority in the infantry and by appointments as now. The bill then authorizes the President in war time to increase the enlisted strength to not exceeding 250 total enlisted men for each infantry company, 100 total enlisted for each cavalry troop, and 200 total enlisted for each battery of heavy artillery, 173 total enlisted for each battery of field artillery and 150 total enlisted for each company of engineers. The quartermaster, commissary, and veterinary sergeants are to have the pay and allowances of sergeants of their respective arms.

The rest of the bill, making provision for war emergencies, follows:

Section 4. That when recruited to their full war strength the President may add one Second Lieutenant to each troop of cavalry and company of infantry and one First Lieutenant and one Second Lieutenant to each battery of artillery, to be filled by promotions by seniority in the respective arms to the service and by appointments as prescribed by existing law.

Section 5. That to facilitate the recruitment to their war strength of troops, batteries, and companies, the President in his discretion may in time of war authorize each or any regiment of the army to draw its recruits from such States or State as may be designated by him; the recruits thus obtained to be credited as a part of the quota of troops called for by the United States from any State so designated.

Section 6. That in time of war the President shall cause the batteries of artillery authorized by law to be organized as heavy or field artillery as in his judgment the exigencies of the service may require.

Section 7. That in time of war the pay proper of enlisted men actually serving in commands operating against an enemy shall be increased 20 per cent over and above the rates of pay as fixed by law; provided that in war time no additional increased compensations shall be allowed to soldiers performing what is known as extra or special duties; provided, further, that any soldier who deserts shall, besides incurring the penalties now attaching to the crime of desertion, forfeit all rights to pension which he might otherwise have acquired; and provided also that no bounty or money gratuities shall be paid by State or local authorities to a soldier as an inducement to enlist in the United States military service.

The bill is the result of an agitation for a plain and simple regulation organization measure that has been in progress for a long period. Secretary Alger and the War department officials and the members of the House Committee on Military Affairs have been conferring frequently about the proposed legislation and the present bill is the outcome of the deliberate consideration given to the matter by both the administration and the House committee. The bill already has been considered by a subcommittee of the Military Affairs committee, and it was unanimously agreed that it should be introduced and its passage pressed.

NOT TOO OLD FOR FUN AT 115.

Adam Adamcek Assisted in a Birthday Party by a Daughter Aged 92 and a Wife Aged 88.

Adam Adamcek, who was 115 years old yesterday, gave a party in celebration of the anniversary of his birth, and was assisted in receiving his guests by Miss Pauline Adamcek, his 92-year-old daughter, and the latter's 88-year-old stepmother, his second wife.

These elderly people live at 8457 Houston avenue, in South Chicago, and were visited there yesterday by scores of people, including many who went merely for curiosity, as well as numerous friends. All were received cordially. Those who were not quite mature enough to sit with the elder Adamceks and smoke a pipe, were turned over to the care of Miss Pauline.

Adamcek spent the day smoking and occasionally indulging in refreshments. "I drink liquor whenever the inclination strikes me," said the old man. "When I was a young fellow I carried out the same principle."

Adamcek was born in Poland in 1783. He has lived in the United States 40 years.

Republican primaries will be held today in all the wards between the hours of 1 and 7 p. m. Every citizen who has, as a rule, supported the Republican ticket is entitled to vote at them. On the result of the primaries depends the character of the Aldermanic nominees.

Death in Dust.

Every time you feel the wind blow you are certain to draw many millions of disease germs into your body. They are of all kinds and are all poisonous.

"But," you say "I cannot help this; they are bound to come." Very true, but you can drive them out.

"How? By using a good, powerful stimulant which will kill them before they have a chance to get their hold on you. Such a stimulant is not easy to find, but it is found completely in

Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey

which is so highly recommended and is so popular. It is the essence of purity and if you begin to use it at once you will be surprised to find how much better you feel and how your health improves.

JAM AT THE FIGHTS.

Big Crowd Sees the Matches at Tattersall's.

BARRY WHIPS CONNORS.

Stift Gets the Decision Over Shrosbee by Hard Work.

KIRWAN AND SIELOFF DRAW

Their Go Proves Disappointing, While Everhardt's Is Stopped.

HARRIS WINS OVER "LINK" POPE.

Jimmy Barry won his first fight since the unfortunate occurrence in England, when Walter Croat was killed. He defeated Johnny Connors of Springfield in a six-round bout, although the man from the capital gamely staid the limit despite the punishment Barry administered. Connor has been after a fight with Barry for a long time, and he probably is sorry now.

He didn't have much of an opportunity to watch his opponent, for Barry kept his face full of mitts for the six rounds, and punches on the nose, mouth, forehead, and neck kept the visitor busy trying to get away and get in a stray punch occasionally on his opponent.

The match between Kirwan and Sieloff was a disappointment. It ended in a draw, but the men put up probably the worst exhibition of the evening so far as fighting was concerned. They hung to each other like a pair of bull dogs and tumbled around like two cats of the Thomas variety engaged in mortal combat. In fact, they just couldn't keep away from each other, and the crowd which filled Tattersall's yelled its disapproval of the methods of the fighters, Referee Malachi Hogan time and again asking that the men be made to break away and engage in a clean-cut fight rather than a wrestling match. But they didn't, and Malachi didn't make them keep apart.

Harry Harris got the decision over Link Pope in four rounds, and Billy Stift beat Al Shrosbree after the hardest kind of a fight. The police stopped the Everhart-McGlynn fight after McGlynn was all but out.

Big Crowd Looks On.

It was a great crowd that filled every available inch of Tattersall's last night. It was said by the management there were seating accommodations for 10,000, and if that is true there were that many present, but more conservative figures placed the crowd at between five and six thousand.

The arena was jammed, the galleries were packed, and up in the big loft over the entrance the wall seemed to be frescoed with humanity, for it was a solid sea of faces clear to the top of the building and up along the big iron girders in the roof a lot of small boys had found their way with the usual adventurous spirit of their age and shouted encouragement or disapproval to the men fighting beneath them. There was a liberal representation of the city government present and lots of the political leaders. The athletic club members occupied prominent positions around the squared circle and the Chicago Athletic association athletic leaders were present in force.

There was considerable trouble experienced in taking care of the crowd, and the ushers, so called, handled some people without gloves, but, after a general scramble and numberless arguments with these officials, everybody finally got somewhere and waited for the fun to commence.

It was 8:40 when Harris and Link Pope opened the ball. These little 105-pounders looked like mere boys to the eyes of the big crowd, and circled around each other much like game cocks at the start before sailing in. Harris was given the decision by Malachi Hogan in the fourth round.

Shrosbee and Stift Fight Hard.

Then came Al Shrosbee and Billy Stift at catch weights. The men went at each other viciously. Stift sent in some sledge-hammer blows from the start, and Shrosbee responded in kind. The first round was pretty even. Stift landed on Shrosbee's body and neck hard in the second, and Shrosbee responded with some equally good blows, but they lacked the force of Stift's. At the close of the round Shrosbee put in a couple of jabs on Stift's face.

Stift went in hammer-and-tongs in the third and landed some stinging blows on Shrosbee's face and neck, and forced him to his knees once.

Hard infighting characterized the start of the fourth, and Shrosbee was floored by a hard left on the neck. He tried to square accounts by getting in a couple of rights and lefts around Stift's neck and wind, but Stift more than repaid these by a couple of punches on Shrosbee's body. Stift led off in the fifth by landing a left on Shrosbee's stomach and after that a lighter blow on his opponent's head, which was followed by an exchange at short range, not much damage resulting. Shrosbee managed to land a hard right and left on Stift's neck and wind, but was down at the call of time, having staggered and slipped under a Stift blow on the head. It was Stift's round, although pretty even.

Shrosbee led with his left in the last round, and Stift, countering, landed a right on Shrosbee's body. Shrosbee sent two lefts on his antagonist's body, but Stift made his work a little faster and landed some good ones on Shrosbee's neck and body, and when the round closed was awarded the decision, which did not please the crowd, who liked the clever ducking of Shrosbee and wanted a draw.

Kirwan and Sieloff Wrestle.

Then came the fight in which centered a great deal of local interest, particularly among the C. A. A. men—Sieloff, at 135, and Kirwan, at 133½. Malachi Hogan refereed, but let the men claw each other around and punch away indiscriminately. Four challenges were forthcoming when this bout was on. Garrard challenged the winner or each one in case of a draw. "Shorty" O'Hearn wanted a chance at the victor, and so did Joe Gans and John Jenkins of Springfield, O.

Kirwan landed a left jab on Sieloff's short ribs for a starter and Sieloff tested the strength of his opponent in the same region. Sieloff started an upper cut which landed up in the air and a clinch resulted, which was only discontinued during the interval between the rounds.

They battered away at each other, hanging on like grim death. Kirwan seemed to be wearing Sieloff out by worrying him around while the clinches were going on, and they swung at each other viciously. The spectators took a hand and yelled frantically to the referee to make them break, for Siler to take charge, for fouls to be penalized, and encouragement for each man. The rounds were pretty much all alike, the men battering away in clinches.

When Malachi Hogan announced the bout a draw there was an uproar. Kirwan was believed to have the better of the bout, by many, and caustic criticism of the referee and the men and their rough and tumble exhibition was heard all over the building. It certainly was a disappointment to those who looked for a clean cut fight.

McGlynn and Everhardt in the 140-pound class were the next offering. Everhardt gave a pretty exhibition and sent his man almost to dreamland by the middle of the fifth round, when a police sergeant, seeing how groggy McGlynn was, ordered the bout stopped. Everhardt's clean-cut style of fighting and his aggressive tactics won him much admiration, while the pluck of his adversary was commended. McGlynn was not in the best of condition and came into the ring wearing a porous plaster on his back and a big red spot on his breast, showing the recent presence of one of the same instruments of torture. He took his punishment like a Trojan and was disappointed when the bout was stopped.

Jimmy Barry received a warm welcome when he stepped into the ring. He weighed 108 pounds and the weight of Connors was announced at 110½, but one of his seconds said this was not true.

Barry went after his man hot and heavy and had fun decorating his countenance. Connors put up a plucky defense and took a large amount of punishment without flinching. Barry seemed to have him going several times, but he recovered and came up ready for more. Barry's favorite method was to send in a left jab on the neck and follow it up with a right swing on the head or face. Connor sent in some good returns at times, but the persistence with which Barry followed up every advantage kept the Springfield man busy.

The continual battering away at his face weakened him perceptibly, but he came up after each round in good condition and seemed good for more when the six were up and Barry got the decision. Barry had him pretty groggy at times, but his recovery was quick.

Barry's work was unusually clever and he had no difficulty in finding a landing place somewhere on Connor's face and neck at frequent intervals. There has been considerable bad blood between the two, it is said, and Barry for that reason went after him hard to finish the job as quickly as possible.

DALY FIGHTS LAVIGNE A DRAW.

Wilmington Man Proves That He Is Probably the Coming Star Among Lightweights.

Cleveland, O., March 17.—[Special.]—Jack Daly is the new star, and all aspiring lightweights had better keep out of his way. Tonight the Wilmington man fought twenty hard rounds with the world's champion, "Kid" Lavigne, and at the finish Referee "Kid" McCoy was unable to decide between them. Indeed, it would have been hard for any one else to decide justly in favor of either man.

Daly showed himself to be a superb fighter, a good general, a stiff puncher, coolheaded, quick, and plucky. He is a coming boxer.

For a couple of rounds Lavigne had the better of it, then Daly got to work and astonished the crowd by sending the Michigan wonder to the floor twice in one round. All through the battle the hard blows were evenly apportioned. Dalys weight was 135, Lavigne's 133½.

The Central Armory, in which the fight occurred, was crowded to its utmost capacity early in the evening before the preliminary contest began. Tickets could not be had after 7 o'clock, though offers of $15 and $20 for seats were freely made. The spectators included sporting men from Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Detroit, Buffalo, and other cities, and none of them was disappointed in the exhibition.

First round—Lavigne landed a left on the neck. Daly stopped Lavigne's right nicely. Both indulged in sparring. Lavigne and Daly landed right and left. There was good, scientific work; both jabbed frequently. Lavigne reached home three or four times more than Daly.

Second round—After Lavigne had landed heavily on the face several times Daly caught him unawares and sent in a straight left drive, bringing blood and bruising Lavigne's eye. A second punch was sent in, but it was less effective. The round was decidedly warm.

Third round—The men never rested, and it was a pretty round. Just before the bell sounded Lavigne landed a straight left on the stomach. It was a bad one.

Fourth round—Lavigne landed with the left in the face. Lavigne rushed Daly. Daly sent in a right swing. The honors were even, the rallies being warm. Both jabbed. Daly landed a left full on the jaw and sent Lavigne down. Lavigne came up quickly. The finish was lively. Lavigne went down again.

Fifth round—This opened with lively sparring. Daly got a left on the jaw and a rally followed at in-fighting. Daly landed heavily with his left on Lavigne's jaw.

Sixth round—They were up against the ropes and Lavigne was cuffed hard. Lavigne landed a hot one on the eye. Daly countered on the jaw. Quick work followed. Daly landed on the cheek. The round closed with the men in good shape.

Seventh round—Opened with right and left counter. Daly landed heavily on the stomach and received a hard one on the jaw.

Eighth round—Daly landed with the right on the jaw, but Lavigne countered hard. The "Kid" landed viciously with the left on the face, the hardest blow yet. Daly again landed with the left on the jaw, and in return received a tap on the stomach.

Ninth round—Lavigne jabbed hard with the left, but Daly stopped him nicely. They went at it hard. Lavigne landed on the cheek. Lavigne landed hard on the shoulder. Signs of weariness were now shown.

Tenth round—After harmless tapping, Lavigne slipped, going down on all fours. Lavigne made a false move, received a blow in the face, and put his head through the ropes. The round ended with easy infighting.

Eleventh round—Lavigne sent in an effective drive on Daly's chest. Daly countered on the cheek. Both ducked, and Lavigne landed heavily on the chest. Daly displayed good generalship.

Twelfth round—There was a bad mixup, vicious sparring being done at close quarters. Lavigne guarded well, and finally landed on the chest with his right. The round was mostly mixups.

Thirteenth round—Both were looking for an opening. The "Kid" landed heavily on the ribs. Daly ducked a hard swing. Lavigne landed heavily on the chest.

Fourteenth round—Daly was dodging, but received a right swing on the face. Daly responded in the same fashion, and afterward landed with the left on the jaw twice.

Fifteenth round—Daly landed hard on the jaw with a right swing. Cautious sparring at close quarters closed the round.

Sixteenth round—After light tapping Lavigne landed on the stomach, and Daly countered on the jaw. Aggressive work followed, Lavigne rushing Daly hard.

Seventeenth round—There was heavy infighting. Lavigne's left eye was opened again. The round closed with sharp countering. This was Daly's round all the way through.

Eighteenth round—Lavigne took a hard blow on the nose, and fierce jabs were exchanged. Lavigne received two vicious right-hand blows on the stomach. Lavigne landed hard on the face twice.

Nineteenth round—They sparred for an opening. Lavigne landed a left on the body. Infighting followed in the center, where they got together and went at it hammer and tongs. Lavigne landed fiercely on the ribs twice. This round saw warm fighting.

Twentieth round—They exchanged vicious blows in the center of the ring. Daly landed a left on the face. Another even exchange of blows, and Lavigne landed a left on Daly's face. Daly countered. Then there was more fierce slapping and jabbing. Lavigne landed with a left and twice with the right on the body.

The referee called it a draw.

STORE CYCLE SHOWS ARE OPEN.

Elaborate Exhibits to Be Made Today and Tomorrow by Board of Trade Dealers.

Members of the Chicago Cycle Board of Trade will be at home today and tomorrow to the public and will offer as attractions to their guests exhibits of the models for 1898 and a large line of bicycle sundries, in which an unusually big trade is anticipated this season.

Each store will be a small cycle show in itself. There will be lavish decorations in some of the stores, while others will go on the plan that beauty unadorned is adorned the most and will simply present a glistening line of new wheels.

Some firms are planning to decorate with flowers, and palms, and decorative plants, and expect to give away flowers as souvenirs. One or two firms intend to get rid of a lot of buttons left over from past cycle shows. Some of the firms intend in addition to the two days' exhibit to hold a reception tomorrow night.

There is not much in the way of decided novelties to inspect this year, with the exception of the new chainless models, which will probably be the centers of attraction. The new model which is being presented by several firms is the result of a long series of trials and experiments. Chainless bicycles have been a subject for experiment for a long time, the mechanical principle upon which they are built being employed in nearly all other mechanical devices. This year it is believed the most perfect form of chainless wheel has been placed on the market and much is claimed for it. It is said to be easy running and not likely to get out of order, although riders believe there is danger of its being thrown out of order easily in a fall, as any jar or jolt, they argue, tending to throw the gearing out of true, will completely disable the wheel. This, however, the makers say is not at all likely to happen, and it is claimed there is much less danger of accidents of this kind than there is of the chain breaking on the ordinary gearing of a safety. It is claimed, too, that there is no danger of dirt getting into the bearings or gearing as in the case of the chain gears.

Along this line there will be exhibited some new gear cases. Gear cases have been advocated by a few cycle experts for some time, but have not been generally received by American riders. In England this protection of the gearing is popular, and it is predicted this year it will be more generally used in this country. Several of the firms have devices for the protection of the delicate mechanism of the wheel to exhibit.

Saddles, lamps, mud guards, and handlebars are shown in unlimited variety, and it is simply a case of paying the money and making a choice.

The "opening day" scheme is tried as an experiment this year, as it supplants the annual cycle show. The dealers believe that as good results will be secured from individual exhibits in their own headquarters as resulted from the expensive booths and exhibits at the annual exhibitions.

GARDINER IS IN GREAT FORM.

Beats All the Crack Riders at Belleair, Coming from Behind in the Stretch.

Belleair, Fla., March 17.—[Special.]—Belleair concluded its winter racing season with the international races of today. Three professional races were run. Arthur Gardiner demonstrated his present superiority to his fellows now training here by his wide-open win of the first heat in the mile open with a closing eighth mile in 13 2-5 and his win of the final with an eighth in 13 3-5. Time such as this is remarkable at any time of year on a quarter-mile track where a bank has to be taken in the sprint. Earl Kiser, the half-mile champion, finally lowered the half-mile track record, doing 53 1-5, the former having belonged to Loughead at 55. Jean Gougoltz took the two-mile handicap race from scratch. Butler, who started with him, was forced to quit, and made the claim that his wheel had been tampered with before the start. The field that qualified for the final of the mile open was the best seen here this winter, Gougoltz, Gardiner, Brown, Butler, and Kiser starting. Mertens paced, and Gougoltz, Brown, Gardiner, Butler, and Kiser caught in order as the pace dropped at the quarter, the field bunched. Butler shot up to the side of Gougoltz, who by a jump saved his position on the pole. Gardiner was crowded back to rear of the line and at the eighth started with a wonderful sprint, finishing with a smile far ahead of the bunch. Butler beat Gougoltz by four inches.

Previous to the races Miller of Chicago in a strong wind rode unpaced 23 miles 1,050 yards in the hour.

CHEER TOMMY BURNS

Popular Jockey Lands Fervor a Winner of a Stake.

JOHN BAKER FROM TEXAS

Horse from the Lone Star State the Medium of a Coup.

BLAND BEATS JUDGE DENNY.

New Orleans, La., March 17.—[Special.]—Five thousand people cheered Jockey Tommy Burns as he brought home James Arthur's 4-year-old horse Fervor winner of the St. Patrick's Handicap at 1 1-16 miles at the Crescent City Jockey club's track today.

Fervor was fitted for the race at Montgomery Park, Memphis. Burns came from there to ride him, and a big delegation came along to bet on him. Besides Fervor and Paul Kauvar there were three acceptances of weights. Fervor opened favorite at 8 to 5 and was backed down to even money. Paul Kauvar had his friends, but the experts passed him up on the belief that the track was too hard for him. Nabob stumbled, while Dupee was pulling him up after a false break, and, falling on his head, scraped off his bridle and ran away half a mile. When he was brought back to the post he was sore and irritable and he delayed the start fifteen minutes.

When Fitzgerald eventually did get the field off to a good start Burns took Fervor and his ninety-nine pounds to the front and kept them there throughout. Nabob kept him company to the three-quarters and then he retired. Brighton left the bunch and set sail for Fervor in the stretch. Burns was forced to sit down and ride, but Fervor was never really in danger. He finished with some to spare in 1:47¼ after running the first mile in 1:40 flat. Paul Kauvar finished a distant third, whipped out.

First Ward had no trouble winning the third race, six furlongs, in which he was a slight favorite over Crystalline. John Baker, a good thing from Texas, was cut loose in the final event at seven furlongs. He opened at 100 to 1, but the onslaught was so fierce that he was cut down to 12 to 1. John Baker won in a gallop from Lillian E. and Hurns.

Jockey N. Turner was suspended pending investigation of his ride on Ben Frost.

Weather fine; track fast.

First race, 1 mile, 3-year-olds, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	¾	Str.	Fn.
6-5	Percy F., 108 [A. Barrett]	5	2^1	1^1	1^2	1^2
20-1	Dudley E., 106 [Moore]	3	3^4	2^4	2^2	2^3
13-1	Mr. Easton, 103 [Dupee]	6	6^4	4^4	3^4	3^2

Time, 1:41¼. Ben Frost, Hal's Mount, Tessie L., and Forget Not finished as named. Start good. Won easily. Ben Frost was horribly ridden.

Second race, 13-16 mile, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	¾	Str.	Fn.
9-1	Gold Corn, 95 [C. Clay]	3	3^1	3^1	3^1	1^2
1-1	Meddler, 104 [Dupee]	1	1^1	1^1	1^1	2^3
9-2	Dave S., 103 [A. Barrett]	2	2^2	2^3	2^1	3^5

Time, 1:20¾. Everest, Little Ocean, Little Music, The Texas Belle, Little Vulcan, and Embryo finished as named. Start good. Won handily. Meddler and Dave S. raced to pieces in front.

Third race, ¾ mile, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	¾	Str.	Fn.
2-1	First Ward, 102 [Dupee]	5	4^1	3^1	2^1	1^1
20-1	Ferryman II., 104 [Wilhite]	2	1^1	1^2	1^2	2^1
5-1	Jolly Son, 101 [C. Clay]	4	2^1	2^1	3^1	3^1

Time, 1:14½. Uncas, Terramie, Crystalline, Scrivener, Ferris Hartman, and Oninoor finished as named. Start good. Won handily.

Fourth race, 1 1-16 miles, purse $1,000, St. Patrick's Handicap:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	¾	Str.	Fn.
3-2	Fervor, 99 [T. Burns]	3	1^1	1^1	1^1	1^3
6-1	Brighton, 94 [Thompson]	5	3^3	3^3	2^2	2^1
3-1	Paul Kauvar, 114 [Knapp]	2	4^1	4^5	3^3	3^4
4-1	Robt. Bonner, 103 [A. B't]	1	5	5	5^3	4^1
12-1	Nabob, 95 [Dupee]	4	2^1	2^1	4^1	5

Time, :24, :49, 1:14, 1:40¾, 1:47¼. Post, 17 minutes. Start good. Won driving; place easily. Fervor was never in trouble; was under a mild drive the last eighth. Nabob was carried off his feet to the three-quarters; he fell at the post before the start and ran a quarter. Bonner's headstall slipped back on his neck.

Fifth race, 1 mile, selling:

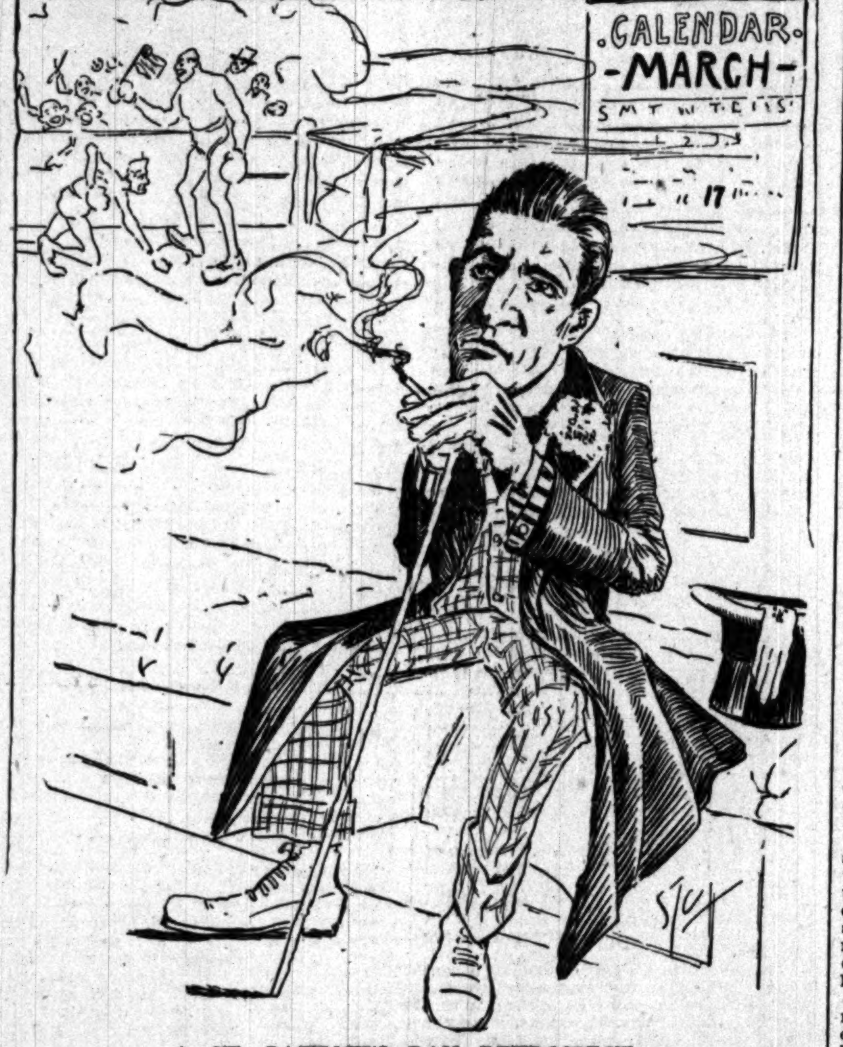
Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	¾	Str.	Fn.
10-1	Bob Clampett, 101 [N. T'r]	9	7^3	6^1	4^1	1^1
60-1	Bagpipe, 101 [Peterman]	8	8^1	7^1	5^1	2^1
5-1	Lit'e Bramble, 104 [S'van]	1	1^1	1^2	1^4	3^1

Time, 1:42¾. Cave Spring, Elyria, Stanza, Jim Conway, Bizarre, Nero, Aryan, Kallitan, Minnie Price, Judge Bullock, and Gladioli finished as named. Start good. Won all out.

Sixth race, ¾ mile:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	¾	Str.	Fn.
12-1	John Baker, 108 [McMil'n]	1	1^1	1^1	1^1	1^2
12-1	Lillian E., 106 [Peterman]	4	2^1	2^1	2^1	2^3
8-5	Hurns, 108 [A. Barrett]	2	4^2	3^1	3^1	3^1

Time, 1:28. Oreusa, Roubie, Miss Young, and Halton finished as named. Start good. Won galloping. John Baker was under a stout pull all the way.



A ST. PATRICK'S DAY RETROSPECT.

SENATOR BLAND'S HANDICAP.

Judge Denny and Others Defeated in the St. Patrick's Day Event at the Oakland Track.

San Francisco, Cal., March 17.—[Special.]—The fine, crisp weather and St. Patrick's day drew a large crowd to the Oakland track. The track was good and the card fairly attractive. Tod Sloan had several mounts, but it was not his day, for he could do no better than get place except in the last race.

The event was St. Patrick's Day Handicap, one mile and one-quarter. It was captured almost in a gallop by Senator Bland, at 2½ to 1 in the betting, with Cash Sloan in the saddle. Judge Denny, coupled with Lincoln II., 9 to 5, was second; Flashlight third. The time, 2:07, was good.

The statement that the racing season will close there on April 30 is an error. Racing will last until May 14.

Weather fine. Track fast.

First race, 1 1-16 miles:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	¾	Str.	Fn.
3-1	Scarborough, 120 [H'sy]	2	6^1	2^1	2^1	1^2
3-10	Vinctor, 124 [T. Sloan]	1	5^1	3^1	1^1	2^1
100-1	Lucky Star, 117 [Stu't]	3	1^1	1^1	3^4	3^3

Time, 1:49. Versagus, Pescador, Miss Ruth, and Allahabad finished as named. Winner, Atkin & Lottridge's b. h., by El Rio Rey—Fonsetta. Good start. Won cleverly. Scarborough got a bad ride.

Second race, ⅝ mile:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	¾	Str.	Fn.
6-1	G'd Friend, 108 [Conley]	5	3^3	2^2	2^2	1^1
11-20	Miss Rowena, 105 [Th'pe]	1	1^1	1^1	1^1	2^1
7-1	Mocorito, 105 [H. Martin]	4	2^1	3^1	3^1	3^1

Time, 1:01¼. Valencienne, Saticoy, Al Koran, Little Alarm, and Tennary finished as named. Winner, J. Whitten's b. f., by Eolus—Ruth. Good start. Won easily.

Third race, 1 mile:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	¾	Str.	Fn.
2-1	Linstock, 93 [Clawson]	1	1^1	1^1	1^1	1^2
11-5	Hohenzollern, 110 [T. S'n]	3	3^1	2^1	2^2	2^2
30-1	Macorrio, 104 [Stevens]	2	2^1	3^1	3^1	3^1

Time, 1:41. Duke of York II., Rapido, and The Swain finished as named. Winner, W. B. Applegate's b. g., by Logic—Blue Stocking. Good start. Won cleverly. The Swain had speed, but pulled up very lame.

Fourth race, 1¼ miles, St. Patrick's Day Handicap:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	¾	Str.	Fn.
11-5	Sen. Bland, 115 [C. Sloan]	3	1^1	1^1	1^1	1^3
9-5	Judge Denny, 107 [Claw'n]	7	2^1	2^1	3^1	2^1
8-1	Flashlight, 105 [McDonald]	1	4^1	7	5^1	3^1

Time, 2:07. Lincoln II., 108 pounds; Argentina, 105; Twinkler, 83; and Marplot, 98, finished as named. Winner, H. L. Frank's ch. h., by imp. Inverness—Wood Violet. Good start. Won easily.

Fifth race, ½ mile, 2-year-olds:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	Str.	Fn.
13-5	Formero, 106 [H. Martin]	1	1^1	1^2	1^2
4-1	Frank Ireland, 100 [T. Sloan]	4	3^1	2^1	2^1
8-1	Semicolon, 112 [Conley]	3	2^1	3^1	3^1

Time, :48¼. Olinthus, El Mido, Rainier, Mossbrae, and Rio Chico finished as named. Winner, W. B. Sink Jr.'s ch. c., by imp. Conveth—Formosa. Good start. Won first three driving. Frank Ireland should have won. Mossbrae and El Mido got away badly.

Sixth race, ¾ mile:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	¾	Str.	Fn.
4-5	Hurley Burley, 107 [T. S'n]	2	1^1	1^1	1^1	1^1
9-5	Fonsavannah, 112 [H. M'n]	4	4^1	4^1	4^1	2^1
15-1	Soscol, 104 [Clawson]	3	3^1	3^1	2^1	3^1

Time, 1:14. Blarneystone, imp. Missioner, and Melvin Burnham finished as named. Winner, E. Corrigan's ch. f., by Riley—Helter Skelter. Good start. Won handily.

BREEDERS ARE TO ORGANIZE.

Meeting Is Called at the Palmer House in This City on the 30th of March.

The idea of forming a national organization of horse breeders has taken definite form and F. J. Berry, the chairman of a committee that recently undertook the task of making the preliminary arrangements for the formation of such an association, has called a meeting of all those interested in the breeding of horses, to be held at the Palmer House on March 30.

It is announced that many Chicago horsemen and also a number of well known men from other States will be present to address the meeting.

"There is a mistaken impression," said Mr. Berry yesterday, "that the horse trade is in a bad way, when as a matter of fact it is not. Many people have thought that electricity and the bicycle had managed to put the horse in the background and that there would in consequence be small demand for the horse for some years to come. Let me assure you that is a mistake. There is going to be a big demand for horses. The crop of colts has not been good since 1894, those of 1895, 1896, and 1897 having all been bad, and as a consequence there is bound to be a shortage in horses in this country within the next few years. This is taking into consideration our big export of these animals."

No Spring Meeting at Lexington.

Lexington, Ky., March 17.—[Special.]—The announcement was made tonight by J. Hull Davidson, manager of the Kentucky association race course, that there would be no meeting this spring. This is a result of Newport and Covington race tracks monopolizing the dates and the failure of legislation confining racing to thirty days at each track. The historic old course has never before failed to give a race meeting in the spring.

Fast Work by Bannockburn.

Little Rock, Ark., March 17.—[Special.]—The gates of Clinton Park were thrown open to the public today and a great throng went out to see the horses work. The feature of the day was the splendid performance of McGuigan's 3-year-old, Bannockburn, who worked a mile in 1:43¾ with 125 pounds up. This record was the best practice work ever performed on the track. The spring meeting open on March 30, and many good horses have already arrived.

Racing Meetings at Rockford.

Rockford, Ill., March 17.—[Special.]—The Rockford Driving Park, which has been closed for several years, has been leased to Dr. McClellan of this city. It is probable two big meetings will be given, one in July and the other in the fall, with liberal purses. Semi-monthly matinées will be given.

Marklein Quits Gardiner & Son.

Memphis, Tenn., March 17.—E. S. Gardiner & Son and their trainer, J. J. Marklein, have separated, and the horses belonging to that firm will be handled by Carroll Reid.

Leeds Is Southern Golf Champion.

Aiken, S. C., March 17.—[Special.]—The Southern cross cup, which means the championship of the South, was won today by Herbert Leeds, the founder of the Palmetto Golf club, and for three years the holder of that trophy. His opponent was Foxhall Keene of New York, one of the steadiest and nerviest players in the competition. The day was exceptionally fine, and the galleries both forenoon and afternoon large, the women devotees of the game predominating. The feature of the play was the approach shots of Leeds, though at times he was a trifle ragged in his putting. Keene several times pulled himself out of bad holes, and up to the last was to be feared. The first eighteen holes were won by Leeds with a score of 5 up, 4 to play. In the afternoon honors were divided. In the afternoon's round Leeds made the fourteen holes played in 70; Keene, 71. The Aiken, or consolation cup, was won by Kemp from Coe Gray, 7 up, and 6 to play.

New York Bowlers Still Win.

Buffalo, N. Y., March 17.—The Greater New York team and Buffalo came together for the second time tonight. Captain Thynes' men, however, continued their winning streak and carried off two of the three games.

Sears Whips "Spider" Weir.

Lynn, Mass., March 17.—Michael Sears of Lewiston defeated Ike Weir of Boston, once well known in sporting circles as the "Belfast Spider," in ten rounds tonight. In the tenth Sears requested the referee to stop the fight as Weir was helpless.

Cincinnati, 12; San Antonio, 7.

San Antonio, Tex., March 17.—[Special.]—The Reds had little trouble disposing of the Bronchos today. Pink Hawley pitched three innings. He was not steady. Beckley hit safely every time he stepped to the plate. The score was: Reds, 12; San Antonio, 7.

Bert Jones Signs with Cleveland.

Golden, Colo., March 17.—Bert Jones of this city has accepted the contract offered him by the manager of the Cleveland baseball team to pitch for Cleveland during the coming season. He leaves for Hot Springs, Ark., in a few days.

General Sporting Notes.

Ballplayer Dungan yesterday signed a Detroit contract.

Portland, Ore., March 17.—Fred Muller of San Francisco knocked out Dudley Evans of Portland in two rounds.

Joliet, Ill., March 17.—[Special.]—The Chicago police indoor ball club defeated the Joliet police club this afternoon, 10 to 8.

London, March 17.—The Everton and Celtic football teams belonging to Liverpool and Glasgow, respectively, are considering a visit to America next season.

Ives made a run of 104 at eighteen-inch balk line in his game yesterday afternoon at Green's academy. Sutton was his opponent. Catton won from Schaefer and Gallagher from Sutton at cushion caroms.

Republican primaries will be held today in all the wards between the hours of 1 and 7 p. m. Every citizen who has, as a rule, supported the Republican ticket is entitled to vote at them. On the result of the primaries depends the character of the Aldermanic nominees.

DAHLEN IS CAPTAIN.

Chicago Players Have an Election at Waycross.

HONOR WAIVED BY LANGE

Team Then Goes Upon the Field and Plays a Fast Game.

DUTCH DEFEAT THE IRISH.

Send in your suggestion for a new name for the Chicago ball team, Manager Burns having decided to drop the appellation of "Colts." Address Baseball Editor "Tribune."

Waycross, Ga., March 17.—[Special.]—St. Patrick's day made history for Burns' men. It saw Bill Dahlen chosen Captain of the club and it saw the Irish team go down in defeat before the Dutch comedians, led on by the new Captain, by a score of 8 to 3.

Dahlen was made Captain through the wishes of big "Bill" Lange. At 2 o'clock Manager Burns called a meeting of his men and asked for a ballot, telling them to vote for the man they wished to captain the club. Eighteen votes were cast. One went to Donahue, one was scattering, and Lange and Dahlen divided the rest. The tie was announced. Then Lange firmly but pleasantly refused to accept the office and withdrew in favor of Dahlen.

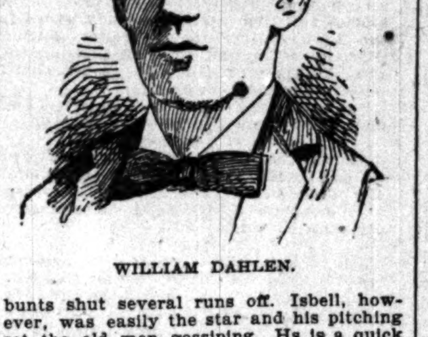
When Dahlen came on to the ballfield half an hour later he was received with a burst of applause and cheers from his men. He received their good wishes with his usual careless, happy grace. He failed to file his acceptance.

The ball game was the hottest yet played. The two teams fought, vowed, and wrangled and fell upon the umpire in savage earnest. The official was bad, but his work did not materially affect the score. Frank Isbell, the new pitcher, stopped the Hibernians, and for nine nerve-tearing innings he twisted and slapped the sphere across the rubber in a strange and mystic way that fooled the spring sluggers in the ranks of the Fenians. He had a puzzling, slow curve that he compounded with speed and used his curves with rare judgment. Under the torrent of illegal coaching indulged in by the Fenians he held his own, and the patron saint of Ireland could do nothing for his protégés.

Briggs pitched the first five innings for the Irish and was tapped in lively style, while the fielding behind him was loose and careless. The German band led the procession even from the start. In the first round, aided by errors, they piled up four runs. The Fenians landed one man at the counting-house in the first round and two in the third by grace of two hits and a fumble by Woods. An error and three hits gave the Dutch two runs in the fifth and practically cinched the game, for the Hibernians could not get the hang of Isbell's twisters, and with men on the bases they were helpless.

With the bases full in the sixth Thornton smashed a peppery bounder to Callahan, who put it fast to Kittridge. He snapped the ball to Donahue, completing a fierce double. A gift to Dahlen, Decker's hit, and an out manufactured a tally for the Germans in the seventh, and Dahlen's long drive to the fence in the ninth made the last run.

Chance caught in clever style and the men worked well all round. Kittridge is catching now in championship style. Today his throwing was fast and his quick snap downs to second and third after fielding bunts shut several runs off. Isbell, however, was easily the star and his pitching set the old men gossiping. He is a quick thinking fellow and showed that he never overlooks an opportunity. Score:



WILLIAM DAHLEN.

IRISH.

	AB	R	BH	PO	A	E	SB	SO	BB	BE	LB
Kilroy, rf.	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
McCor'k, 3b	2	1	0	6	1	0	1	0	3	0	1
Connor, 2b.	4	0	1	1	2	1	0	1	0	0	0
C'l'h'n, ss,p	4	0	0	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0
Ryan, lf.	4	1	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1
Gr'fith, cf,ss	3	1	2	4	1	1	0	0	1	0	2
Donahue, 1b	2	0	0	8	1	0	0	0	1	1	3
Kittridge, c	4	0	0	5	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Briggs, p, cf	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Totals	31	3	5	27	13	5	1	3	6	1	7

DUTCH.

	AB	R	BH	PO	A	E	SB	SO	BB	BE	LB
Everitt, 1b.	5	0	3	11	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
Lange, cf.	5	1	2	3	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
Thornton, lf	5	2	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dahlen, ss.	4	3	2	1	5	0	0	1	1	0	0
Decker, 2b.	5	2	4	1	2	0	1	0	0	1	2
Friend, rf.	5	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	3
Woods, 3b.	5	0	0	0	5	1	0	0	0	0	0
Isbell, p.	5	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	1
Chance, c.	4	0	0	6	0	0	0	2	1	1	1
Totals	43	8	14	27	17	2	1	3	2	4	10

Dutch	4	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	—8
Hits	4	0	1	0	3	2	1	1	2	—14
Irish	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3
Hits	2	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	—5

Place and date—Waycross, Ga., March 17. Attendance, 150. Two-base hits—Griffith, Decker. Three-base hit—Decker. Home run—Dahlen. Hit by pitched ball—Donahue. Double plays—Decker-Dahlen-Everitt; Callahan-Kittridge-Donahue. Umpire—Fullerton. Time of game—1:45.

MAY SELECT PLAIN "CHICAGO."

Several of "The Tribune" Baseball Readers Suggest That as the Best Name for Burns' Nine.

"The Tribune's" nomenclature school is still at work trying to agree upon a name by which the Chicago baseball nine may be familiarly known in the future. Many of the letters received yesterday were in the way of approval of names already suggested. "Skyscrapers," "Chics," and "I Wills" were all supported by a number of "fans." Then the title of "Heartburns," already suggested by three or four writers, was reinforced yesterday by half a dozen others, although it has not previously been mentioned in "The Tribune." A writer explains that this name would be complimentary to both the President and the manager of the club.

Among the new names that came in yesterday were Gatlins, Poets (because Bobby Burns was a poet), Burns' Brownies, Burners, Eagles (suggested by a woman admirer of the national game), Ansonians, Sheridans, and Porkpackers.

One business-man writes that he thinks the most "sensible, dignified, and appropriate" name that can be adopted is plain "Chicagos." President Hart favors this selection, and already several of "The Tribune's" voters have sent it in. It may yet be the popular selection.

Dahlen's Election to the Captaincy.

The election of Dahlen yesterday as Captain of the Chicago team nipped in the bud the plan of Lange's friends in Chicago to try to force the outfielder upon the team regardless of the opinions the club management might have. It is considered certain the election of Dahlen was in no way a reflection upon Lange. The latter is recognized by both the club owners and players to be not only one of the star players of the profession, but a man of intelligence. Dahlen, however, has served considerably longer with the team and is also a star player. Dahlen joined the Chicago team in 1891.

Notes of the Players.

St. Patrick's day was observed by Burns' men in appropriate style. They came in the breakfast-room decked in green ribbons and sang "The Wearing of the Green." The morning practice was lively and the men seemed to move along with more ginger.

Tim Donahue spent the forenoon preparing his dinner order. Here is the menu he took: Green turtle soup, olives, green onions, prime green beef, boiled mustard greens, green peas, Irish potatoes, green tea, green gage plums, nougatice cream, creme de menthe.

George Decker is willing to go to Omaha as manager of that team, but as yet knows nothing of the alleged efforts to secure his services. "It is better to be there than to be an understudy on the Chicago club," said George today. "The money would be my only object in going to Omaha." He thinks a winning team could make money in the exposition city.

The club will play a game in St. Augustine on Sunday or week from then. The boys, most of them, have never been in the first city of the land, and the game is being arranged to give them a chance to see the hotels and other points of interest in the ancient place. Another expedition will go down on the off Sunday into the Okefenoke swamp to hunt alligators. The swamp, which is drained by the song-famed Suwanee River, begins at the edge of Waycross. Local hunters have volunteered to guide the Colts down into the swamp. The fishing is good down there and 'gators are thick. The expedition expects to land several of the 'gators, while Griffith says he is going out for bear.

JAMES WILDE JR. & CO.
131-133-135-137 Wabash-av.
Just South of Madison-st.
All elevated trains stop at our doors at Wabash and Madison Station.

We are only a minute's walk from State-st. Our "low rent" prices will make it the most profitable minute's walk that you ever took.

Mothers of boys, we want to call your attention today to some special offerings in boys' clothes for Friday and Saturday.

Spring Weight Double-Breasted Knee Pant Suits, made from handsome all-wool fabrics—neat and desirable patterns—Friday and Saturday's price $2.95, worth $5.00 and $6.00 (for boys 7 to 16 years).

Spring Reefer Suits (for little fellows 3 to 6 years), tastily braided, beautifully made, $3.95—worth $6.50. Others at $4.95—worth $7.50.

Several hundred Boys' Knee Pants, made from the finest foreign and domestic remnants, hardly two pair alike, but all of them the greatest knee pant bargains that you ever saw, 95c—worth $2.00, $2.25, and $2.50.

Beautiful little Top Coats, made from fine tan coverts (for boys 4 to 15 years), $4.95—worth $6.50.

For big boys and young men—Swell Top Coats, just in, made by James Wilde Jr. & Co. in their best styles, $8.50 to $18.75—the finest ones silk lined throughout.

FRANK REED, Manager. Open until 9 Saturday Evening.

274
Wabash Ave., the home of the
Sterling Bicycle
"BUILT LIKE A WATCH,"
is now formally open for the '98 season. Special reception days Friday and Saturday, March 18 and 19. There the best things in wheels for men and women cyclers are exhibited in all their modern excellence. Your calling does not imply any obligation to buy. We are as glad to show our machines on their merits as you are to see them with their merits. The
Sterling Chainless
especially possesses many attractive features that will interest you.
Mr. and Mrs. Wheeler and all the little Wheelers are welcome at the salesrooms of the
STERLING CYCLE WORKS,
274 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

After a Hard day on 'Change what a pleasure it is to mount a
MONARCH BICYCLE,
and spin away from the rigor of the game out into the country. Fresh air beats all the spring tonics.
Monarchs, $60.00 Were $100 and still worth it.
Defiance, $50 & $40 Second only to Monarchs
BUILT RIGHT. RIDE EASY. NONE BETTER.
Formal opening today and tomorrow.
Open evenings.
RETAIL SALESROOMS,
BLISS & LUMSDEN, Mgrs.,
152 Dearborn-st., 87-89 Ashland-av.
New location March 21—122 Dearborn-st.

Announcement....
BICYCLE OPENING
The Excelsior Supply Co.
Will be glad to see their old friends and meet new ones at their opening...
March 18th and 19th.
We have wheels to suit all riders. Prices and terms to suit every one.
Come and see.
EXCELSIOR..SUPPLY..CO.
278 Wabash Avenue.
Corner of Van Buren-st.

COLUMBIA CHAINLESS BICYCLES
Insure Freedom from Dirt, Worry and Accident.
Price $125.
COLUMBIA CHAIN WHEELS - $75
HARTFORDS - - - - - $50
VEDETTES - - $40 and $35
Don't fail to call and see our new line. Friday and Saturday formal Opening Days. Open Friday and Saturday Evngs.
POPE MANUFACTURING CO
105 Wabash-av.
638 North Clark-st.

$27 Buys
THE '98
WRIGLEY BICYCLE.
Flush joints, expanders, 2 "Pc." hangers, 2¾-inch drop, short head, standard tires. Every up to date feature.
No Better Bicycle Made at Any Price.
WE ARE NOT on bicycle row, but if you are looking for a strictly high-grade bicycle at maker's prices spend 10 cents for car fare and save from $23 to $43.
CATALOGUE FOR THE ASKING.
Wm. Wrigley Jr. & Co.
117-119 KINZIE STREET,
Opp. Northwestern Depot.
Open Friday and Saturday until 9 p. m.

BICYCLES!
The Show is Now On!
The Most Complete Line of Bicycles in the World.
CLEVELAND, BARNES, SYRIAN, WINFIELD, ORINOCO,
Our Specialty: We Save You Money.
WINDSOR, PHŒNIX, FALCON, EMERSON, SEMINOLE,
Adults, $15.00 up. Juveniles, $9.00.
Racers, $35.00. Tandems, $50.00.
The Brown-Lewis Cycle Co.,
Branch, 190 Monroe. 293 Wabash.

IDE, VICTOR, SYLPH, OVERLAND WHEELS.
PRICES.
$30.00, $35.00, $40.00, $45.00, $50.00,
$55.00, $60.00, $65.00, $70.00, $75.00,
$80.00, $85.00, $100.00.
CRAWFORD & CO.,
2d Floor Stewart Bldg., State & Washington.

See the 1898
IROQUOIS BICYCLE.
The talk of the town. The wheel with new features. Nothing like it.
OFFICE AND SALESROOM,
331 and 333 Wabash Ave.

$75 Bicycles, $35. $60 for $25.
Pates Crest, Recreation, Warner.
No brass bands nor souvenirs.
CLYDE P. WARNER MFG. CO., 289 Wabash, form'rly C.P. Warner & Bro.

THE NATIONAL SEWING MACHINE CO.'S
"We Make Wheels Too."
'98 ELDREDGE - - $50.00
'98 BELVIDERE - $40.00
Illustrated Descriptive Catalogue FREE.
GLEASON & SCHAFF,
Open Evenings. 278 Wabash

FOSS AND HULL WIN.

Liberal Army and Navy Appropriations Secured.

BOUTELLE TURNED DOWN

Expenditure in Keeping wlth National Spirit.

ADEQUATE MILITARY SYSTEM

White Talks of the Proposed Washington Gas Deal.

M'KINLEY'S TOUR IN THE WEST.

WASHINGTON BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C., March 17.

Liberal Outlay for the Army and Navy.

As a distinct supplement to the extraordinary defense fund appropriation the regular military committees of the House have at last taken action looking to placing the army and navy on a permanent war footing. First of all, under the leadership of Mr. Foss of Illinois, the Naval committee broke away on its reactionary chairman, took the bit in its teeth, and proceeded to add a lump sum of $10,000,000 to the usual appropriation for that branch of the military establishment.

The sum set aside for the navy will aggregate about $40,000,000, as compared with an appropriation of $31,052,613 for the current fiscal year. The original estimates submitted by Secretary Long before the Cuban question reached such a critical stage did not provide for any real increase of the navy at all, but only estimated for the armament and armor of the new battleships and the three torpedo boats authorized last year. The Naval committee has been holding protracted meetings every day this week. Mr. Foss has been working hard to secure a substantial increase in the fighting strength of the navy, and has at last triumphed over the persistent opposition of Chairman Boutelle. The committee has therefore ignored the estimates, and will, as decided today, report a bill providing for the rapid building of three first-class battleships, six torpedo boats, six torpedo destroyers, and an indefinite number of gunboats to be fixed hereafter. Besides that, the committee has agreed to make a provision for all the men Secretary Long may decide necessary to equip and keep in commission every ship now on the rolls of the navy. Torpedo boats and torpedo boat destroyers can be built with unusual rapidity, and there would really be nothing in the way of having these new additions to the navy ready for active service before the close of the wet season in Cuba.

While the Naval committee has been thus effectively active Chairman Hull of the Army committee, in marked contrast to the action of Mr. Boutelle, has been in constant consultation with Secretary Alger, and the result was the reporting today of a regular measure providing for the reorganization of the army and making provisions for putting it on a war basis in any emergency at the discretion of the President. Chairman Hull's bill provides that in time of war the President may organize a third battalion for each infantry regiment and may also increase the enlisted strength to a maximum of 250 men for each infantry company, 100 for each cavalry troop, 200 for each battery of heavy artillery, 173 for each battery of field battery, and 150 for each engineer company. The effect of the bill is to retain the present peace basis of 250,000 men, but to permit the President without further legislation and at his discretion to increase the army up to a maximum strength of 104,000 men. For years and years the War and Naval Secretaries have urged sweeping action on coast defenses, the reorganization of the army and the increase of the navy. It has taken the threat of war to accomplish all these things, so that if nothing else comes of the present crisis the permanent military establishment of the United States will at least have been put on a footing commensurate with the commercial and political importance of the country.

"I have changed my mind about that Spanish duel," said Senator Mason this afternoon in talking to a gathering in the lobby which included Senator Foraker. "I think I'll just accept that challenge and exercise my right as the challenged party. I will propose to fight with submarine mines, and that Spanish editor must come and anchor at my buoy for a while. If I don't fetch him in half an hour I will go over and anchor at his buoy and he will have the opportunity he has been longing for."

White Talks of the Big Gas Deal.

Representative White returned last night from Chicago, where he went to confer with persons connected with the syndicate which desires to purchase the Washington Gas company. Mr. White was detained there by the illness and death of his father-in-law. In reference to the gas deal he said: "I have been misquoted and do not wish to be put in a false position. I have never claimed the acquaintance of L. Z. Leiter nor any of his family, but stated that he was aware of the negotiations and would verify the statement that responsible people were backing the scheme. Overtures have been made to the company or its agents, and John R. McLean is aware of that fact. The syndicate will buy the company's holdings or a controlling interest on the basis of $7,000,000, or any reasonable sum, but they must secure enough stock to run the concern. If there is any doubt in the company's mind about this proposition, let them give me an option for thirty days and see how quickly it will be accepted. The purchasers will put in the contract of sale the stipulation that gas shall be furnished to the citizens at a price not to exceed 90 cents a thousand feet."

Mrs. U. S. Grant and Mrs. Sartoris gave a handsome dinner tonight to celebrate the twenty-first birthday of Algernon Sartoris. The table was beautifully adorned with scarlet tulips. The guests were Mrs. Dent, Miss Natalie Barney, Miss Davidge, Miss Horstmann, Miss Ward, Miss Condit-Smith, Miss De Smirnoff, Senator Jones, General Jones, Mr. Henderson, Mr. Wright, Lieutenant White, Mr. Du Bosc, Lieutenant Sharpe, Mr. Bromley, Mr. Consius, and Miss Sartoris.

McKinley's Proposed Summer Tour.

President Finley of Knox College called at the White House today in company with Senator Cullom and Representative Reeves and extended to President McKinley an invitation to be present at the commencement exercises next June. The President said that it had been his intention to make a Western trip next summer, and he had already conditionally accepted an invitation to participate in the Illinois-Iowa soldiers' reunion if the dates fitted in with the condition of the public business. He told his callers today that he would be pleased to stop at Galesburg if occasion offered, but that, for obvious reasons, it was impossible for him now to make any definite plans.

Representative Mann presented petitions to the House today from the W. C. T. U. of the South Side asking for legislation prohibiting interstate transmission of lottery and other gambling matter by telegraph, and praying that cigarets imported in original packages shall become subject to State laws.

Women Quarrel Over the Sunday Question.

One of the most complicated and unique positions that can be imagined has been taken by the women of the board of the Home for Incurables. They have been laboring to get up an art loan exhibition for some time, and have succeeded in interesting some of the leading people here in the affair. Fine paintings, rare laces, and historic fans, miniatures, and bric-à-brac have been loaned by the families of the British Ambassador, the French Ambassador, Mrs. Hitt, Senator Lodge, Mrs. Ward, and Mrs. Barney. The exhibition is to be held in the old Corcoran Art Gallery in April. All worked harmoniously until the Sunday question came up. Some of the leaders of the movement favored the opening of the gallery on Sunday, and with smaller fee asked than for those who were unable to attend on week days. This question was argued pro and con, each faction waxing warmer and warmer, until the inevitable coolness which follows warm discussions ensued. The result is that the board of the Home for Incurables has withdrawn, leaving the exhibition stranded, and looking about for a charity to aid. Among those who will still take part are Thomas Nelson Page, John Pore, Robert Hinckley, Charles M. Ffoulke, Mrs. Hague, Mrs. Boardman, and Mrs. Richardson. The board of the home numbers many of the most prominent women in Washington, among whom are Mrs. Archibald Hopkins, President; Mrs. A. C. Barney, Mrs. Ernst, and Mrs. Fred McGuire.

A large delegation of Comanche and Apache Indians were roaming around the Capitol building this afternoon seeing the sights. They were dressed in store clothes and did not seem to be much interested in objects pointed out by the interpreter until he led them up to the bronze head of one of their forefathers. Then they were all very much interested and all began talking in a way that would have done credit to a sewing circle. They are here to see the Secretary of the Interior.

As the time approaches for the report of the board of inquiry interest in the structure of the battleship Maine has been doubled, and this morning there was such a large crowd around the model of that ill-fated ship that it was with difficulty Secretary Long reached his office.

German Effort to Control the Bicycle Trade.

A series of consular reports has been made to the State department showing the wonderful progress of the trade in American bicycles in Germany, Switzerland, and Ireland in particular. Hitherto the German cycle manufacturers have urged their government not to assess a higher duty on imported bicycles as such, but to classify them for duty under paragraph 470 of the present law as upholstered carriages, dutiable at 150 marks ($35.70) each, which would be of course prohibitory. This would require no new legislation, but merely an administrative decision, giving to bicycles which were not an article of commerce when the law was enacted, and are not therefore specifically mentioned therein, an arbitrary and unjust classification, under which each cycle would pay the same duty as a four-wheeled carriage. As this would apply to all imported bicycles—those of English and Belgian manufacture as well as American—and thereby militate against certain commercial treaties, the decision, notwithstanding the frantic appeals of the German makers, has not yet been given. Meanwhile the leading American cycle manufacturers are stocking their depots in Germany with full supplies for the incoming season and are preparing to establish auxiliary factories there whenever the prohibitory edict may fall. Popular opinion, even in Germany, is distinctly on the side of the American manufacturers, whose products have not only cheapened but greatly improved the standard of excellence in bicycle construction, whereas all the principal German makers have earned large incomes from both their home and export trade and are not therefore considered to be in a strong position to demand new and extraordinary protection.

A short time ago the impression prevailed that American wheels were too light for Irish roads, and that the wooden rims used were not suitable for the damp climate. It would now appear that the public is no longer of this opinion. Not only have the light American machines become popular and their lasting qualities been proven, but British manufacturers have been compelled to build lighter machines to suit the public demand. Another feature which is liked in American machines is the longer crank and higher gear. While the British machine has a 6-inch crank and 60-inch gear the American will have a 7 or 7¼ inch crank and 70-inch gear.

"We are still here, waiting patiently," said Representative Boutelle this afternoon, "and our patience has been rewarded. The Maine investigation seems to be coming to a head. There is a general impression that the President will refer it to us immediately, and if the report shows culpable negligence on the part of Spain nothing will restrain this body, and there will be only one thing to do."

Omaha Retains Department Headquarters.

Since the reorganization of the Department of the Platte an effort has been made to have the headquarters removed from Omaha to St. Louis. The State of Missouri was added to this department, and because of this addition General Nelson A. Miles thought the headquarters should be removed to St. Louis, and immediately set to work to accomplish it, and in a report to the Secretary of War made recommendations in accord with his views. When the effort on the part of General Miles became public the citizens of Kansas City and Fort Leavenworth decided they, too, would like to have the fort at their respective cities, and there ensued a lively scramble to secure the post. Representative Dave Mercer of Omaha saw the Secretary of War and entered a vigorous protest against the action recommended by General Miles, and after due consideration the Secretary decided that the headquarters of the Platte would remain at Omaha.

In today's army orders are several changes in the Fourth Infantry at Fort Sheridan. First Lieutenant Ernest V. Smith goes from Company I to Company H, exchanging with Lieutenant Fred W. Sladen. Three Second Lieutenants are shifted about—Joseph C. Cartner going from H to K, William A. Raibourn from K to F, and John H. Hughes from F to H.

Commodore and Mrs. Norton gave a beautiful dance tonight at their headquarters at the navy-yard in honor of Miss Helen Long, daughter of the Secretary of the Navy. The dance was to have taken place the 18th of last month, but owing to the Maine disaster the invitations were recalled and the event postponed.

Secretary Gage has left for Cleveland to speak before the Chamber of Commerce tomorrow evening.

UNABLE TO AGREE ON RATES.

Passenger Agents Fail to Reach a Settlement of the Klondike Business to the West.

New York, March 17.—The committee of passenger agents appointed to devise a plan for the settlement of the rate war in the Northwest met today. The members of the subcommittee appointed to take action in the matter were present and a minority report was made. The minority report was signed by J. R. Watson, New England Passenger association; D. B. Marvin, Trunk Line association; and A. J. Smith. They reported that the contentions and differences between the Grand Trunk, the Canadian Pacific, and their respective connections were so sharply drawn and defined as to preclude the adoption of a basis of adjustment acceptable to those interested.

They request an immediate and equitable adjustment of all questions in dispute and recommend that the contending parties each submit to the meeting in writing the premises for the contentions of their respective companies.

The report was adopted and the following committee was appointed to consider the whole subject and report at a general meeting to be held tomorrow: Manager McNicoll, Passenger Agent Davis, Agent Heafford, and General Passenger Agent Whitney. This committee will confer with Mr. Shaughnessy of the Canadian Pacific, Messrs. Hayes and Reaves of the Grand Trunk line, M. Newman of the Great Northern, and Mr. Hannaford of the Northern Pacific.

Republican primaries will be held today in all the wards between the hours of 1 and 7 p. m. Every citizen who has, as a rule, supported the Republican ticket is entitled to vote at them. On the result of the primaries depends the character of the Aldermanic nominees.

The directory of the Chicago Telephone Exchange now contains more than 16,000 names. There is no branch of business of any importance in the city which is not represented in the telephone list.

TIED UP FOR YEARS

Public Improvements in New York Practically Blocked.

VISITS THE NAVY YARD.

Prince Albert Pays His Respects to Admiral Bunce.

OTHER GOSSIP FROM GOTHAM.

NEW YORK BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE, New York, March 17.

Public Improvements Blocked.

Controller Coler made public today a letter he had written which indicates that public improvements in the greater city may be tied up for years to come. He says: "If, as has been asserted by eminent counsel, the contract indebtedness of the city is to be included with its bond issues in ascertaining the city's constitutional limit of indebtedness I fear that for many years to come the greatest difficulty will be experienced in providing for even the most necessary public improvements, the cost of which has hitherto been defrayed by the issue of bonds."

If the corporation counsel decides that in computing the constitutional limit of débt of the city the contract indebtedness must be included with the bonded indebtedness the effect will be sweeping indeed. The margin between the present indebtedness and the constitutional limit would then be so small that all public works for which bond issues would be needed would be held up. The only exception would be works in connection with the water supply of the city.

The letter was written by Controller Coler to the President of the Board of Education. The Board of Education had called upon the Controller to recommend to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment the granting of money from the sale of school bonds for the purpose of purchasing new sites and putting up new buildings. Because of the failure to furnish this money work has had to be stopped on fourteen school buildings in course of construction. Contracts aggregating more than $925,000 have been held up.

Lazard Freres have engaged $1,000,000 and Muller, Schall & Co. $300,000 gold for import, making the total for the day $1,300,000, and the total on the present movement $24,550,000.

Crowds Listen to Moody.

It was St. Patrick's day outside but Christian Endeavor day inside the Grand Central Palace. Evangelist Moody began work at 10 and ended at midnight. The crowds yesterday were larger than ever. Warm as was the hall many people spent the entire day there, being absent only long enough to swallow some dinner. As the revival progresses the public interest perceptibly increases. New faces are seen each day, though many admirers of Mr. Moody never miss a session.

After the usual hymns and prayers Mr. Moody brought up the requests for prayers and declared that his morning mail contained 500 letters appealing for aid and direction from the Almighty.

"Here is a man, for example, who says he has been reading about these meetings in the newspapers and now wants to be converted. See what an aid he got in the papers. They are of great value in God's work.

"Here's a man going to the Klondike. He was here last night and was touched.

This made a smile, and somebody in the audience added: "He'll surely be 'touched' up there."

Mr. Moody told a remarkable experience he had in a Chicago saloon. It was about to be opened and was one of the most gorgeous affairs ever seen there.

He received an invitation to attend the opening, probably sent in jest—but the proprietor made a mistake. It was as a call from heaven to the exhorter. He accepted the invitation and went to the saloon, got an opening, began to talk, first telling stories and then getting in body blows for the faith. He had the proprietors down on their knees in half an hour praying with him. In their presence he prayed God to put a blight upon the place.

"And he did," added Mr. Moody, "for it bursted sky high in three months."

Among the marriages set for Eastertide is that of Mr. William Brown, a cousin of Mrs. John Jacob Astor, to Miss Loulie MacGill, daughter of Dr. C. G. W. MacGill of Catonsville, Md.

Prince Visits Brooklyn Navy-Yard.

Prince Albert of Belgium, his greatness hidden under a very long covert coat and a very high silk hat, paid his personal respects today to Admiral Bunce, the commander of the Brooklyn navy yard.

There was great pother over the Prince's visit, and it was an imposing line of three Captains, two Commanders, three Lieutenants, and the Admiral himself that greeted him. No salute was fired, however.

The desire of his Belgian Highness to meet Admiral Bunce was heralded at the navy yard through the vulgar medium of a telephone message. The navy yard tug Undine, with Lieutenant Ward aboard, was at once sent to the foot of Thirty-third street, New York Side. Lieutenant Ward was driven to the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel and accompanied the Prince and his suite to the tug.

The Prince displayed a great deal of interest in the cruisers Chicago and Atlanta, now refitting at the yard, and also examined the great dry dock minutely, asking numerous questions and showing considerable technical knowledge of the construction of a dock. Visits were made to the machine shops, the ordnance department, and to the receiving ship Vermont before the Prince and his party returned to this city on the Undine.

Taking Gold from Sea Water.

A consignment of bullion that came from the water of the ocean was received by Weigh Clerk S. H. Graham at the assay office today. It included thirteen cones, each about two inches across at the base and about one and a half inches high. Together they weighed 92.20 ounces. Accompanying the consignment was a letter from President Arthur B. Ryan of the Electrolytic Marine Salts company, with an office in Boston and works on the ocean's shore at North Lubec, Me. President Ryan said in part:

"It may interest you to know that the gold and silver sent herewith are from sea water recovered by us at North Lubec, Me. You will please enter it for assay, and the proceeds of gold we will take in cash and the silver in a brick via express."

The letter further said that about one-third of the consignment was gold, and that the returns that the company was getting in precious metals from the ocean water which is being reduced by the company's process runs about in that proportion.

Weigh Clerk Graham expects to be able to give the result of his assay early next week.

Pool Tables in the Church.

The First Congregational Church, at Bergen and Boyd avenues, Jersey City, was the scene of troubled discussion today. The theme of the discussion was pool playing. The usual weekly prayer meeting of the church was held last evening and at the same time, in the same building, the members of a club of young men, organized by Dr. J. L. Scudder, the pastor of the church, were playing a game of pool.

The disputed ground in today's battle of words was the infant classroom of Dr. Scudder's Sunday school. This room is in the basement of the church. On the east wall of the infant classroom are scriptural texts and pictures for the edification of the class. The north end of the classroom is the place assigned to the use of the young men's club. Here stands a well-appointed pool table, the gift of a wealthy friend of the pastor. Workmen today were setting up a second table, adapted, like the first, to both pool and billiards, and, like it, the gift of a wealthy outsider.

The pool tables and young men's club are an experiment of Dr. Scudder's to make an attractive and harmless place for young men. As the present schism shows, it is not unanimously indorsed. The women say it is a perfect outrage.

Old Glory to Sweep the Skies.

Through the coöperation of the Committee on Decorations of the Charter Day commission with several prominent electrical engineers some extraordinary displays through the agency of electricity have been planned for the Charter day celebration in May. The committee has secured for the length of the celebration all the manholes of the subways in Broadway and Fifth avenue, and in them the electricians will rig powerful electric searchlights. The holes will be covered with a griddle-like arrangement, and the blades of light will shoot heavenward in great, elongated lines, forming the flag of the United States, with the stars uppermost. The lights will be powerful enough to cast the reflections thousands of feet into the sky.

From the Battery to Central Park will be stretched miles of wire, hung thickly with colored globes, and an alternating current will be shot through them. At equal distances great vari-colored globes will be suspended and powerful lights will play upon them.

The committee has adopted as a special Charter day flag a shield bearing the city's coat-of-arms, circled by five stars, emblematic of the five burroughs. This is also susceptible of clever light effects and will be used in the night displays.

Dr. Lumholtz Goes to Old Mexico.

Dr. Carl Lumholtz, ethnologist and explorer now attached to the American Museum of Natural History, will start for Mexico tomorrow on a mission of scientific importance. He goes to complete his study of the Mexican Indian tribes, and to bring back a variety of exhibits new to civilized eyes. The new wing of the museum is to be devoted to the Lumholtz collection, which scientists say will give the first and only comprehensive picture of this strange people. Dr. Lumholtz began this work for the museum in 1891, and during the following five years wandered alone among the nine Mexican tribes. He escaped a thousand deathly perils, but finally succumbed to ill health and returned to this city, not, however, until his task was virtually completed.

The mission which takes him again to Mexico is the special study of the Tarahumare and Huichal tribes. Dr. Lumholtz will be accompanied on the trip by Dr. Heidlecka, a specialist in bone measurements as indicating differences in race. They will carry with them photographic apparatus and a graphophone. The latter is counted upon to create a sensation upon the return from the Mexican wilds. These isolated people have a music of their own. Dr. Lumholtz will capture it in his graphophone.

This A. D. T. Boy Not Slow.

The old joke about the slow district messenger boy will have to be revised, for in a race against time from this city to Aiken, S. C., a uniformed messenger of the American District Telegraph company filled the contract and had an hour to spare. A call from the Knickerbocker club was received at the district messenger office at Broadway and Thirtieth streets on Tuesday afternoon. It was a call for the manager. At the club he met a well-known Wall street man.

"Can you get a valuable package to Aiken, S. C., by 6 o'clock tomorrow afternoon?" he asked.

"If the train gets there I can," said the manager confidently.

"Well, send me your most reliable boy," said the club man.

In a short time Sergeant Sacks was on his way. When the fast express on the Southern road rolled into the Aiken depot the crowd hanging about the station saw a young man of 22, spick, span, and alert, with a spotless uniform of the A. D. T. and a package under his arm about ten inches long and six inches wide.

He asked for Bud Appleton and was told he would be found at Thomas Hitchcock's place, which was a long distance away. The messenger jumped into a carriage and arrived with an hour to spare.

Sell Their Children at Auction.

Children are cheap in New Jersey if the price put upon them by Albert Schmidt may be considered the market value of youthful humanity. Schmidt is a German sailor, who has been living for the last five months at Bound Brook, N. J. Three children have been born to the Schmidt family. One of them was a curly-haired lad of 6 years, whom they called Alfred. The other lad of the family was a tot of 3 years, and they called him Joseph.

A few days ago the Schmidts permitted their neighbors to know that they were in hard luck. So they said they would sell the two boys. There were bidders in plenty after the fact became known, and after a dicker John Mossqua, a Hungarian, bought Alfred, the 6-year-old, for $20. Joseph was not so much in demand in the child market, so the smaller lad went for the paltry sum of $5, making a total of $25 for the two lads.

The Schmidts gave but one reason for the sale of the children and that was the old one that the money was needed. As soon as the money was obtained Schmidt and his wife divided it and immediately left Bound Brook for parts unknown. There was a third child in the family, a tiny bit of a girl. There was no purchaser for her, and she was sent to Schmidt's mother, who lives in Eighty-fourth street in this city.

Captain Mahan Sails for Italy and France.

Captain Alfred T. Mahan, who was placed on the retired list of the United States navy about eighteen months ago, will sail on the steamship Fulda for Naples on March 26 and will proceed thence through Italy and France to England. "The trip is purely one of pleasure," Captain Mahan said. "It is possible that I may be able to collect additional material in England for my 'Naval History of the War of 1812,' but aside from that I shall devote the trip to recreation."

Manhattan Elevated Extensions.

Rights to make important extensions to the Manhattan Elevated railroad were granted today by the Rapid Transit commission. Seven distinctive awards are made by the Rapid Transit commission to the Manhattan railway company. These grants are made with the knowledge that the Manhattan company would accept them. Not only has the construction of extensions been agreed upon, but the proposed rentals are satisfactory to the commission and to the Manhattan company.

No stipulation was made by the commission that electricity should be employed as motive power, because it was evident that a change from steam to electricity must be made. George J. Gould, the President of the Manhattan company, announced that electricity will be used as motive power on all the old lines, as well as the extensions to be constructed.

In some parts of the city it will be necessary to build double deck lines, but such lines will be built only to facilitate the passage of express trains and to avoid grade crossings. In fact, all existing grade crossings are to be abolished. Such a change will reduce the running time to Harlem at least five minutes, and the other changes will make it possible for the elevated road to approach real rapid transit.

But the underground scheme is not abandoned. In fact, the grants to the elevated road are made in such a manner as not to conflict with the proposed tunnel system.

FOWLER IRWIN'S BODY FOUND.

Lying Face Downward in a Creek Near Wheaton—Had Been Missing Since March 6.

The body of aged Fowler Irwin, an Illinois veteran of the civil war, who disappeared from his home in Wheaton the night of Sunday, March 6, was found yesterday afternoon lying face downward in a creek a mile west of that town. There were no marks of violence on the remains, and it is feared by his friends that he drowned himself while despondent. Mr. Irwin was 71 years old and had become depressed in mind on account of impaired health. When he last left his house he told his friends they would find his body in a ditch.

MEAT FOR THE NAVY

Department to Buy Large Supply from Local Firms.

MEETING IN NEW YORK.

Contracts Likely Today for 150,000 Pounds of Goods.

ARMOUR HAS ORDER NOW.

Preparations have been begun for provisioning the warships of the United States for any emergency. It was learned in Chicago last night that representatives of the Navy department and the four packing houses of Armour & Co., Nelson Morris, Swift & Co., and Libby, McNeill & Libby would meet in New York today to close contracts for 150,000 pounds of canned meats for immediate shipment. It is learned from the most trustworthy sources that a contract for 50,000 pounds is said to have been closed already with Armour & Co. and that the meats named in the contract will be on the way to New York by Monday.

This is considered to be one outcome of the existing crisis in the international relations of the United States which has been anticipated here for two weeks.

It has been reported that large stocks of provisions and canned meats have been purchased in the New York market and hurried aboard warships in the different navyyards. Negotiations were also opened with the four packing-houses mentioned for a contract which would insure the thorough provisioning of the different battleships at advantageous prices.

To thoroughly provision the entire navy, it was estimated, would require at the least 200,000 or 250,000 pounds of canned meats to begin with, and the four firms whose names have been given stated they would be able to supply this amount upon a few days' notice. It is stated the contract will be made continuous in case of actual hostilities, and that it will call for millions of pounds of meat instead of a quarter of a million.

The closing of a contract for such a large quantity of provisions is taken to indicate that the preparations for war are much more extensive than the public are aware of. Investments in warships, and ammunition, and guns are permanent whether hostilities occur or not, but unused provisions deteriorate, and the Navy department would naturally hesitate to load up with them.

The information concerning these contracts comes from trustworthy sources. An effort was made last evening to see members of the firms with whom the contracts are to be made, but without success.

PLANS FOR RAILROAD TAXATION.

Synopsis of Governor Pingree's Proposed Law for the Assessment of Common Carriers.

Grand Rapids, Mich., March 17.—Copies of the railroad tax bill which Governor Pingree has had prepared for the special session of the Legislature, called for next week, have reached this city. The bill provides for a board of valuation and assessment, to consist of five members, appointed by the Governor, and their duties are to assess the property of all telegraph companies, telephone companies, railroad companies, sleeping and parlor car companies, express companies, and freight line companies organized or doing business under the laws of the State of Michigan.

The board shall have the right to examine the books and reports of all corporations in its jurisdiction. If taxes are not paid after due notice levy is to be made and the property offered for sale.

Glory in "The Tribune."

Davenport, Ia., March 16.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—We out in this section all glory in THE TRIBUNE for the stand it takes against the willy-wally tactics of the administration regarding the Maine affair.

I am a life-long Republican, but if this administration allows one thing to interfere with its solemn duty in teaching those wretches a lesson the Republican State of Iowa will so thoroughly repudiate it at the polls that the Republican party's influence will forever be gone in the State. I am not alone in this either. I have read the Times-Herald and TRIBUNE for years. After I read the editorial against "free silver and free Cuba" in the former a few days ago I stopped the infernal sheet and want no more of it.

You are all right, and there are just a whole lot of good people with you in this crisis. "No stock brokerage" wanted in this deal, and if the administration flunks it will be the worst thing it ever did and we all realize it.

AN ADMIRER OF THE TRIBUNE.

Fac-Simile Signature Chas. H. Fletcher is on the wrapper of every bottle of Castoria.

When baby was sick we gave her Castoria.
When she was a child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had children, she gave them Castoria.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

THE COUNTY CLERK ISSUED PERMITS TO wed to the following couples yesterday, the parties living in Chicago where no place of residence is given.

	Age.
Harry C. Swanson, Mary Crowe	22—18
Albert Langlois, Grace E. Hollenbeck	19—19
Karl Knape, Minnie Afdahl	28—30
Henry von Bergen, Augusta Dohse	23—18
Karl Quwas, Cecilia Kiss	37—38
Axel H. Johnson, Jennie Soderman	21—23
William Abt, Rosa Laskowitz	28—19
John W. Nelson, Bertha Miller	22—19
Antonio Fanelli, Annagaetana Romanelli	22—20
Adolph Phillips, Mata Witt	21—18
William Heidemann, Clara Grosskopf	23—19
Dominico Pentozzi, Antonia Barone	25—18
August Anderson, Mary Barth	45—36
Ben Singer, Rose Straus	28—19
Samuel K. Hilgman, Ray Goldstein	25—21
George Friedlander, Lena L. Dillon	28—28
Peter Sorensen, Ida Molin	28—24
Franz Timpe, Bertha Kanstein	36—30
Edward H. Nelson, Margaret Henderson	26—19
Henry J. Ruder, Freda John	26—23
Julius Moses, Camilla Glickauf	46—37
Peter Shogren, Marie R. Hansen	29—20
Henry Schneider, Minnie Massmann	26—21
Earle V. Harvey, Katie M. White	26—19
Rudolf Erwig, Catharina Stecher	36—31
Tjerd Sanstra, Antje Jager	32—26
Arthur W. Gruter, Selma Gay	24—23
Ralph L. Martin, Louise M. Jarvis	21—19
Harry J. Robinson of New York City, Stella Fancher of Calnert, Tex.	25—21
Abraham Taub, Clara Klein	31—26

OFFICIAL DEATH RECORD.

THE FOLLOWING BURIAL PERMITS WERE issued by the Health department yesterday:

Asmussen, Christian, 37; 91 40th-ct., March 16.
Anderson, Augusta, 36; 2966 La Salle-st., March 15.
Burns, Mrs. C. A., 39; Charity Hospital, March 15.
Bishop, Sarah G. R., 58; 7624 Emerald-av., March 16.
Blazek, Mary, 6; 689 Holt-av., March 15.
Beyer, Theresa, 15; 2224 W. 12th-st., March 16.
Curtis, Eliza, 18; 242 S. Robey-st., March 15.
Carlene, William F., 41; 1135 Roscoe-st., March 15.
Cholena, Frantz, 30; 5 Blanche-st., March 16.
Cumberland, William A., 6; 445 W. Van Buren-st., March 17.
Costello, Robert, 23; Mercy Hospital, March 15.
Dorchimont, Josephine, 29; 103 S. Center-av., March 16.
Flannigan, Dennis, 34; 3405 Halsted-st., March 16.
Forbes, Chastaine C., 67; 265 Center-st., March 16.
Harkinson, James, 32; 1530 W. Congress-st., March 14.
Holfman, Henry, 38; 123 Canalport-av., March 16.
Hlavka, Joseph, 51; 139 De Koven-st., March 16.
Klehm, Henry, 64; 355 W. Jackson-blvd., March 15.
Kane, Rose, 22; 56 S. 41st-av., March 16.
Kastine, Franz, 49; 933 Lill-av., March 16.
Kerr, William, 34; 3522 Wabash-av., March 16.
Musch, Gertrude, 27; 81st-st. and Ashland-av., March 16.
Newmann, George, 67; 2712 Main-st., March 17.
O'Connell, Dan, 26; 3009 Main-st., March 16.
Pikas, Josephine, 48; 1066 Homan-av., March 16.
Pfeifer, Jacob, 39; 825 Clybourn-av., March 16.
Peterson, Peter, 70; 173 Clybourn-av., March 12.
Quinlan, Maria T., 72; 6454 Butler-st., March 16.
Rueben, Samuel, 21; 35 Milton-av., March 16.
Stasser, Annie, 15; 1656 N. Rockwell-st., March 16.
Score, Emma, 64; 2023 N. Albany-av., March 16.
Wood, Fred, 60; Englewood Union Hospital, March 16.
Zenos, Walter A., 6; 2 Chalmers-pl., March 16.
Zimmer, Peter, 46; 623 79th-st., March 11.

DEATHS.

ALBRO—E. S. Albro, March 17, at the age of 74 years. Funeral Saturday, March 19, at 2 o'clock p. m., at late residence, Millard-av. and 22d-st. Burial private.

BINZ—March 16, Edward W. Binz, aged 35 years, only son of Mrs. Frances Binz. Funeral Saturday, March 19, at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, 2924 Prairie-av., to Graceland Cemetery.

BISHOP—March 16, at the residence of her son, 7624 Emerald-av., Mrs. S. G. R. Bishop, wife of William Bishop. Funeral from house on Friday at 11 a. m.

CLARK—At 1:30 a. m., March 17, 1898, Margaret A. Clark, beloved sister of Mrs. William McKinley, 430 Oak-st. Funeral from the above residence Friday evening at 8:30 p. m., to Rock Island depot, thence to Clermont, Ia., for interment.

DAVIES—March 16, Marion, youngest daughter of E. G. and Mary E. Davies, aged 8 months. Funeral Saturday, 2 o'clock, from parents' residence, 1402 Millard-av., to Oakwoods.

Cable Piano Co.,
. . . FORMERLY . . .
CONOVER PIANO CO.,
Selling Pianos at our new store,
258-260 WABASH-AV.,
In less than 24 hours after our big fire.

DO YOU WANT A BARGAIN?

We are in the right humor to give you something special now in order to replace the old. 200 beautiful new Pianos just out of our mammoth factories. We intend to sell if you give us half a chance. Will you?

CABLE PIANO CO.,
NEW STORE,
258-260 WABASH AVENUE.
The Busiest Piano Store in America.

DEATHS.

JEVNE—March 17, Christian Jevne, aged 58 years and 6 months. Funeral from late residence, 640 La Salle-av., Sunday, March 20, at 1:30 p. m. Interment at Graceland.

LAWRENCE—William H. Lawrence, at his residence, 1518 Wabash-av., aged 36 years and 11 months. Funeral Sunday at 12 m., to Forest Home. Brooklyn and New York papers please copy.

MOORE—March 17, 1898, Emma E., beloved wife of Stewart H. Moore. Funeral Saturday, March 19, at 2:30 p. m., from Normal Park Presbyterian Church, corner 69th-st. and Yale-av., to Oakwoods Cemetery.

PATE—At the residence of her daughter, Mrs. G. D. Belden, Niagara Falls, N. Y., Temperance Pate, aged 91 years, mother of D. S. Pate of this city and Alexander Pate of Wellington, Ill. Notice of funeral later. Galena papers please copy.

RAWSON—March 17, Sarah Abbey, aged 65 years. Funeral Saturday at 1 o'clock from residence of her daughter, Mrs. Fred S. Smith, 1644 W. Van Buren-st., to Rosehill.

RIVET—At Citionelle, Ala., March 17, 1898, Theresa A. Rivet, aged 19 years, niece of Mrs. Charles W. Pardridge. Notice of funeral hereafter.

VOLTZ—George, beloved husband of Mary Voltz, at his residence, 217 East End-av., Oak Park, Ill. Funeral notice hereafter.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF WEATHER BUREAU, Washington, D. C., March 17.—Forecast for Friday:

Illinois—Increasing cloudiness and probably rain in southern portion, easterly winds.

Ohio—Fair, colder in southern portion, light, variable winds.

Indiana—Fair, except threatening weather and possibly rain in extreme southern portion, colder in southern portion, winds becoming easterly.

Lower Michigan, upper Michigan, and Wisconsin—Fair Friday, light, variable winds.

Minnesota—Fair and slightly colder in southern portion, variable winds.

Place of observation. Time taken: March 17, 8 p. m.	Height of barometer	Thermometer	Max. temp	Direction of wind	Precipitation 12 hours	State of weather
Abilene	29.86	74	78	S.E.	....	Fair
Albany	30.12	46	56	N.W.	....	Clear
Alpena	30.18	34	42	N.W.	....	Clear
Atlanta	30.14	74	78	W.	....	Clear
Amarillo	29.88	56	64	S.E.	.06	Rain
Battleford	30.18	20	24	W.	....	Clear
Bismarck	30.22	30	36	W.	....	Clear
Buffalo	30.24	36	40	W.	....	Clear
Boston	30.00	48	60	W.	.02	Clear
Cairo	30.08	50	56	E.	.32	Rain
Calgary	30.24	20	24	E.	.10	Clear
Charlotte	30.12	72	76	N.	....	Fair
Cheyenne	30.04	38	46	E.	....	Fair
Chicago	30.24	38	46	E.	....	Clear
Cincinnati	30.22	56	62	S.	....	Clo'dy
Cleveland	30.24	46	46	W.	....	Clear
Concordia	30.06	46	48	S.E.	....	Clo'dy
Davenport	30.16	50	54	N.E.	....	Clear
Denver	29.90	44	50	N.	....	Fair
Des Moines	30.18	50	50	S.E.	....	Clo'dy
Detroit	30.24	46	52	W.	....	Clear
Dodge City	29.98	44	44	S.E.	....	Clo'dy
Dubuque	30.18	48	52	....	....	Fair
Duluth	30.16	38	42	W.	....	Fair
El Paso	29.82	72	76	N.W.	....	Clo'dy
Edmonton	30.08	28	30	S.	....	Fair
Galveston	30.04	70	72	S.E.	....	Clo'dy
Grand Haven	30.24	36	42	N.W.	....	Clear
Green Bay	30.18	40	46	S.W.	....	Clear
Havre	30.22	20	22	W.	....	Fair
Helena	30.28	28	28	N.	....	Clo'dy
Huron	30.14	38	40	S.E.	....	Clo'dy
Indianapolis	30.24	54	54	N.W.	....	Clo'dy
Jacksonville	30.20	72	84	S.E.	....	Clear
Kansas City	30.10	48	50	N.E.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Lander	30.04	30	38	N.W.	....	Clo'dy
Little Rock	30.06	58	72	N.	.08	Clo'dy
Los Angeles	30.00	50	56	S.W.	....	Clo'dy
Marquette	30.16	30	34	N.	....	Fair
Memphis	30.12	56	70	N.E.	.48	Clo'dy
Medicine Hat	30.24	20	24	N.	....	Clo'dy
Minnedosa	30.16	16	24	W.	.04	Fair
Montgomery	30.14	72	76	S.	....	Clear
Montreal	29.98	40	46	S.W.	....	Clear
Nashville	30.14	60	66	N.E.	.70	Rain
New Orleans	30.16	72	80	S.	....	Clear
New York City	30.06	54	66	N.W.	Tr.	Clear
Norfolk	30.06	64	70	S.W.	Tr.	Clear
North Platte	30.16	38	40	S.	....	Clo'dy
Oklahoma	29.90	58	64	N.E.	.02	Clo'dy
Omaha	30.08	48	48	N.E.	....	Clo'dy
Oswego	30.16	40	52	N.W.	....	Clo'dy
Palestine	29.98	74	78	S.E.	.01	Clo'dy
Parkersburg	30.24	54	64	N.	....	Clo'dy
Philadelphia	30.08	60	72	N.W.	....	Clear
Pittsburg	30.18	52	58	N.	....	Clear
Pueblo	29.88	54	54	N.E.	....	Fair
Qu'Appelle	30.18	12	16	W.	....	Clo'dy
Rapid City	30.02	38	48	N.W.	....	Fair
San Francisco	30.02	48	50	W.	Tr.	Fair
St. Louis	30.16	48	52	N.E.	Tr.	Clo'dy
St. Paul	30.16	40	42	W.	....	Fair
Salt Lake City	30.00	34	38	N.W.	.06	Snow
Ste. Marie	30.22	28	34	N.W.	Tr.	Clear
Springfield, Ill.	30.18	48	52	S.E.	....	Fair
Springfield, Mo.	30.08	46	46	S.E.	.22	Clo'dy
Vicksburg	30.08	76	82	S.	....	Clo'dy
Washington	30.12	62	74	N.W.	....	Clear
White River	30.20	24	34	W.	....	Clear
Williston	30.20	18	22	N.W.	....	Clear
Winnipeg	30.10	22	26	S.E.	.04	Fair

WEATHER IN CHICAGO.

The temperature as observed yesterday by L. Manasse, optician, 88 East Madison street, Tribune Building, was as follows: Thermometer—8 a. m., 42; 9 a. m., 43; 10 a. m., 44; 11 a. m., 47; 12 m., 46; 1 p. m., 45; 3 p. m., 44; 6 p. m., 42. Barometer—8 a. m., 29.95; 6 p. m., 30.00.

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Next Monday—HUGUENOTS—Mme. Melba and Mme. Nordica, Madames Van Cauteren, Seygard, MM. Ibos, Boudouresque, Bispham, Campanari, Rains, Vanni, Viviani, Van Hoose. Conductor, Bimboni.
Tuesday—LOHENGRIN—Madames Gadski, Staudigl, MM. Kraus, Fischer, Bispham, Staudigl. Conductor, Damrosch.
Wednesday—LUCIA—Madames Melba, Van Cauteren, MM. Ibos, Campanari, Stehmann, Vanni, Van Hoose. Conductor, Bimboni.
Thursday—MEISTERSINGER—Madames Gadski, Staudigl, MM. Fischer, Kraus, Stehmann, Rains, Breuer, Staudigl, Van Hoose. Conductor, Damrosch.
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Mildred Holland as Fan-Fan.
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FRIDAY, MARCH 18, 1898.

CAREFUL estimates show that the timber supply of the United States will be entirely exhausted in sixty years, but manufactured gold may be so plentiful by that time as to make a fairly good substitute.

MR. WILSON, the Secretary of Agriculture, says that in case of a foreign war the United States could produce everything for the support of its armies except coffee. If Hawaii were annexed it could produce a good share of the coffee also.

EX-SENATOR D. B. HILL is perfectly safe in saying that "no honest public man need fear the criticisms or witticisms of the press." It is the dishonest ones who are made to wince. At the feet of the honest man and patriot the shaft of malice "hurtless falls."

A NEW YORK paper devotes considerable space to the discussion of "corrupt rural politics." It was generally known that city politics in New York were corrupt, but if conditions are as bad in the rural districts as the paper referred to represents then is the State in a bad way indeed.

MR. LABOUCHERE, the Radical member of Parliament and editor of the London Truth, having manifested his dislike of feminine journalists by characterising them as "she writers," the Boston Herald suggests that he is exposing himself to the danger of being spoken of as a "he scold." But "Labby," being accustomed to receiving hard blows as well as giving them, will probably not abandon an epithet from fear of a retort like that.

AUSTIN GOLLAHER, who has been remembered in biographies of Abraham Lincoln as having saved the future President from drowning in his boyhood in Kentucky, died at his home at Hodgensville, Ky., on the 22d of February last. The incident referred to occurred when Lincoln was about 6 years of age in consequence of his falling into a swollen stream which he was crossing on a log, and out of which he was dragged by Gollaher, who was some four years his senior. The story is told on Gollaher's authority in Miss Tarbell's life of Lincoln and in probably other biographies of the Great Emancipator.

THE Colorado woman who is organizing a troop of cavalry of her own sex to fight the Spaniards is not necessarily putting the lives of herself and her compatriots in peril thereby. In case of actual war she may be able to reach the seacoast with her troop about the time the war is closed, but as cavalry are not very effective in ocean warfare, their service is likely to end at the water's edge. Nevertheless it will be a very inspiring sight to see them on the march to the seat of war, and if the insolent Dons have not by this time taken the alarm and lowered their flag they will do so immediately when the Amazons come in sight.

IF any member of Congress has any doubt about his duty of sticking to the public business in the present emergency, if the President himself is uncertain whether Congress should remain in session, let the one learn its duty and the other refresh his memory by reading the following extract from President McKinley's inaugural:

> I do not sympathize with the sentiment that Congress in session is dangerous to our general business interests. Its members are the agents of the people and their presence at the seat of government in the execution of the sovereign will should not operate as an injury but a benefit.

That was sound advice when it was written, and it is just as sound now when we have not only general but particular interests to consult.

THE Philadelphia Record relates a story to the effect that at the time of the Republican national convention of 1864 General Garfield—who had been General Rosecrans' chief-of-staff previous to the battle of Chickamauga—telegraphed to his old commander: "Vice Presidency going a-begging; will you accept? Answer." General Rosecrans, as the story goes, wired his acceptance, but it fell into the hands of Secretary Stanton, who suppressed it, and it consequently never reached Garfield. Rosecrans' name was, therefore, never brought before the convention, and Andrew Johnson was nominated and elected. And thus, by the failure of Garfield to receive Rosecrans' telegram, it is claimed the latter failed to become President of the United States after the assassination of President Lincoln.

THE death of Blanche K. Bruce, Register of the United States Treasury, occurred at Washington yesterday. Although this event has been anticipated for some days it will be widely regretted. Born in slavery, like the late Frederick Douglass, after the era of emancipation he rose to distinction by his abilities and high character. Without the extraordinary oratorical ability of Douglass, it is safe to say that he stood next to the latter in influence among the colored race. The public positions held by him included those of member of the Mississippi Levee board, Sheriff of his county, Superintendent of Education for the State of Mississippi, and United States Senator from the same State from 1875 to 1881. The latter year he was appointed Register of the Treasury by President Garfield, and later Recorder of Deeds for the District of Columbia—a position which his compeer, Fred Douglass, had occupied. Besides this, for over twenty-five years he had uniformly represented his State (Mississippi) in National Republican conventions. Since President McKinley's accession to the Presidency he was appointed Register of the Treasury for a second time, and continued to occupy that position up to the date of his death. There is an interesting coincidence in the fact that his death should have followed so soon after that of General Rosecrans, one of his predecessors in office during Cleveland's first administration. Ex-Senator Bruce was for a time a student at Oberlin College, Ohio, and had a deservedly high reputation for intelligence, ability, and solidity of character, as shown by the success with which he acquitted himself in every position held by him.

GO TO THE PRIMARIES.

The Republican town and Aldermanic primaries will be held this afternoon. They will be held under a law which makes it easier for the voters, if they see fit to do so, to select better men than "the machine" has been in the habit of allowing them to select.

Tuesday nearly 43,000 Democrats took advantage of the new law. The vote cast by them was almost half the vote cast for the Democratic Aldermanic candidates in 1896. The turn-out was so great because the Democrats took an interest in the contest and they felt their votes would be counted honestly.

The Republican vote to be cast today should be proportionately as heavy as that of the Democrats. If it is not the conclusion which will have to be drawn will be that Republicans take much less interest in local affairs than their opponents do. The Democrats used the new primary elections law to knock out several ward bosses. The Republicans have complained of "machine" politicians much more than the Democrats have. There is an opportunity now to upset those petty politicians. THE TRIBUNE will be greatly disappointed if there is not a heavy vote at the primaries today, and if the bulk of it is not cast for good candidates.

The Municipal Voters' league, which has kept a close watch for years on the conduct of Aldermen, has issued an appeal to the Republican voters urging them to go to the primaries to renominate such of the ten Aldermen named below as will accept reelection:

Ward.	
Third	HENRY S. FITCH
Fourth	WILLIAM S. JACKSON
Tenth	AUGUST W. MILLER
Fourteenth	ALBERT W. BEILFUSS
Twenty-second	JOHN MAYNARD HARLAN
Twenty-seventh	HUBERT W. BUTLER
Twenty-eighth	CHARLES H. RECTOR
Thirty-first	CLARK T. NORTHROP
Thirty-second	WILLIAM MAVOR
Thirty-fourth	JOHN B. MATH

The league also urges the Republicans to knock out the following individuals, who are or have been members of the Council, and who have given abundant evidence by their votes that they cannot be trusted:

Ward.	
Second	MARTIN BEST
Fifth	WILLIAM E. KENT
Fifth	W. J. DOERR
Seventh	NATHAN T. BRENNER
Ninth	VACLAV KLENHA
Twelfth	CONRAD KAHLER
Fourteenth	GEORGE MUGLER
Fourteenth	JAMES KEATS
Fifteenth	JOHN ANDERSON
Seventeenth	STEPHEN P. REVERE
Seventeenth	MAGNUS C. KNUDSON
Eighteenth	JOHN A. ROGERS
Twentieth	CHARLES W. PROBST
Twentieth	WILLIAM EISFELDT
Twenty-first	NATHAN M. PLOTKE
Twenty-third	CHARLES LARSON
Twenty-fourth	ZARA C. PECK
Twenty-fifth	AUGUST F. PORTMAN
Twenty-eighth	THOMAS SAYLE
Twenty-eighth	D. W. ACKERMAN
Twenty-ninth	J. J. McCARTHY
Thirty-third	CYRUS HOWELL

The essential difference between the men on these two lists is that those on the latter are all prepared to give the traction companies an extension of their franchises without adequate compensation. They are frantic to be in the next Council in order to do that. The men on the shorter list are opposed to such a shameful betrayal of the interests of the city as the surrender of three millions of annual revenue to the street car companies would be.

The Republican who votes today for any one of the individuals whose name is on the larger list votes with his eyes open for a traction company Alderman. The records of those men have been published. Those records show that they have always been the willing slaves of all the franchise buyers in the city. That slavery has been profitable to them, though most unprofitable to Chicago.

These are men who vote against lower fares for their constituents and against increased revenue for the city. They wear the badges of the traction companies. Republicans should not fail to go to the primaries today in order that the names of those men may not appear on the official ballot as Republican nominees.

SPANISH NAVAL HUMBUG—SHE HAS NO COAL.

The efforts of the Navy department to strengthen our war fleet have resulted in the purchase of two second-class cruisers from the Brazilian government at big prices, and there the matter ends. It is announced that no more foreign vessels worth anything are for sale, and that this country will have to depend upon its own construction resources for future additions to the navy.

It would have been well if this dependence had been recognized several years ago, so that there never should have been a question of the overwhelming superiority of our fleet as compared with that of a third rate, broken-down, bankrupt nation. But this talk of Spanish superiority at sea is all bosh anyway.

As to the relative strength of the two nations the United States has nothing to fear in a war with a dozen Spains at any time so far as battleships and cruisers are concerned. As to torpedo craft the dispatches say:

> It is well recognized among naval officers that torpedo boats and torpedo destroyers are invaluable auxiliaries for harbor defense, where they are sure of plentiful supplies of coal. Spain has apparently recognized the fact that torpedo boats can be built cheaply and speedily, and it has therefore accumulated a strong fleet and still has more building. According to the last report the Spanish government owned nine torpedo gun vessels, fifteen first and three second class torpedo boats, while the United States has one torpedo gun vessel and seven first-class torpedo boats.

This disproportion, however, is not fatal nor even dangerous. Having plenty of money there will be no difficulty in procuring abundance of torpedo boats, and they can be constructed with expedition. "Rush" orders have already been received at Bristol, R. I., and at Wilmington, Del., for the finishing up of the Morris and Stringham, and they will be launched in a few days. The swift yacht Mayflower, purchased by the government the other day, is to be made into a torpedo boat at once. Naval officers have examined four large ocean-going tugs and fourteen steam yachts at Boston which are suitable for transformation into torpedo boats, and these the government will have in case of emergency. The fast yachts of the New York and Atlantic Yacht club have also been tendered to the government, and these can be rapidly turned into torpedo boats. A special dispatch from Kiel, Germany, says Japan has purchased a torpedo corvette which was being built there for Brazil. Two more torpedo corvettes are also in process of construction by the Krupps for the latter nation. Being in a German port, it may have been given out that they were bought for Japan while in reality they may have been secured for the United States. And meanwhile the House Naval committee is considering the authorization of the construction of six torpedo boats and six torpedo boat destroyers. Even the torpedo boat disproportion cuts little figure as an element in the situation when the resources of this country are considered. That disproportion would rapidly disappear in case of war.

In the discussion of the naval situation, however, there is one fact always to be kept steadily in view, and it is a fatal one for Spain. That country has no coal of its own and it has no coaling station nearer our shores than the Canary Islands, 1,000 miles away. It cannot keep its war craft afloat except with our consent, and this is especially true of torpedo boats. They are practically useless any great distance from their base of supplies, as they have no cruising capacity in their coal bunkers. One of the large type, the Porter, has a bunker capacity of only seventy-six tons, which would soon be exhausted at its tremendous forced speed of twenty-eight knots. There is nothing to fear from Spain's torpedo fleet so far as our own coasts are concerned, and so far as they would constitute a defensive factor in case our fleet should make an attack upon Havana the coal problem again would enter into the situation. As THE TRIBUNE dispatches say:

> The fortunate circumstance is that Spain has never accumulated any unusual supply of coal in Cuban ports, and even at Havana the docks have to be kept filled by constant arrivals of colliers. Most of the coal supply for Havana has come from the United States, and reports are now on file at the Navy department showing that while our fleet could be readily supplied from Tampa the Spanish ships would soon run out of coal in case of an effective blockade maintained a considerable distance from the shore, to avoid the attack of torpedo boats.

In view of these hard and insuperable facts it becomes a matter of considerable indifference to this country how far all this clatter about buying warships and the need of them goes, as it is only part and parcel of the Wall street game of pretense. It is hard to fool all the people all the time, and the Wall street speculators headed by Steve Elkins may as well understand that the people understand their little hypocritical game. If they have ever had any doubts about it those doubts must have been dispelled after reading Elkins' white-livered letter published in yesterday's TRIBUNE.

STILL MANEUVERING FOR DELAY.

Washington dispatches intimate that the administration is contemplating some "new line of action" (to gain time), and that "the next week will witness some sensational developments in the Cuban situation" (for delay). This is precisely the sort of fraudulent talk with which the people have been entertained for several months past. It bears evidence of having originated in the White House or the Cabinet for the purpose of securing further delay—a policy of time-killing and evasion in accordance with the wishes of Senator Elkins and the Wall street stock gamblers.

We are told that the report of the court of inquiry on the Maine disaster is now undergoing final revision and will be in the hands of the President not later than Monday next; that the President is at last convinced that "the condition of the public mind is such that further delay will be dangerous," and that he may therefore be expected to place the report before Congress with his views on the subject before the close of the week. Then follows a lot of talk about Sagasta's willingness to pay indemnity for the wrecked vessel should he be continued in power by the Spanish elections to occur on Friday next, while if he should fail this country will have the Weylerites to deal with. On this point the dispatches say:

> It is understood to be the belief of the President that if the Sagasta government retains control he will be able to take decided action in regard to Cuba and at the same time avoid war unless it is precipitated by the Spaniards themselves. It is believed that he has determined to recognize the independence of Cuba, but to take no further steps unless forced to do so by Spain.
>
> It is a well known fact that Premier Sagasta personally knows that Cuba is lost to Spain forever, and that, while he would not be disposed to give up the struggle, he would probably ignore the President's recognition at least to the extent of keeping up an ostensible campaign against the insurgents. This he could easily do during the wet season, when military operations are practically suspended, and there would be no necessity of provoking a war with the United States merely because it recognized the insurgents as an independent government.

All this talk bears evidence of being a mere evasion for the purpose of securing further delay. It has served its purpose so long in the past that the patience of the people is exhausted, and they want no more of it. When it has served its purpose—judging from the past—it will be replaced by some other inspired dodge of shifty pretenses of like character. In fact, there is a hint of this in the intimation that a long period of diplomatic negotiation may follow to determine the exact extent of Spain's responsibility and the amount of indemnity it is willing to pay. There is neither earnestness nor sincerity in this talk. It should give place to action.

ANSWER TO STOCK GAMBLERS' QUESTIONS.

> New York, March, 1898.—Editor Chicago Paper: Will you kindly give us your view as to how, under existing circumstances and conditions, the Cuban difficulty between the United States and Spain can be peaceably settled by statesmanship and diplomacy in a way honorable and satisfactory to both nations. Please wire us as fully as you may desire at our expense.
>
> THE NEW YORK PAPER.

Editors outside of New York are awakened at midnight to answer these "rush" inquiries. Congressmen are called away from their duties to reply to them. Business-men are disturbed at their work and asked to solve the problem which is troubling these New York stock gamblers—how is war to be avoided and the nation be content.

The only reply which any self-respecting, patriotic American editor can make to such fool inquiries is that there is no way of settling the Cuban contest for freedom by diplomacy which will be satisfactory to both nations. That settlement which satisfies one must displease the other.

But if the question be "How can the difficulty be settled in a way honorable and satisfactory to the United States?" the answer is easy. The pending controversy can be disposed of in a manner which will cause all Americans who are not stock gamblers or Elkinsites to feel proud of their country—viz.:

The "honorable and satisfactory" settlement which Americans will accept embraces four distinct points. The first and most important of these is that Spain shall suffer punishment, from the scourge of war, for the unparalleled treachery of the black-hearted Spaniards who secretly destroyed the American warship Maine in the "friendly" harbor of Havana. Spaniards struck the first blow. The United States must strike an avenging blow before "honors are easy" or can be made "satisfactory."

The second step, of almost equal importance, is that Spain must acknowledge immediately the unqualified independence of Cuba. It must renounce all control in the island for all time to come. She must withdraw her flag, her warships, and her civil officials.

Thirdly, Spain must compensate the United States for the destruction by infamously treacherous means of one of its great naval warships by handing over to replace it one of equal value and power. The surrender of the Vizcaya might be a satisfactory recompense as far as this point is concerned.

Fourthly, Spain must make adequate provision for the families of all those American seamen whom the Spaniards foully and perfidiously murdered. This is something which Spain should have offered to do long before this. But instead of doing so all Spaniards have rejoiced—some openly—over the murders which have been committed.

The stock gamblers in whose veins flows thin water instead of red, warm blood will not be satisfied with this program, nor will Steve Elkins and some New York bankers. The poltroons and the sickly sentimentalists will object to this program because it means upholding American honor.

REPRESENTATIVE SULLOWAY'S PLAIN TALK.

The vigorous views addressed to the President by Representative Sulloway of New Hampshire regarding the duty of the administration in dealing with the Cuban question will meet with a cordial response from patriotic citizens from one end of the country to the other. After assuring the President of the support of the Republican party just so long as it believed that he intended to carry out a vigorous policy on this question, Mr. Sulloway added:

> The people of this country, at this juncture, will not consent to any weakening, but will insist upon prompt punishment of the miscreants responsible for the Maine disaster and a prompt abatement of the wretched Cuban conditions. . . . If the Republican administration does not prove equal to this emergency, and if you, Mr. President, do not respect the trust confided in you by Democrats as well as Republicans when they gave you $50,000,000 for a national defense fund, you need expect no further recognition at the hands of the people of the United States.
>
> The blowing up of the Maine was an act of war [and treacherously done], and the treatment of it should be prompt and vigorous. Any other policy would be worse than suicide; suicide would mean an end of it, but, worse than that, it would haunt us forever.

In answer to the President's question whether it is not possible that the people "may want war now" and in a few months "regret that war had been brought on," Mr. Sulloway very pertinently responded:

> This is not a people of regrets, Mr. President. It has been studying the general Cuban question for three years and the treacherous Maine disaster for one month, and it has made up its mind that Spain must relinquish the Island of Cuba and that the Maine must be avenged. Then only can national honor and self-respect be satisfied.

The only thing that appears evident from the President's expressions to Mr. Sulloway is that he is still hesitating—hoping that something may turn up to prevent war, but without indicating what he expects. While claiming that he was fully alive to the exigencies of the situation, and was ready to proceed "with all the promptness that the peculiar exigencies of the affair would permit," he did not even hint that he really contemplated doing anything. Such smooth, irresolute talk means nothing except that Mr. McKinley is determined to postpone action indefinitely, as he has done for months, while the Spanish government, grown confident by our hesitancy, continues its inhuman atrocities in the Island of Cuba and flings insult and defiance in the faces of the American people.

THE LESSON OF WEDNESDAY'S FIRE.

The terrible fatalities attending the Wabash avenue fire of Wednesday last should call attention to some of the appalling consequences resulting from imperfect construction and management of buildings used for business and manufacturing purposes, especially in the heart of the city, where large numbers of persons are employed within a limited space. One of the first of the defects to occur to the individual who reflects upon that sad calamity is the lack of means of exit from the building almost from the first moment after the conflagration began, while the ordinary avenues only served to feed the fire. This is too often the case in buildings supplied with air shafts and elevators for access to the upper stories. As a consequence a large proportion of the employés were imprisoned by the flames and either doomed to a horrible death or compelled to take the chances of escape scarcely less dangerous to life by jumping to the street below. The number of the injured—some of them fatally—from this cause furnishes its own comment.

Another fact which should be taken into the account, and which should suggest effective action by the authorities to prevent the repetition of a like disaster, was the prosecution of a manufacturing business in a crowded building of this character calling for the use of chemicals or other explosive or combustible material calculated to spread and feed the flames. That much, if not all, the loss of life was due to this cause, coupled with the combustible character of the building and the absence of facilities for exit, is unquestionable. In the light of such a calamity it would seem to be high time that steps were taken by the City Council to prevent the collection of large stocks of material of this character in buildings not thoroughly fireproof where large numbers of persons are exposed to danger as they were here.

A condition which seriously interfered with effective work on the part of the Fire department was the elevated railroad on the Wabash avenue front of the building. So long as the streets are given up to the uses of the traction companies, both surface and elevated, it would seem reasonable that they should coöperate with the authorities in times of great public danger like this. Is there not inventive ingenuity somewhere capable of producing a fire engine that could be held in readiness for just such emergencies as this and utilized upon the track of an elevated railroad, making it an aid rather than an obstacle to the successful fighting of a great conflagration?

HAWAIIAN ANNEXATION.

The advocates of the annexation of Hawaii in the Senate have made up their minds at last that a two-thirds majority cannot be procured for the ratification of the treaty negotiated for that purpose, and that it will be necessary to fall back on annexation by joint resolution, which is feasible.

It was hoped for a long time that those Senators who, for different reasons have opposed the treaty would be converted to sounder views. But it has become apparent to the Senatorial supporters of the treaty—it has been apparent to the outside world for a good while—that they could not be induced to change front.

Therefore there is nothing left to do but to let Hawaii go, or proceed by joint resolution, as was done in the case of Texas. Such a resolution has been reported to the Senate by the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and will get a large majority in the Senate when it comes to a vote.

It may take a few days for the Senators who are opposed to annexation to repeat in public the arguments they have already made in executive session. Those Senators will want their constituents to know why they do not deem it best that the American flag should float over Hawaii.

There has been a promise given that there shall be no talking merely to kill time. Therefore if the resolution is not crowded out of the way by Cuban affairs it should not take long to dispose of it. Even less time should be required in the House. For while the Speaker is understood to be still opposed to annexation, he certainly will not carry that opposition so far as to refuse to let the joint resolution be made a special order so that it can be voted on speedily. A majority of the House members are for it.

ELKINS STATES HIS BASE CREED.

Senator Elkins, carpet bagger of West Virginia, who seemingly has a nightkey to the White House, and can enter it at all times to convey to the President the prayers for peace of the stock gamblers—with whom Elkins is hand in glove—has sent to a New York paper a statement which stinks with foul-blooded indifference to the honor, dignity, and manhood of his country.

The sentiments of a Spaniard flow easily from the pen of this American Senator. His statement is one which De Lome would have dictated to him had that ex-Minister been in the country to give advice to his Spanish friends in Congress.

Elkins states that the American people should treat Spain as they "would treat any other nation." Then murderers should be treated as all other men are treated. Then burglars should receive the same respectful consideration that is given to honest persons. Spain is the yellow dog of nations, and is entitled to the same treatment that all snapping, biting curs receive.

"Up to this moment," according to the Senator from West Virginia, "there is no cause for war with Spain." That is the view of the case which is taken by every stock gambler, coward, and pro-Spanish American. Such persons see no cause for war in the murder and starvation of Cubans, in the destruction of American commerce with the islands, or even in the treacherous blowing up of the American warship Maine by Spanish perfidy.

If a Spanish fleet were to bombard New York and make Wall street unsafe for the stock gamblers Elkins might deem that cause for war, and ask that American war vessels be sent to drive away the assailants. But so long as an enemy's guns are not heard in New York he sees no cause for war. Let those who think we state his position too strongly read his letter in yesterday's TRIBUNE.

He does not believe this country should intervene in behalf of Cuba, because the United States resented the idea of intervention when putting down the rebellion.

Thus Senator Elkins puts in the same category the Cubans, who are seeking to escape from a monstrous political and business tyranny which has been crushing them to the earth, and the confederates, who had no grievances except that they were not allowed to carry slavery into the free Territories and the Northern States and that Mr. Lincoln had been fairly elected President, and they declared they would not recognize him as President, but only the usurper Jeff Davis.

The Cubans have not had the natural rights of human beings. The people of the seceding States had been deprived of no rights which the union States possessed. The Cubans have had to pay Spain a tremendous tribute of over 16 million dollars against their will, as John Sherman not long ago showed in a carefully written magazine article. The South paid taxes under laws which it assisted in making and not a cent extra. The Southern States governed themselves. Cubans never have had a vestige of political liberty.

Elkins insinuates that perhaps Cuba cannot govern herself if she gets her independence from Spain—with or without our help. But what is that his business?

If nobody is to go into the water till he has first learned to swim, and if no people are to become independent henceforth until they have shown their ability to govern themselves according to Elkins' standard, it is fortunate the United States became independent over a century ago. Luckily France did not delay intervention until the colonies had complied with Elkins' conditions.

That same individual thinks the most the United States can do in the case of the Maine is to demand a money indemnity and let the amount be determined by arbitration. In his opinion, as in that of all the stock gamblers, money settles everything. In the lexicon of those cold-blooded creatures there are no such words as "honor," "insult," "shame," or "patriotism."

The concentrated essence of Elkinsism is found in a dispatch sent to the President by a New York banker. It reads in substance as follows:

> What is the loss of 256 lives and a warship compared with the utter demoralization of business and the depreciation of values in every branch of commerce?

There are like-minded millionaires in this city. Some of them have doubtless telegraphed or telephoned similar messages to the President.

But what does the mangy spaniel of a banker mean by "the depreciation of values in every branch of commerce"? He means a fall in the price of stocks which are gambled in on Wall street. "Commerce" is gambling to him. There will be no fall in the value of agricultural or manufactured products. But stocks will go down. He would rather see every American war vessel blown up than that happen.

Such are the shameful appeals which are made to the President. As an American, as a soldier who fought for his country, as the representative of the honor of the nation he cannot afford to stoop so low as to heed them.

THE DONS HARD TO PLEASE.

A Washington special in yesterday's TRIBUNE has the following:

> War preparations go on with no abatement of results, but with a suspicious increase of secrecy. Apparently every effort is being made to concentrate all the ships under the direct command of Admiral Sicard at Key West, and this has given rise to a rumor among naval officers that almost simultaneously with the submission of the Maine report to Congress there will be a descent in force on Cuba. There seems to be little justification for this report beyond the massing of the ships and the emergency orders sent to the commanders of the military posts.

Judged by the past, this is clearly mere fooling and pretense, intended to amuse the people, and beyond this means nothing.

Great importance appears to be attached in Washington to the report that the Spanish government has complained of the presence of the American fleet at Key West as calculated to prevent the success of autonomy, and therefore to have requested its withdrawal. This is construed as a confession of the failure of autonomy and therefore only another step in the game of trickery and pretense which that government has played so often and with such success upon our own. The only wonder is that, after all our experience, anybody should be found to give it serious consideration.

From the first Spain has endeavored in a pettifogging manner to throw the responsibility of its failure to reëstablish its authority in Cuba upon the United States. First it was our failure to employ our whole navy in watching our coast to prevent the sailing of filibustering expeditions to Cuba.

Now it appears that we have offended because we have too many ships in striking distance of the island to please the fastidious Dons.

The President is reported to be indignant in view of this new complaint. For three years past this country has been playing "watchdog" for Spain's benefit along our south Atlantic coast, and the only reward we have received has been abuse for not doing the work thoroughly enough to satisfy the Spanish leaders. Now, when we are in position to keep every filibuster off the Cuban coast as well as protect our own, we are invited to disband our navy and send it to other stations, while Spain gathers the larger part of her navy, torpedo boats and all, in Havana harbor.

THE SPANISH-WALL STREET POLICY OF DELAY.

A dispatch from Washington states that if the report of the naval court shall show any measure of liability on the part of Spain for the explosion of the Maine Sagasta is willing to pay indemnity, providing the forthcoming elections continue the Liberal party in power. These elections are to be held a week from today. Of course, if the elections go against Sagasta and the Weylerites get control of the government all talk of indemnity is idle, because the defeat of the Liberals would be the inevitable signal for war, and the war would be precipitated by Spain itself. So that possibility need not be canvassed with any reference to the payment of an indemnity.

If, on the other hand, the Sagasta party is successful and the present government retains its control, in that event President McKinley is reported as being of opinion that we can take decisive action as regards Cuba and at the same time avoid war. It is said that he will recognize the independence of Cuba because he does not believe that war will result from such recognition. Sagasta, of course, would ignore it and would keep up an ostensible campaign against the insurgents during the wet season and would thus gain time, which is the one thing more than all others the Spaniards desire, whether the outcome is peace or war. If it should be peace, under the present humiliating policy which seems to prevail at Washington Spain would be the gainer by the delay. If it should be war, Spain would have that much additional time to get itself in readiness for it. As to one of the inevitable results of that recognition the dispatches say:

> Following upon that recognition, of course, Spain would have the right to search all American merchant ships for goods contraband of war, and this would be likely to provoke hostility if Sagasta wanted war, but if he was anxious for peace he could instruct his naval officers, who are generally loyal, though hot-headed, not to exercise the right of search except in extreme cases, and then in case of any outrage the Spanish government could promptly disavow it and punish the offenders, thus averting hostilities.

This is a pretty and plausible program to any one who does not look below the surface and does not take into account Spanish cunning and duplicity and the opportunities for procrastination by entering into diplomatic negotiations, in which Spain is an expert. This government has been fooled and outwitted by Spain every time it has trusted to diplomacy for the settlement of any question, and it will be fooled again if it trusts its interests and its honor to the perfidious Spaniards.

But there is another and a darker side to this business. People are beginning to grow suspicious that it is not Spain alone that wishes for delay, but the administration at Washington itself. They can see no other logical explanation of the extraordinary conduct of the President and some of the leaders in the departments and in Congress. They will be inclined to ask whether the program as set forth above is not a mere pretense on the part of the administration to gain time, hoping that the popular, patriotic ardor will cool down, to put off any decisive action, to blind the people by spending money and making war preparations, to give Speaker Reed time to adjourn the House, and to afford Boutelle and his co-conspirators an opportunity to carry forward their game of non-action and delay. This is the suspicion which the people are unwillingly and regretfully entertaining. If that suspicion shall be verified how much better will such a policy be than treason to the American people, which they will be swift to punish at the first opportunity they have of expressing their will?

OWING to unforeseen obstacles the work of raising a fund for the relief of our old friend the Duke of Veragua has been entirely suspended.

SHALL the Maine question now be put, Mr. McKinley?

IT is a mere matter of taste, but if the people are compelled to choose between the United States Supreme Court and Governor Leedy of Kansas his Gubernatorial Nibs will have to go.

IN A MINOR KEY.

Shamrocked in the Cradle of the Deep.

"Fwhat a fine marnin' this 'd be," said Finnegan, as he noticed how gloriously the sun was shining on St. Patrick's day, "f'r Uncle Sam to be buyin' th' battleship O'Higgins!"

Probably an Organ Player.

"I always like to hear Mackson make a political speech," remarked De Bungler. "He's so blamed emphatic. He always comes down flat-footed and never fails to strike the keynote of the situation."

Fitness of Things.

"Mark you," observed the cynic,
"How like is drawn to like.
There goes a painless dentist,
Riding a chainless bike."

Too Superstitious.

"I know you are a busy man, but if you will let me have two minutes of your time I can convince you that we furnish reliable life insurance cheaper than any company in this country. On our ten-year plan—"

"My friend, I wouldn't insure in your company if you'd let me have it for nothing."

"Why not?"

"Because you are the thirteenth life insurance agent that has called here today."

Unsnubbed.

Miss Arabella's nose
Was the sauciest pug in town;
But she took it to a surgeon,
And he promptly turned it down.

Seemed Promising.

"What are you doing there, Johnny? Fishing in the Chicago River? You may as well roll up your line and come away. Fish can't live in that water."

"I'm fishin' for mud turtles, papa."

March of Science.

"It's a curious fact," remarked the retired confectioner, "that most of the gum drops they sell nowadays haven't a drop of gum in them."

FUNNYGRAPHS.

One physician says the tramp instinct is a disease. And its victims don't do anything for it.—Philadelphia Times.

The Professor—"You are no gentleman, sir." The Man with the Silk Hat—"You're a liar—I'm worth $250,000!"—Cleveland Leader.

She—"It seems so funny today to see young men in overcoats taking young ladies in to treat them to ice cream." He—"Ye-yes. Too bad I left my overcoat at home."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The Cautious One—"I wouldn't go to the Klondike. Already more money has gone in there than has been taken out." The Sanguine One—"You don't say! If the place is getting richer like that I think I'll go as soon as I can."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Brother Goodman—"Ah, it grieves me to hear of Brother Hunker's death. We can ill afford to lose such men." Deacon Kinders—"It is a great loss, but let us take it philosophically. His widow will now probably furnish the memorial window that we need to complete our set."—Cleveland Leader.

OF INTEREST FROM EXCHANGES.

Why Spain's Attempts to Enlist European Sympathy in Its Behalf Would Fall Flat in Case of War.

There is no talk in this whole Spanish-American controversy less reasonable than that about intervention by some continental European power in behalf of Spain. Apart from the fact that the American side of the case commends itself to the moral sense of all the world, there are the strongest physical reasons why all other powers should at least not aid Spain in any conflict which she may force upon this country. Such intervention would be a radical departure from established diplomatic principles, the outcome of which would be fraught with serious peril to the Old World. The controversy between Spain and the United States is a purely American one, in which no powers outside of America have any legitimate concern. Germany, for example, is not in any sense an American power. She has no colonies in this hemisphere. The same is true of Russia and Austria-Hungary. They have no more right to meddle with a controversy or with a war between two American powers, such as Spain and the United States, than an American power, such as the United States, would have had to intervene between France and Germany in 1870.

Should they do so the natural consequence would be for the United States thenceforth to feel free to meddle with European affairs and with the doings of European powers in all parts of the world. It is not to be supposed that they would enjoy that. An alliance of this country with Japan, for example, which would be an entirely natural and congruous one, would prove a serious matter for Russia and Germany in the far East. This country has not threatened them with any such action. It has been willing to keep its hands off and to trust to the good faith and friendship of the partitioning powers for the maintenance of its great and growing interests in China—interests a hundred fold greater than those of Russia or Germany in Cuba. It has the right to expect the same treatment from them in this matter. It is acting upon the principle of doing to others as it would that they should do to it. But it is conceivable that it might be driven into doing to them as they do to it.

It has already been pointed out that any European power save one would be at a hopeless disadvantage in waging a naval war with this country, because of the distance of the scene of battle from their base of supplies. It is further to be observed that Germany has a navy scarcely equal in strength, even without that handicap, to ours. It is not to be supposed that she will care to risk its very existence in a war in behalf of a nation with which she has not for a long time been on cordial terms. The Austro-Hungarian navy is nothing like a match for the American, and the domestic dissensions in that empire are too formidable to permit her to be drawn lightly into a war just for the sake of protecting an Austrian Princess from an exceedingly remote danger. Russia has a better navy than the United States, but with her great schemes in Asia and with Japan threatening her she can scarcely spare much of it for a wild-goose chase in aid of a nation in which she has only the smallest interest.

How small the practical interests of those powers are in Spain may be seen in statistics. Commerce between Austria-Hungary and Spain is practically nil—so small, at any rate, as not to command a separate entry in the tables. With the United States it amounts to about $10,000,000 a year. Russia's commerce with Spain is about the same as with the United States, say $9,000,000 a year, but that with this country is growing far more rapidly, and has immeasurably greater future promise than that with Spain. Germany has a trade of perhaps $6,000,000 a year with Spain, and of at least $180,000,000, or thirty times as much, with the United States. And even France, by far the greatest trader with Spain, deals with that country to the extent of only $78,000,000 a year, against $110,000,000 with the United States. Seeing that these countries are bending every energy toward extension of their commerce in every possible direction, it does not seem likely that they will turn against one of their best customers in favor of one of their poorest. They have no political interests in the case. Their commercial interests all lie on the side of keeping on terms of peace and friendship with the United States.—New York Tribune.

Wars of the World.

A writer in the Philadelphia Inquirer who evidently has the "habit of statistics" has collected the following interesting information concerning the great wars of the world and the armies and navies of the great powers:

During the first four years the union War department disbursed	$2,714,000,000
During four years the union navy cost	$310,000,000
The number of men enlisted on the union side was	2,772,000
The number of Southern men withdrawn from industry estimated at	600,000
During the last few months of the war the expenses of the union army and navy aggregated each day more than	$3,500,000
During the war the number of men killed in battle was	96,089
Number of men dying of disease while serving in the war	184,331
Total number of men who were killed, died of wounds, or who succumbed to disease during the civil war was	303,000
It is estimated that during the civil war in the United States property destroyed North and South amounted to	$100,000,000
During the late war the number of rifles served out to union soldiers numbered	4,022,000
During the late war the union furnished to the soldiers cartridges, numbering	1,022,000,000
During the American revolution the number of soldiers enlisted for the colonies was	[illegible]
The revolution cost America	$135,193,000
The war of 1812 cost America	$107,159,000
During the revolution Great Britain sent to America hired warriors to the number of	30,000
The number of soldiers put in the field by the union in the Mexican war was	90,100
It is estimated that since the birth of Christ the number of men killed in war is about	4,000,000,000
During the most peaceful years the standing army of the world is about	3,700,000
In times of war the united armies of Europe would contain men numbering about	[illegible]
In times of peace the armies of the world cost daily	$2,000,000
The wars of Napoleon and Louis Bonaparte cost	$3,385,000,000
In 1881 there were brought to England skeletons of Turkish and Russian soldiers who perished in the Crimean war. These bones were made in fertilizer and the skeletons numbered	30,000
In the Franco-Prussian war the number of rifle cartridges fired by the Germans was	30,000,000
In the Franco-Prussian war the number of Frenchmen who perished was	77,000
At Cannæ, where the Romans sustained the worst defeat, they had 146,000 men on the field and of them the killed numbered	[illegible]
Battles in the world's history worthy of record number	[illegible]
Russia has a standing army of more than	[illegible]
Germany has a standing army of	[illegible]
France has a standing army of	[illegible]
Austria has a standing army of	[illegible]
Italy has a standing army of	[illegible]
England has a standing army of	[illegible]
The warships of the world number	[illegible]
The burning of Moscow cost Russia	$150,000,000
In battles of the century the average number of shots fired to hit one man has been	[illegible]
At Borodino, when the French and Russians fought, there were 250,000 men on the field and the dead numbered	[illegible]
In less than 200 years Great Britain has spent in war the sum of	[illegible]
The soldiers at Waterloo numbered	[illegible]
The soldiers killed or disabled at Waterloo numbered	[illegible]
The men in the British navy number	[illegible]
The men in the French navy number	[illegible]
The men in the German navy number	[illegible]
During the Franco-German war the German artillery fired charges numbering	[illegible]
The total deaths in the Crimean war were	[illegible]

Nothing Behind Spain's Idle Threats.

The Madrid paper which says that Spain could carry on a guerrilla war against the United States for years, as she did against Napoleon early in the century, has strange ideas as to conditions which would confront Spain in this case. After being driven out of Cuba and Puerto Rico, as she would within a few months of the opening of hostilities, the only chance she would have of fighting would be upon the water, and with those islands gone her coal supply on this side of the Atlantic would be cut off. Spanish ships which would "coal up" in Spain and then come over here to fight would never get home. The poisoning of wells, stabbing in the back with poniards, and other methods of assassination by which Spaniards fought the French invaders would be rather difficult to repeat in a war on the ocean.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Life of Telegraph Wires.

Telegraph wires will last for forty years near the seashore. In the manufacturing districts the same wires will last only [illegible] years and sometimes less.

PICK MEN AT POLLS.

Republican Primaries Today Will Test Law Again.

FIGHTS IN MANY WARDS.

Spirited Contests Expected Throughout the City.

PROBABLE WINNERS NAMED

Some Town Tickets to Be Selected in Convention.

MACHINE KEEPS OUT OF RACE.

Polls open today for Republican primaries: 1 p. m. to 7 p. m.

Predictions of politicians on results in the Republican Aldermanic primaries indicate these nominations:

Ward.	Probable nominee.
1	P. S. RILEY
2	MARTIN BEST or W. C. GRAY
3	HENRY S. FITCH
4	WILLIAM S. JACKSON
5	CHARLES TURNER or C. SEITZ
6	GEORGE W. FITZGERALD
7	N. T. BRENNER
8	DEXTER BURKE
9	VACLAV KLENHA or J. F. STEPINA
10	AUGUST W. MILLER
11	In doubt
12	WILLIS G. JACKSON or A. H. DARROW
13	THOMAS McGREGOR
14	A. W. BEILFUSS
15	In doubt
16	JOHN F. SMULSKI and THOMAS OLSEN
17	FRANK OBERNDORFF
18	JOHN A. ROGERS
19	No candidate
20	CHARLES W. PROBST
21	H. TURNER or N. M. PLOTKE
22	FREDERICK W. UPHAM
23	A. J. OLSEN
24	JOHN V. FARWELL JR.
25	DR. ROBERT GRIFFITH
26	C. F. NEWKIRK
27	HUBERT W. BUTLER
28	D. A. ACKERMAN or THOMAS SAYLE
29	JOHN ISERLOTH
30	In doubt
31	JOSEPH BADENOCH, J. H. ZEIS, or JAMES CRAIG
32	WILLIAM MAVOR
33	CYRUS H. HOWELL
34	JOHN B. MATH

The Republicans will make their first trial of the new primary law today. The Democrats took a turn at it on Tuesday and succeeded in turning out over 42,000 votes, almost half as many as they can count on getting to the polls next election day. It is now the Republicans' turn to see if they cannot go their opponents some better.

The Democrats had the advantage of a machine and anti-machine fight on the West Side, which not only resulted in a heavy vote in the wards of that town but played havoc with most of the machine leaders. In the way of a club with which to beat a political machine to death the primary law proved a brilliant and striking success.

No such opportunity will be presented the Republicans today, as the machine leaders of the party have been wise enough not to put themselves in a position where they can be hit. That chance will come at the next primaries, when delegates to the county and State conventions are to be nominated. But if the Republicans in the various wards desire to secure good candidates for the Council to be voted on next month they must see to it that they are put in nomination today and the only way to do that is to turn out in force at today's primaries. Those of Tuesday proved that under the new law all votes cast at a primary election will be counted, and this throws the duty on the good citizen of seeing that his vote gets into the box and is cast for the right candidate. The law will not operate itself.

Many Spirited Contests.

The polls will be open in 254 districts. Under a proclamation issued by Mayor Harrison all saloons must be closed during the hours voting is in progress. The city and county offices will be closed. There are spirited contests in many of the wards over both the town and Aldermanic tickets. Both Henry L. Hertz and Sheriff James Pease have been served with notices by voters in their respective bailiwicks that the opposition forces are after their scalps. The fight is not so much against their candidates as to capture the organization.

Should the anti-Hertz delegates in the Fourteenth Ward be elected they will nominate Alderman A. W. Beilfuss, as the so-called Hertz delegates are pledged in advance by indorsement of the Ward club to do. The situation is different in the Twenty-fifth Ward. E. J. Piggott will contest for the nomination with Dr. Robert Griffith, who is the choice of Sheriff Pease. It is claimed that Mr. Piggott has weakened his chances by having petitions already signed for his nomination as an independent in the event he fails to win out at the polls. These petitions may furnish the basis for a test of one feature of the law which has been the subject of controversy.

Challenge Piggott Supporters.

The friends of Dr. Griffith said yesterday they would challenge every man whose name can be found on a Piggott petition who offers to vote. The grounds for such challenges are that those who put their names to the petition thereby indicated they have no intention of supporting the nominee unless he be Mr. Piggott. The conditions under which today's battle will be fought are altogether different than the fight of last Tuesday. Furthermore, the only bitter town fight in which two candidates for Assessor are openly opposing each other is in the Town of Hyde Park, and there it has not as yet appeared that the machine figures as an issue. Party leaders as well as the organization and the rank and file are divided in their support of Charles E. Randall and Charles M. Cook. It has been a campaign, especially in the Thirty-second Ward, where both men reside, where the closest neighbors in nearly every block have been arrayed against each other. The Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth Wards have shown a disposition to keep hands off until the convention is called to order, then help nominate the one who comes in with a majority of the delegates from the Thirty-second.

South Town Assessorship.

So far as the Assessor is concerned, everything seems to be at sea in the South Town. As it has been agreed the nomination shall go to a resident of the Third Ward, the balance of the wards have been waiting for the people there to bring forward the man they want nominated. Up to a late hour last night no such man had been discovered. It was decided then to leave the whole matter in the hands of the Third Ward delegates elected today. Several aspirants for the office, among them H. G. Foreman, B. R. De Young, S. M. Straus, Samuel Trude, and ex-Alderman Edward Marrenner, have been considered, and from this list it is believed the candidate will be chosen. About the only nomination on the town ticket apparently conceded is that of Arthur Dunbar of the Sixth Ward for Collector.

There seems to be no contest in the First Ward. The Aldermanic delegation made up yesterday will in all probability nominate Patrick S. Riley for Alderman. The town delegation may present a man for Clerk.

There is a lively fight in the Second Ward, directed by the anti-machine element against George A. Gibbs. Mr. Gibbs has been greatly worried because of a split among his forces over the race for Alderman between Martin Best and Charles Sherlock. But the announcement was made last evening that Sherlock had withdrawn. The opposition, if victorious, will, it is said, give the nomination to W. C. Gray. In the event Gibbs can secure a majority of the ward delegation he might be able to get Charles Pearce on the ticket for Supervisor or Clerk.

Seems Sure for Fitch.

There appears to be no doubt the Third Ward convention will nominate Alderman Henry S. Fitch for reelection, and sentiment late last night seemed to be drifting toward S. M. Straus for Assessor.

Everything appears harmonious in the Fourth Ward. Alderman William S. Jackson's nomination is assured. George E. Cole, President of the Municipal Voters' league; Hoyt King, Secretary; the Rev. L. A. Crandall, the Rev. E. G. Hirsch, the Rev. D. C. Milner, and Ralph Metcalf will be among the delegates in the Aldermanic convention. There was a rumor yesterday to the effect that an anti-Madden ticket would be in the field, but no trace of it could be found.

E. J. Magerstadt has a hard fight on his hands in the Fifth Ward, and it is predicted the delegation to both conventions will be split. The Aldermanic delegates will be free to nominate anybody they please. Christian Sietz, Charles Turner, and Captain James O'Brien are mentioned.

Sharp Race in the Sixth.

In the Sixth Ward James Hogan and James Murphy are contesting for supremacy, with the Shanahan faction ostensibly neutral. The pressure of the people in behalf of George W. Fitzgerald for Alderman is so great it is predicted he will be nominated.

The West Town wards have been unsettled because of the town ticket fight. The Seventh will probably renominate Alderman Nathan J. Brenner. He has no opposition. There is not much of a contest either in the Eighth Ward. Eugene Banks, Dexter Burke, and Charles Vesley have been mentioned for Alderman and the sentiment is said to be in favor of Dexter Burke.

In the Ninth Ward Joseph E. Bidwell says the Republicans have no one to put up against E. F. Cullerton who has money enough to conduct a winning campaign. Vaclav Klenha wants the nomination and will probably get it.

The Tenth expects to return Alderman A. W. Miller. There is a free for all race in the Eleventh, with ex-Alderman W. D. Kent, Robert K. Colson, ex-Alderman Alexander Watson, William Deitz, H. Putnam, Frank Stanley, and Daniel Avery as the chief runners. Surface indications show Kent and Colson to be in the lead.

An equally spirited contest is raging in the Twelfth Ward, and the nomination, it is claimed, lies between Willis G. Jackson and A. H. Darrow. Friends of the latter flooded the ward yesterday with an address to voters signed by the Rockwell Street Protective association. J. C. Patterson and Alexander White are also seeking the nomination.

McGregor in the Lead.

In the Thirteenth Ward Thomas McGregor appears to be the favorite. E. W. Stanwood has been mentioned, but declared yesterday he was not a candidate. J. L. Blessing and T. B. Fuller hop lightning may strike them.

Alderman Beilfuss will be renominated in the Fourteenth without opposition. The fight there will be to weaken Henry Hertz's control of the Ward club. It is expected there will be several tickets at the polls in the Fifteenth, where W. J. Rayner, J. M. Patterson, Edward Herman, John Anderson, and James Reid, are seeking to gain a seat in the Council.

It is believed the Sixteenth Ward will name John F. Smulski for the long term and Thomas Olsen for the short term. Frank Oberndorff, in the Seventeenth, and John Rogers, in the Eighteenth, seem to have no serious opposition.

It has been understood ever since Simeon Armstrong was brought out the Nineteenth Ward Republicans would not nominate a candidate for Alderman. They expect to elect a delegation to the town convention in the interest of Louis Wolff for Assessor. The Twentieth Ward leaders reported that Alderman Charles W. Probst would be renominated. William Peavy is supported by the opposing faction.

In the Twenty-first Henry Turner and Alderman Nathan M. Plotke are the contestants, and sentiment seems to be in favor of Turner.

The Twenty-second Ward club held a long meeting last night and after thoroughly canvassing the field unanimously indorsed Frederick W. Upham as the Republican candidate for the Aldermanic nomination.

In the Twenty-third sentiment has crystallized in favor of A. J. Olsen, though ex-Alderman John A. Larsen will make a fight.

Farwell in the Race.

New and interesting developments gave zest to the Twenty-fourth Ward Republicans when the announcement was made that John V. Farwell Jr. had been brought out and would be nominated to make the race against Alderman Walker. Charles W. Baldwin and Z. C. Peck have met with little support, it is reported.

The fight in the Twenty-fifth promises to be one of the liveliest ever conducted against the Pease faction. It is all one way in the Twenty-sixth, there being no opposition so far as heard from to C. F. Newkirk. Henry Schwartz is doing everything in his power to defeat Alderman Butler in the Twenty-seventh, but the party leaders and the best people are supporting Butler, and say he will get a good majority of the delegates, if not all.

The choice lies between D. W. Ackerman and Thomas Sayle, both ex-Aldermen, in the Twenty-eighth Ward. The fight is a bitter one. There is every indication John Iserloth will be nominated in the Twenty-ninth. The Thirtieth Ward is split with an internal war that will have to be settled in convention. The aspirants for Aldermanic honors are Alfred Anderson, James Kinloch, James McShane, A. S. Green, and others. Things are also badly mixed regarding the town ticket.

One of the hardest battles today is expected in the Thirty-first, where the anti-machine element hopes to overthrow E. J. Noble. Joseph Badenoch, J. H. Zeis, and James Craig are mentioned.

Alderman Mavor will be renominated in the Thirty-second by acclamation. Alderman Cyrus H. Howell of the Thirty-third and Alderman John B. Math of the Thirty-fourth appear to have a clear field. However, the south end of the Thirty-fourth Ward will present John Simon to the convention.

Bad West Town Tangle.

Nearly all the West Town leaders were busy yesterday trying to frame up a town slate. Finally Senator John J. Morrison, Louis Wolf, George E. Gilbert, Fred E. Errickson, and William Eggert were declared to be starters in the race for Assessor. Charles E. Hallstrom of the Fifteenth Ward and James Ahern of the Nineteenth were the candidates for Supervisor and Collector. Much the same condition of things existed in the Town of Lake. Everybody there talked of letting the convention pick the nominees. Dr. Joseph Reese wants to be Assessor, but Alfred Anderson may get it, and Joseph Rea of the Thirty-first Collector and William Webb of the Twenty-ninth Supervisor. Then the Thirtieth will name the Clerk. The old ticket will in all probability be renominated in Lake View.

The ward representatives, Republicans and Democrats, of the Committee of One Hundred met with committees on organization and law enforcement in the afternoon. They heard reports as to how the new law worked at the Democratic primaries, and from these the Republicans took hints of features most easily violated to work upon at the polls today.

Lively Contest in Cicero.

Interest in the Republican primaries in Cicero centers in the nomination for President of the Town board. R. H. Traill and David Oliphant are the candidates. An unpledged ticket is also in the field.

E. J. Ryan filed an affidavit with the Election Commissioners during the day charging that M. M. O'Connor entered the polling booth in the First District of the Seventeenth Ward during the primaries on last Tuesday and instructed the judges to sustain every challenge made by his faction. The board will investigate.

The Executive committee of the Municipal Voters' league met and indorsed four of the Democratic nominees for Alderman. They are Charles F. Gunther, William T. Maypole, Charles M. Walker, William E. Schlake. The league also recommended Ernest Hermann as an independent candidate in the Twenty-first Ward.

TWO FAST TRAINS TO HOT SPRINGS, ARK.

Via the Illinois Central Railroad.

The "Daylight Special," carrying a free reclining chair car and a new, convenient, and elegant parlor-café car, leaves Chicago daily at 11:04 a. m., connecting at St. Louis Union Station with train having through service to Hot Springs. The "Diamond Special," the popular night train for St. Louis, also makes close connection with train for Hot Springs. Tickets and through sleeping car reservations at city ticket office, 99 Adams street.

Republican primaries will be held today in all the wards between the hours of 1 and 7 p. m. Every citizen who has, as a rule, supported the Republican ticket is entitled to vote at them. On the result of the primaries depends the character of the Aldermanic nominees.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c. The genuine has L. B. Q. on each tablet.

BLAME FOR THE FIRE

Ayer Building Said to Have Been Badly Constructed.

IS TO BE INVESTIGATED.

Lack of Provisions for the Escape of the Occupants.

THREE MORE BODIES FOUND.

(Continued from first page.)

keeper for the W. A. Olmsted Scientific company; leaped from sixth story window and was instantly killed.

HARRIS, MRS M. E., 357 Ohio street, bookkeeper for W. A. Olmsted Scientific company; identified by her son Archie and her father, J. J. Snoffer of Cedar Rapids, Ia.

NELSON, HARRY L., 254 Erie street, chemist for W. A. Olmsted Scientific company; identified by George A. Fair.

PRICE, CHARLES A., 702 West Division street, cashier for W. A. Olmsted Scientific company; identified from a gold filled tooth by his brother, Dr. J. R. Price.

SMITH, MILES A., 1258 Wrightwood avenue, salesman for W. A. Olmsted Scientific company; leaped from sixth story window and was instantly killed.

Missing—Probably in the Ruins.

The missing list is larger. It is not believed that any of the following escaped the flames, although the searchers may never find positive proofs of the identity of all. The missing:

ANDERSON, C. T., worked for Sweet, Wallach & Co.

ARMS, C. H., 5410 Washington avenue, 55 years old, secretary of the W. A. Olmsted company.

BOSS, WILLIAM, 41 Edgemont avenue, 16 years old, messenger boy for Presbyterian Board of Publication.

CARROLL, EMMA, employed by National Music company.

DAVIDSON, MISS HATTIE, Dale's Hotel, Wabash avenue and Van Buren street, 25 years old, worked for W. A. Olmsted Scientific company; came to Chicago two weeks ago from Cleveland, O. Her brother, Will Davidson, is in the United States engineer corps at San Francisco.

EDGERTON, C. H., Burlington, Wis., registered Wednesday morning at the Leland Hotel; was seen to enter the Ayer Building a few moments before the fire broke out and has not been seen nor heard from since.

GILBERT, MISS, book saleswoman for W. A. Olmsted company.

GRAVES, PHILIP, residence unknown; employed by W. A. Olmsted company.

GUEST, MISS ANNA, cashier for National Music company; address not known.

HANSON, ALBERT, casemaker employed by W. A. Olmsted company; has not been seen by friends and thought to be dead.

HIPPARD, CHARLES H., address unknown, employed by Presbyterian Board of Publication.

MARVIN, WILLIAM, 1266 West Polk street, shipping clerk for Presbyterian Board of Publication.

OLMSTED, W. A., 5642 Madison avenue, President of W. A. Olmsted company.

PETERSON, A. N., 6036 Carpenter street, shipping clerk for the W. A. Olmsted company.

PITTS, R. R., 4725 Evans avenue, book agent, employed by W. J. Grand, 225 Dearborn street; has not been home since the fire and was supposed to be in the building at the time.

ROBERTSON, FRED, 6414 Wood street, employed by W. A. Olmsted company; mother reports he has not returned home.

STIFT, GEORGE, Grand avenue and Carpenter street, 30 years old, and unmarried; worked for W. A. Olmsted company.

WATKINS, MRS., first name not given, 415 West Congress street; employed by Sweet, Wallach & Co.

WILCOX, W. J., 254 Fifty-third street, business partner of W. A. Olmsted.

Firemen Talk of Blame.

The firemen are inclined to place a share of the blame on the system which allowed an immense stock of inflammable materials to be stored on floors connected by a large air shaft, such as that which extended from the third to the seventh floor of the Ayer Building. The Peats wall paper concern had a large stock of papers stored in rows on the third floor, where the fire is supposed to have originated, and the National Music company carried seven tons of music in stock. The Olmsted company and the photographic supply house, Sweet, Wallach & Co., added to the dangers, which immediately attracted the attention of Marshal Horan five weeks ago, when he made an inspection of the building. Marshal Horan reported to Second Assistant Chief Campion, and a warning was issued by the department to the Conover Piano company, lessee of the building, that it was unsafe for the purposes to which it was devoted.

In the morning Fire Chief Swenie, just back from the East, instructed Assistant Commander O'Shea to make a personal investigation of the ruined premises, and the latter spared no words in his strictures on certain alleged defects in the building. Architect L. G. Hallberg, who drew the plans and specifications of the building, took issue strongly with Mr. O'Shea, and produced his specification book to show attention had been paid to the points which Mr. O'Shea criticised.

The Building department itself is blamed for part of the horror. Had there been a fire escape on the front of the building the three men who leaped from upper windows and window ledges would probably have been able to save themselves in the same manner as the score or more of persons who climbed down the fire escape in the alley.

The State law of 1885 requires one or more fire escapes for every building over three stories in height, and in buildings used for manufacturing purposes the law demands a fire escape for every group of fifty persons working above the second floor. The city authorities are vested with power to force compliance with the law at any time, and even the grand jury is authorized to investigate and cause the Sheriff to serve owners of buildings with notices to comply with the law within thirty days. A fine of from $25 to $200 for the first offense and of $50 a week for neglect to obey the notice so served is provided for in the law.

Manufacturing operations were conducted on several floors, and yet there was only one eighteen-inch fire escape for the building, 80x160 feet in size and seven stories high. The latest building ordinance requires the fire escapes to be so located and in such numbers as to satisfy the Building Commissioner, the Fire Marshal, and the inspector of fire escapes.

Not a Cheap Building.

Assistant Commissioner O'Shea in his report declared no report of the issuance of a permit for the Ayer Building could be found in the department records, which he had investigated from 1879 to the present year. It was learned from Simon Florshiem and Architect Hallberg that the building was constructed in 1890, work having been begun in 1889, and continued until May of the following year.

"This was not a cheap building," said Mr. O'Shea. "Plenty of first-class materials appear to have been used, but the work was 'scamped' in vital points. It is an example of pure carelessness on somebody's part, as the cost of doing properly what was neglected in this case would not have exceeded $200 for the whole building.

"The building was seven stories high, mill constructed, with iron front and rear walls. Interior columns of iron supported wooden girders which rested on iron flanges cast on the columns. There were no anchors of any kind on the front or rear walls or the interior girders. There was no continuous tie from the front to the rear wall, which was absolutely essential to the stability of the building. Had proper precautions been taken the walls would not have collapsed until the girders had either burned or broken.

"The building simply pulled apart and fell in. Enough iron was used in the front and rear walls to build a man-of-war. The walls were tremendously loaded with this weight and were topheavy. The weight of the walls had evidently strained the spikes before the fire, and the force of the explosion drove the front and rear walls outward. If the building had been properly anchored the columns would have been left standing when the explosion occurred and the force of the explosion would have torn out the iron and glass filling between the columns in the front and rear walls."

Simon Florsheim of the Chicago Corset company, for whom the building was erected at a cost of $112,000, said he gave the architect carte blanche for a substantial, mill-constructed building. The building was so well liked by insurance people, he declared, that he secured a very advantageous rate for it. The building was leased to the A. H. Andrews Furniture company before it was erected. It was afterwards sold to the Ayer estate for $225,000.

"Regarding the anchoring or tying together of the ill-fated building," said Architect Hallberg, "I will state that that part of the work was well done. There were strap anchors on each side of the girders around columns from front to rear and on top of each joist from side wall to side wall, tying over girders, and heavy anchors in the walls spiked to each joist.

"Besides these usual anchorings there were holes cast in brackets of columns on which the girders rested and in these holes heavy spikes were driven in addition to what the specifications called for, in order to anchor the building well.

"Had the anchoring been insufficient the building would have blown down in a gale that swept over the city in March, 1890, when the south wall and part of the front and rear walls were up to the roof and the foundations were being laid for the north wall."

Mr. Hallberg said it was originally intended to build on a party wall separating the Ayer property from the Holbrook Building to the north. The wall was found to be too weak and was taken down after the building was partially erected. His specifications copy book showed that the girders were to be 6x14, of dressed Norway or Arkansas pine, securely bolted together, with one-half inch air space every four feet, and that the girders were to be tied across the columns on both sides with 1½x⅜ inch strap iron. Clark, Raffen & Co. had the contract for the iron work and J. B. Allen & Co. for the carpenter work. There were three rows of columns in the building and the columns were set sixteen feet apart. The floors of the building were three inches thick, with asbestos between the pine and the maple planking.

Normand S. Patton, architect for the School Board, made an inspection of the building in January for the lessee, the Conover Piano company, changed several days ago to the Cable Piano company. He declared the weight of the stock of wall papers which constituted the chief load on the girders was not excessive.

Architect Hallberg was inclined to think the size of the building permit fee, about $128 in this case, might account for the absence of a record for the issuance of the permit.

Building Commissioner McAndrews said he did not suppose any one could be held for the defects in the construction of the building, as it was likely the building conformed to the building ordinances in force when it was erected. He was under the impression the building was put up soon after the great fire and before the Building department was organized.

Mrs. M. E. Harris' Body Found.

All of Wednesday night an engine company continued to pour water on the twisted mass of ruins and by daylight it was possible to begin the work of recovering the bodies. The gang of fifty men under Battalion Chief Horan were rewarded at 6:30 a. m. for their work with the discovery of the body of a woman at the foot of the elevator shaft and stairway in the northeast corner of the building. This body was later identified as that of Mrs. M. E. Harris, 357 Ohio street, who was employed as a bookkeeper by W. A. Olmsted.

All morning the firemen were occupied with removing the heavy charred timbers from the front part of the building, where the mass was lightest, and shortly after 1 o'clock the men saw the uplifted knee of a body protruding from a pile of timbers. Ropes and pike poles were brought in and the overlying mass of débris pulled aside. The body was burned so badly it was impossible to identify it. It is believed to be the body of C. A. Price, cashier of the Olmsted company.

Nearly an hour later the gang of men engaged in pulling away the twisted screening of the elevator shaft and removing the timbers of the stairway found another body. The clothing was fairly intact and in the pockets were found two bank books bearing the name of Harry L. Nelson. There was a gold watch and two rings on the body. George A. Fair, manager of the Schiller Theater, later identified the body as that of his son-in-law. Nelson was a chemist in the employ of the Olmsted company, and is also supposed to have been caught on the stairway.

Although the firemen worked hard all afternoon no more bodies were found. Their efforts were confined to the northeast corner of the building, where other bodies are supposed to be hidden. It seems quite certain that many of the missing met death on the stairway. This would be the place they all would have rushed for first and its collapse must have entrapped them.

The ruins still send forth a cloud of steam, which curls out among the protruding timbers of the immense mass in the center of the building. High up on this pile an engine company was kept at work in what seemed to be a vain effort to subdue the smoldering fire buried far below them.

Crowds View the Ruins.

Traffic in the vicinity of the fire was almost impossible all day. An immense throng of people surged into Wabash avenue with the first tidings of the discoveries of bodies and the detail of police was almost overwhelmed several times. The St. Patrick day parade brought a large number of people into that section of the city, and after the sightseeing on the boulevards was over they poured into Wabash avenue to watch the firemen at work and see the burned and charred buildings.

Many valuable window exhibits on the east side of the street were ruined, and the smoke which filled the buildings damaged many valuable goods. The exact amount of the losses could not be ascertained, because the owners refused to give them in a great many cases. The firms which suffered losses are:

Wellington Hotel,
Julius Bauer & Co.,
Crocker Chair Co.,
Northwestern Wire Mattress Co.,
Mattoon Mfg. Co.,
Summy Piano Co.,
Thurber Art Store,
O'Brien Art Store,
Brand's Photograph Gallery,
Chicago Light and Fixture Co.,
Brentano's Book Store.

Almost every window on the east side of the street opposite the ruins was broken by the intense heat, and glassworkers were busy all day replacing the huge panes. Almost all of the firms were doing business, although they were at a disadvantage.

Believes Loop Adds to Risk.

The loss of the Ayer Building has convinced J. D. McCune, Chicago manager of the Northwestern National Insurance company, that the Union Loop is an obstacle in the way of firemen when a serious blaze is encountered along its route, and he has decided to reduce the number of his policies along the line of the elevated structure down-town.

The Northwestern National is what is known as a non-board company. It is outside of the Chicago Underwriters' association, to which most of the other companies belong, and is independent in action, and is looked upon as a conservative company.

In explaining his position yesterday Mr. McCune said:

"The burning of the Ayer Building showed that structures on streets in which the loop runs are more hazardous than those on streets unincumbered with the elevated. I stood where I could watch the work of the firemen. I don't mean to say that they could have saved that building; it was doomed from the first minute. But its burning emphasizes what the Fifth avenue fires showed, that the elevated lessens the possibility of extinguishing a blaze.

"The rates charged at present for buildings on the line of the loop do not compensate for the extra risk involved. They should be raised fully 25 per cent in order to make up for the probability of total loss if fire occurs. As long as the elevated is on the streets and the insurance companies are liable to lose money through it, a rate should be paid them commensurate with the peril of loss. We will reduce our lines on the Union Loop route."

Other insurance men do not seem to think the additional danger due to the presence of the loop is so great. A number who were interested in the loss on Wednesday were at the fire. President Edward M. Teall of the Chicago Underwriters' association said yesterday he did not believe there would be a general increase because of the fire.

"We have been acting in accordance with the views of Chief Swenie," he said. "Mr. Swenie did not apprehend any more trouble in fighting fires with the elevated in place than he did without it. It was the idea at first that the firemen could straddle the elevated and throw streams from there into the burning buildings, but I can't see how that would be possible with the third rail, a shock from which might be fatal. I didn't see that the loop was of any value to the department in the Wabash avenue fire. A number of firemen busied themselves in directing streams of water against the ties on the elevated, which were ablaze. I did not see any other connection between the firemen and the elevated. The Wabash avenue building could not have been saved at any rate. We are dependent on the Fire department for knowledge of things of this sort."

NORDICA IN THE CAST

Sings Brunhilde in "Die Walkure" at Auditorium.

GADSKI AS SIEGLINDE.

Kraus in Role of Siegmund and Bispham as Wotan.

ANALYSIS OF THE NUMBERS.

The largest audience of the current opera season was present at the "Die Walküre" performance in the Auditorium last night. Two singers, Mme. Nordica, the Brunhilde, and Mr. Bispham, the Wotan, will present the identical rôles in the forthcoming cycles in London. Yet another American singer, and one who will beyond doubt win distinction, was Mr. Rains, the Hunding of the cast. With Herr Kraus as Siegmund, Frau Gadski as Sieglinde, Frau Staudigl as Fricka, and Mr. Damrosch conducting, a well rounded performance resulted, a fact scarcely necessary to chronicle.

In the case of Herr Kraus, as was mentioned in the review of his Tännhauser appearance, anticipations were fulfilled. His vocal method is thoroughly German, and in accepting him one must accept him from the German point of view. Yet in the second act he sang in more than one instance with genuine vocal beauty. In this act it was that he proved as well more acceptable in action, for during the opening one both in gesture and attitude there was absence of prompting motive. Later, possibly because he had lost self-consciousness in the rôle, or for some other reason gratifying as to outcome, no matter what it may have been, this disturbing course, which frequently suggested nothing, was abandoned. As a natural consequence, there came a gain in dignity as well as in coherence.

Kraus as Siegmund.

Herr Kraus is a fine appearing Siegmund, heroic of mold, and in this respect fulfills exacting demand. In volume his voice is adequate evidently to all Wagnerian emergencies, and there is left the firm assurance that the last act of Siegfried, the rock of misfortune to the generality of tenors, will find him as fresh as the first. With continued service in America and association with other artists than those of his own nationality there will doubtless come improvement in his vocal methods. The voice itself is a fine one and its volume exceptional.

As an instance of vocal improvement Frau Gadski should in this connection be mentioned, for she has gained both in tone and in the use of her voice. Her Sieglinde is today, as it was when she first came to us, at once a pleasing and a satisfactory impersonation.

The assertion must be withdrawn of which we once heard so much, that America has produced great vocal artists only among the women singers. It may have been because of the quality of pathos in Mr. Bispham's voice, or it may have been because of directness in appeal of the rôle of Wotan, but no part that he has yet given can be recalled as showing him to such advantage.

The dignity of his impersonation was so genuine and the intelligence and refinement of his work so convincing that in recalling a gallery of Wotans none can cause forgetfulness of his. Particularly successful were his scenes with Mme. Nordica.

Last night was the first time Mme. Nordica, the only Anglo-Saxon who has learned and sung the three Brunhildes, has been heard here in "Die Walküre." The music lies, excepting the cry, for the greater part in the mezzo-soprano voice.

There is no opportunity for a display of brilliancy of voice as consequence, but there is room for much beside. And of these points Mme. Nordica made fine use. Above all she is a musical Brunhilde. Next in mention is the girlishness with which she invests the part. Through a long procession of robustly developed Brunhildes of Amazonian tendencies we have grown rather to regard them as established precedent. But this Brunhilde is always alluded to in the text as "child." The Brunhilde in "Die Walküre" is the first stage in her development, which finds a culmination in "Die Götterdammerung."

These distinguishing traits of the first of the Brünhildes have been generally lost sight of in the treatment of the character, which springs customarily full formed without the purposed phases of transition. As she grasped the development from girlhood to woman hood in her portrayal of Elsa, Mme. Nordica has grasped this important note in her portrayal of "Die Walküre" Brünhilde. This course has brought to Mme. Nordica her eminent position as a Wagnerian artist equally with her vocal endowments. In the minor, yet important details of pose and gesture and in the thorough self-command the singer showed herself possessed in this latest of her rôles of the finish that has marked her in kindred ones preceding. But above all it was a musical Brünhilde, and that is a phase all too frequently forgotten along with the psychological tendencies.

In the Audience.

It was not a Wagner audience, but an audience appreciative of Wagner. The undiluted article would not have interrupted the singers at certain points, as last night was the case. But it was an enthusiastic audience, one which must have proved an exceedingly gratifying one to sing to and inevitable of response from those engaged. Beyond interruption of the scene by applause the artists were repeatedly called before the curtain.

Tonight "Siegfried" will be given the single performance to be granted the work during the Damrosch-Ellis season and with the following cast:

Brünhilde	Gadski
Forest Bird	Toronta
Siegfried	Kraus
Wanderer	Stehmann
Alberich	Bispham
Mime	Breuer
Fafner	Rains

Conductor—Damrosch.

BIG BENEFIT FOR MISS FARREN.

Scores of Notables Subscribe Liberally and the Best Talent in London Participates.

London, March 17.—All London was interested today in the benefit to Nellie Farren, one of London's old-time favorite actresses, and who, with Fred Leslie, was in the first Gaiety company that visited the United States. All of the leading managers, actors, and actresses coöperated in the arrangements for the benefit, and Drury Lane Theater was selected for the performance.

Weeks ago every available seat had been sold, netting $25,000, while subscriptions poured in from many sources, including $1,000 from George Edwardes, $500 from the Rothschilds, $500 from the Duke of Beaufort, $100 from Lord Rosebery, and $100 each from Lord Latham, the Duke of Fife, Earl Cadogan, and Lord Farquhar.

Some idea of the interest taken in the performance may be gained from the fact that the afternoon newspapers today printed bulletins announcing the progress of the crowd around the theater, which, as early at 8:30 a. m., numbered about 3,000 people.

The doors were opened at 10:30 and the performance began at 12:20 p. m. amid a scene of tremendous enthusiasm inside the building. Such a crowd was never seen at Drury Lane, and as each turn began and as the actors and actresses' names appeared they were greeted with prolonged applause.

Seymour Hicks, Ellaline Terriss, and Harry Nicholls began the performance with the comedietta "Papa's Wife," and the celebrities followed each other in rapid succession. Among them were George Alexander, H. B. Irving, Julien Johnson, and others, who appeared in a scene of "Much Ado About Nothing." Lord Lytton's "Money," with Messrs. Beerbohm Tree, John Hare, Hawtrey, Herbert Werring, Louis Waller, and Arthur Roberts in the cast, was next presented.

Sir Henry Irving recited "The Dream of Eugene Aram," and Chevalier sang "Mrs. 'Enry 'Awkins." "Trial by Jury" followed. In this not only the principals but the jury, bridesmaids, and female visitors in the court were all celebrities, including Lady Bancroft, Lydia Thompson, Kate Santley, Charles Wyndham, Ellen Terry, Mary Moore, Mrs. Dion Boucicault, Marion Terry, and Kate Fortesque.

Then Hayden Coffin and Marie Tempest sang, and at 5 o'clock the "Harlequinade" was presented. It excited the greatest interest of the whole program, for the cast was really remarkable. Letty Lynd was Columbine and Arthur Roberts, Harry Monkhouse, Willie Edouin, Charles Hawtrey, Louis Freer, Paul Arthur, Fred Terry, and other leading actors played such parts as the policeman, the fishmonger, etc., while the street dancing girls included Phyllis Broughton and Katie Seymour. Among the ladies, swells, etc., were Ethel Barrymore, Sam Stern, and Gerald du Maurier.

The street band was composed entirely of conductors of the orchestras of the various London theaters. When the doors were opened there were 10,000 people around the theater, and $10 to $25 were offered for half crown (62 cents) seats.

The enthusiasm culminated when, after the harlequinade, the curtain rose and Nellie Farren was discovered seated on a platform and surrounded by almost every actor and actress in London. The cheers lasted for several minutes. Edward Terry then delievered an address in behalf of the dramatic profession and Mr. Wyndham followed with a neat speech. Then Miss Farren herself, with tears in her eyes and with the majority of those present on the stage and in the audience similarly overcome with emotion, expressed her thanks in a very few words, after which all the people on the stage joined hands and sang "Auld Lang Syne," amid cheers.

Outside the theater the crowds lining the streets cheered Miss Farren on her departure as heartily almost as they cheered Queen Victoria upon the occasion of her jubilee.

TWO CHANGES OF BILL MADE.

Mr. Willard Revives "The Professor's Love Story" and James O'Neill Puts on "Monte Cristo."

There were two changes of program in the down-town theaters last night, Mr. Willard reviving "The Professor's Love Story" and Mr. James O'Neill playing his favorite character of Monte Cristo. Both performances are far too well known in Chicago to require any extended notice at this time.

It may be mentioned that Mr. Willard has already put on four plays this week, and "The Middleman" on Saturday night will make the fifth. The same program will be carried out during each of the two remaining weeks of his engagement.

By a slip of the pen Miss Maud Hoffman was mentioned in yesterday's issue as playing the part of Bailey Prothero's wife in "The Rogue's Comedy." It was of course Miss Keith Wakeman who followed in Miss Olga Brandon's footsteps. Miss Wakeman is a new member of Mr. Willard's company, who promises to be a strong acquisition to his forces. Her work in a short play called "The Interview" last Monday night aroused expectations which were by no means disappointed when she had to undertake a more strenuous task on Wednesday night.

Recital by Mr. Walter Damrosch.

Mr. Walter Damrosch will give a lecture-recital before the Amateur Musical club, to which the public will be admitted, in Steinway Hall this afternoon at 3 o'clock, the subject being "Parsifal."

SORRY SHE TRUSTED HER LOVER

Mrs. L. Hoffmann Seeks Arrest of W. L. Wilson, to Whom She Says She Intrusted $2,000.

Mrs. L. Hoffmann of Auburn Park swore out a warrant yesterday for the arrest of William L. Wilson, whom she charges with obtaining money by false pretenses.

Mrs. Hoffmann is a handsome brunette, about 25 years old, and has been a widow less than a year. Upon the death of her husband she received $5,000 life insurance. With this money she bought a house for herself in Auburn Park. She recently became acquainted with Wilson, and she says he soon became an ardent wooer for her hand. At his solicitation, she declares, she mortgaged her home for $2,000 and gave him the money to purchase a grocery store at 133 Clark street. Since then she has not seen him.

She told the story yesterday at the Central Police Station, and Captain Colleran detailed two detectives on the case. When Mrs. Hoffmann became convinced that her lover had proved false she was nearly prostrated. She said she had no way to pay off the mortgage on her home.

CLAUDIA CARLSTEDT TO MARRY

Member of "The Idol's Eye" Company to Wed the Son of a New-Yorker.

Miss Claudia Carlstedt, who has won notice in light opera casts, left "The Idol's Eye" company in Pittsburg last night to come to Chicago on a visit to her parents. She is to be married about April 1 to Albert Gallatin Wheeler Jr., son of a wealthy financier of New York. It is said by members of the company that the young woman is coming to Chicago to secure a divorce from a man she married when she was 15 years old.

Mr. Wheeler is an amateur musician and has known Miss Carlstedt for some time. She entered upon her stage career in the cast of "The Mandarin." She has also played in "The Wizard of the Nile" and "The Idol's Eye." Her father is manager of the Chicago Conservatory of Music and lives at the Auditorium.

The couple will spend their honeymoon abroad and will not return to this country until autumn.

MORE PAY FOR EXTRA TEACHERS

With Head Assistants They Are Voted a Raise in Salary—Increase Is $19,575.

An increase of salaries to the head assistants and extra teachers of from $75 to $175 a year was recommended by the School Management committee of the Board of Education yesterday afternoon. The resolution was offered by Mrs. Hull and was passed without objection. It will come up for action by the board at its next meeting.

The increase affects 221 head assistants and 40 extra teachers. At an increase of $75 a year, which all will get at the beginning, the total cost to the board will be $19,575 over the present salary roll. The maximum increase will amount to $45,675.

Mrs. Hull also brought up the question of granting an increase of salaries to the kindergarten teachers, but in the absence of Mrs. Frake and on a request made by Trustee Brenan the subject was deferred.

DAMAGES FOR RAISED TRACKS.

F. C. Gibbs Sues the Illinois Central for $100,000 Because Elevation Cuts Off the Light.

A suit for $100,000 damages against the Illinois Central railroad company was begun in the Circuit Court yesterday by Frederick C. Gibbs. The plaintiff is the owner of a tract of land at Forty-seventh street and the Illinois Central tracks. He asks for damages by reason of the elevation of the tracks at that point. The principal reason given by Gibbs in support of his claim is that the elevation of the tracks has cut off the light from buildings erected on his property.

WILL RUSH THE PARKER BILL.

Proposed Unique Marriage Law to Be Favorably Reported in Ohio Legislature.

Columbus, O., March 17.—[Special.]—The House Committee on Medical Universities and Colleges met this evening and five members present decided to recommend Mr. Parker's celebrated marriage bill favorably.

West Baden and French Lick Springs.

Through sleeper once a week from Chicago via the Monon Route, commencing Saturday night, March 19, and continuing every Saturday night thereafter until further notice. Train leaves Dearborn Station at 8:30 p. m. City ticket office, 232 Clark street.

FACULTY DROPS TWO

C. C. Sloane and F. M. Condit Leave Northwestern.

SERIOUS CHARGES MADE.

Both Resign Sigma Chi to Join Phi Kappa Sigma.

ACCUSED BY FIRST CHAPTER.

Their Statements in Retaliation Being Investigated.

MORE EXPULSIONS MAY FOLLOW.

Chester C. Sloane of Rockford, Ill., and Floyd M. Condit of Beardstown, Ill., were permanently expelled from Northwestern University yesterday on charges of immorality, after a hearing before the faculty board. Both young men were originally members of Sigma Chi fraternity, but on March 9 resigned from that chapter and joined Phi Kappa Sigma. Rivalry between the two orders led to charges being made against them, and it is said more expulsions are likely to result from disclosures they in turn have made to the faculty.

The trouble, which has already disrupted Northwestern fraternity circles, originated on the evening of March 9. At that time Sloane, who has played at half back on Northwestern's football team for two years, and Condit were initiated into Phi Kappa Sigma fraternity. Until 3 o'clock of that afternoon both men were members of Sigma Chi fraternity, to which at that time they handed in their resignations. At 6 o'clock the initiation into Phi Kappa Sigma took place.

On the following day, it is claimed, members of Sigma Chi fraternity made the announcement that the resignations had not been accepted by their order and that at a meeting held the previous evening Sloane and Condit had been expelled from the fraternity in disgrace. The two men contradicted the announcement by the statement that they had already been initiated to Phi Kappa Sigma when the meeting of their old fraternity was called. From the ensuing fraternity squabble came the charges which have caused the disgrace of the two men.

These charges were laid before the faculty by Sigma Chi men, and on Monday Sloane and Condit were notified. At the meeting of the faculty on Tuesday Sloane and Condit appeared before the board. They offered no denial of the charges as set forth by Sigma Chi fraternity, but protested against severe punishment unless the entire accusing fraternity was called upon the carpet to answer to the same charges.

Upon the information furnished the faculty by the two ex-members of Sigma Chi, President Rogers and the governing board began an investigation which resulted in the summoning of all the Sigma Chis to a special meeting of the faculty held in President Rogers' office in University Hall yesterday afternoon. At the close of the meeting Sloane called upon President Rogers for a final decision and was told that there was no appeal from the order of the faculty.

"The proof of immorality which was submitted to the faculty," said President Rogers yesterday, "is beyound doubt, and the belief of the faculty must be surmised from the action taken."

The men expelled say they were ready to leave Sigma Chi quietly, but that since members of that society have testified against them they will tell the faculty what they know of the actions of Sigma Chi men.

It was reported last night that the trouble would result in an edict against students living in fraternity houses at Northwestern, but President Rogers stated to THE TRIBUNE that there was no ground for this report.

This spring weather "rattles" our advertising man.

He doesn't know which of these many good things to talk about.

Hats, Neckwear, Spring Overcoats, Suits, Boys' Easter Clothes.

Good Gracious! Guess you better look at 'em all.

You'll find one thing settled—the Rogers, Peet & Co. qualities are unfailing in merit, year in, year out.

R., P. & Co. Spring Overcoats, $12 to $33.

R., P. & Co. Spring Suits, $15 to $30.

Hats—Derby or Fedora, in the leading shapes—$2.50, $3.50—usual $4 and $5 qualities elsewhere.

F. M. ATWOOD,
N. W. Cor. Madison and Clark-sts.

PIMPLY FACES

Pimples, blotches, blackheads, red, rough, oily, mothy skin, itching, scaly scalp, dry, thin, and falling hair, and baby blemishes prevented by CUTICURA SOAP, the most effective skin purifying and beautifying soap in the world, as well as purest and sweetest for toilet, bath, and nursery.

Cuticura

Is sold throughout the world. [illegible] Sole Props., Boston. [illegible]

BLOOD HUMORS [illegible]

DR. PARKER'S CURE FOR RUPTURE

is guaranteed by him to be the surest, quickest and most permanent. [illegible] in any case his "Retentive Truss" fails to retain. Estb. over 30 yrs. [illegible]
COMMON SENSE TRUSS CO., [illegible]

SHORT STORY OF THE DAY.

Miss Miranda's Romance.

WE were talking about the right of a woman to ask the man she loved to marry her. Opinions differed. The timid woman held that it was a woman's bounden duty to manifest extreme surprise when the matter of love was mentioned to her, and that no well regulated female heart could permit itself so much as a single flutter until a man had manifested unmistakable and unequivocal matrimonial intentions.

"Fudge!" exclaimed the advanced woman. "Do you suppose that either in the past or the present human experience ever bore out those chaste and modest theories? I tell you the heart has ever been a truant thing. Many a woman has given her love unsought and then found out some way to let the man know 'Barkis was willin'.' The only thing now is that we don't consider it necessary to affect such undue coyness on the subject. Not that we have arrived at the proposing point. O, dear, no. I think that a woman must be a chump to have to come to that.

"But why should it be thought immodest for a woman to fall in love with a man and tell him so, and ask his hand in marriage if she wants it and he shows no indications of being able to take the hints she has thrown out? It isn't good for a woman to be alone and have to pay her own bills; and I don't see why, if she sees a good thing in the way of a man, she shouldn't go out after it instead of sitting on the fence on the more or less uncertain chance that he will pass her way and happen to notice her. I hear that in many of the cities the young women frankly admit that they are willing to enter into the holy state of matrimony, and have formed matrimonial clubs with the avowed object of securing good husbands, and I have been interested in observing the tactics they are going to use and how they differ from those men pursue when they lay siege to the heart of the adored one. Curiously enough, the men take a romantic view of the subject, the women a strictly business one. A man quotes poetry, sings ballads with a sentimental tendency, and puts great faith in moonlight and romantic environment. The women are going to lead their onslaught with what has ever been their most potent weapon—the cooking stove. There is no talk, as one might expect, of woman's advancement, of her added acquirements and ability to be a companion to a man. She is simply going to feed him."

"She probably thinks this is no time for experiments and is going to stick to a time-tested recipe," put in the timid woman.

The advanced woman smiled. "That's it," she said. "She evidently knows her business.

"The idea simply bristles with good sense, and it is bound to work. A man must be adamant who wouldn't be touched by the thought of a pretty girl making a burnt offering of herself on the kitchen stove for her love for him. And, in spite of all the nonsense in the novels, love is won by love and not by disdain. More than that, an affection that has its foundation in good cooking is every bit as stable as one that originated in a similar taste in Ibsen or an ability to dance the two-step without treading on each other's toes. Beauty is evanescent, and grace is ephemeral, but a good cook is something to tie to."

The tides that ebb and flow through a tearoom swept the speakers away, and then, curiously enough, my mind went back to Miss Miranda. Curiously, because of all things in the world Miss Miranda could never have fitted into such a scene or such views, and of Miss Miranda because—because a woman's heart must have love or else it starves, and for a time Miss Miranda's love affair was the talk of the village.

It happened, dear knows how many years ago, and in our village. You see, Miss Miranda was one of those spinsters of whom it is our way to say, in the South, with a truth that adds a pathos to the jest, that their husbands were killed in the war. Sometimes we mean that a girl saw her sweetheart ride away in the golden dawn of the morning, with the rising sun lighting up the gray of his uniform and hope and promise glinting in his bright young eyes. The bugle blew, and glory awaited just over the border land, and she choked back her tears, and could not know that never again would he come back to her. The long years rolled by full of anxiety and trouble, and of peace that was scarcely less hard to bear than war in its strange changes and altered fortunes, and before she knew it youth was gone and she was an old maid.

But to Miss Miranda no such tender romance had ever come. She belonged to the girls who were budding into womanhood just as the war began. In the little town in which she lived there was scarcely a man left when the South sent out again and again its despairing call for troops. Few that went forth came back again, and those who did came back to retrieve wasted fortunes. They were literally too poor to marry, it was no time for idle gallantry or love-making, and so it happened that Miss Miranda and thousands of other women like she were cheated out of the romance that belongs to almost every life.

Young girls always came to Miss Miranda with their love affairs and read to her the letters from their sweethearts, and she was sweetly sympathetic—she who hungered for love and had never listened to a tender word in all her life nor gotten a love letter. A faint pink would creep into the faded cheek, the thin old hands would grow tremulous, and the old eyes fill with a tender mist of tears that the crude youth would go away vaguely wondering at and not understanding.

Then it was that Miss Miranda inaugurated her romance. The village was simply convulsed with curiosity. We gave teas without number at each other's houses and discussed the subject threadbare over angel food and peach cordial. We threw our shawls over our heads and made fictitious errands to neighbors to borrow patterns and ask for recipes. We called upon Miss Miranda and overwhelmed her with offers of strawberries and asparagus, for it was spring, but without avail. Whatever Miss Miranda's secret, she proposed keeping it, and we fell back, baffled, on conjecture. All any one really knew was that Miss Miranda had been seen posting a thick letter every week, a letter written on the pinkest of pink paper and breathing an ambrosial perfume—a letter that by no stretch of the imagination could be mistaken for a business letter. We could put two and two together, and we knew at once Miss Miranda must have a sweetheart. Further, the letter was addressed to a certain Mr. Guy Montmorency. Then, indeed, we felt aggrieved. Miss Miranda had belonged to us so long, she had so given herself to us, body and soul, that we must have resented any one interfering with our rights; but that the interloper should have been a person of whom we never even heard was an unforgivable injury.

"I wouldn't have thought it of Miss Miranda," cried Maria Wheat.

"I don't like the name," declared another. "Sounds sort of play-acting and—er—er——"

"I do hope Miranda Oldsouth ain't going to make a fool of herself at her time of life," darkly suggested old Mrs. Blake.

"Well, for my part, I think Guy Montmorency is just too perfectly sweet a name for anything," cried Lavinia Brown, who was young and romantic.

"I shouldn't wish it mentioned, because it's a kind of official secret, so to speak," put in Hetty Green, whose husband is postmaster, "but John says that he never saw a man who moves around so much as that Mr. Guy Montmorency. Ever' blessed week Miss Mirandy directs her letter to a new place. And he must travel fast, because sometimes the place is in the East and sometimes in the West. But John, now you wouldn't believe it, but he takes the greatest interest in that affair, and when Miss Mirandy comes down and hands them letters in to him, with a kind of blush on her face, he takes particular keer of 'em, and he writes on the back, 'If not called for, return to Pleasanton,' you know, so that if Mr. Guy Montmorency, traveling around so, should miss one it would come back safe and sound to her."

We all thought this to be highly proper on the postmaster's part, and there was really nothing vulgar in the curiosity we felt in the matter—only affection, and gratitude, and good will.

We frankly admitted that Miss Miranda puzzled us. She never told a thing. There was no smallest fragment of information which she vouchsafed us, and such was the gentle dignity with which she bore herself we did not question her. Somehow we felt that the matter was sacred. Then one day the postmaster, with a troubled look, handed back to Miss Miranda one of the pink letters, with "Not called for" stamped across its face.

She changed color as she reached out a trembling hand and took it, and turned homeward.

"It's common for letters to—to—not be called for," explained the postmaster. "Don't worry, Miss Miranda. It'll all come out right."

But it didn't. Mr. Guy Montmorency must have been the most careless man alive about his mail, for each and every one of those pink, perfumed letters came back to Miss Miranda. Not that we knew it then. We never knew it until long after Miss Miranda was dead. Not even the postmaster's wife knew it; but one day when he was passing Miss Miranda's little house she called him in and told him the whole story. It was a little romance in which she had put all the unavailing longing and love of her life. She had imagined a lover and to him had written the letters that had caused us so much speculation.

All the desolation and loneliness of a whole life overflowed into them. The unasked love, the sweet, vague dreams, the long, long thoughts. And, after all, there was no Mr. Guy Montmorency, no lover—only a lonely old maid reaching forth despairing hands after a love that she herself knew was the phantom of a dream.

That was the way the woman of the past dealt with a great question. I wonder if the new woman's way would be sweeter or better.—Dorothy Dix in New Orleans Picayune.

EVENTS IN CHICAGO SOCIETY.

Subscription Recitals to Be Given at the Metropole—Lecture on Murillo—Other Notes.

A series of subscription recitals will be given at the Hotel Metropole on April 11, 18, and 25, by Mr. Max Bendix, assisted by Mr. David Bispham, Mr. Leopold Godowsky, Miss Jennie Osborn, and Mrs. Hess-Burr. The recitals will be similar to those given at the Waldorf-Astoria during the winter. The tickets are limited to 250 and the recitals are under the management of Miss Mildred Webber. The following will act as patronesses:

Mrs. S. E. Gross,
Mrs. H. M. Wilmarth,
Mrs. William P. Nixon,
Mrs. James M. Walker,
Mrs. R. C. Nickerson,
Mrs. G. B. Carpenter,
Mrs. W. H. Thompson,
Mrs. L. H. McCormick,
Mrs. J. Brandt Walker,
Mrs. A. C. McClurg,
Mrs. Hugh T. Birch,
Mrs. Frank S. Gorton,
Mrs. John M. Clark.

A lecture will be given by Miss Eliza Allen Starr today at 3 o'clock at 299 East Huron street for the benefit of St. Elizabeth's Day Nursery and Kindergarten. The subject will be "Murillo." The patronesses are:

Mrs. H. M. Wilmarth,
Mrs. James E. Eagle,
Mrs. C. Mather-Smith,
Mrs. Edward O. Brown,
Mrs. Arthur Hauxhurst,
Mrs. R. Philip Gormully,
Mrs. C. M. Sherman,
Mrs. David Anderson.

The third of a series of entertainments was given last evening at the Union League club, an interesting program of dialect sketches being given by Miss Anne Kavanaugh.

Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Meyer, 644 Melrose street, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Gertrude Meyer, to Mr. S. Unterberger of Arkansas.

The wedding of Miss Birdie Levey and Mr. Emanuel Schwab will take place on Wednesday, March 23, at 7 o'clock, at the house of Mr. and Mrs. H. Simon, 4156 Calumet avenue. The Rev. Dr. Stolz will perform the ceremony.

Mrs. F. C. Austin, 49 Bellevue place, has sailed for Germany.

Miss Mabel Dore, 3124 Prairie avenue, has returned from the South.

Cost of a Cavalryman.

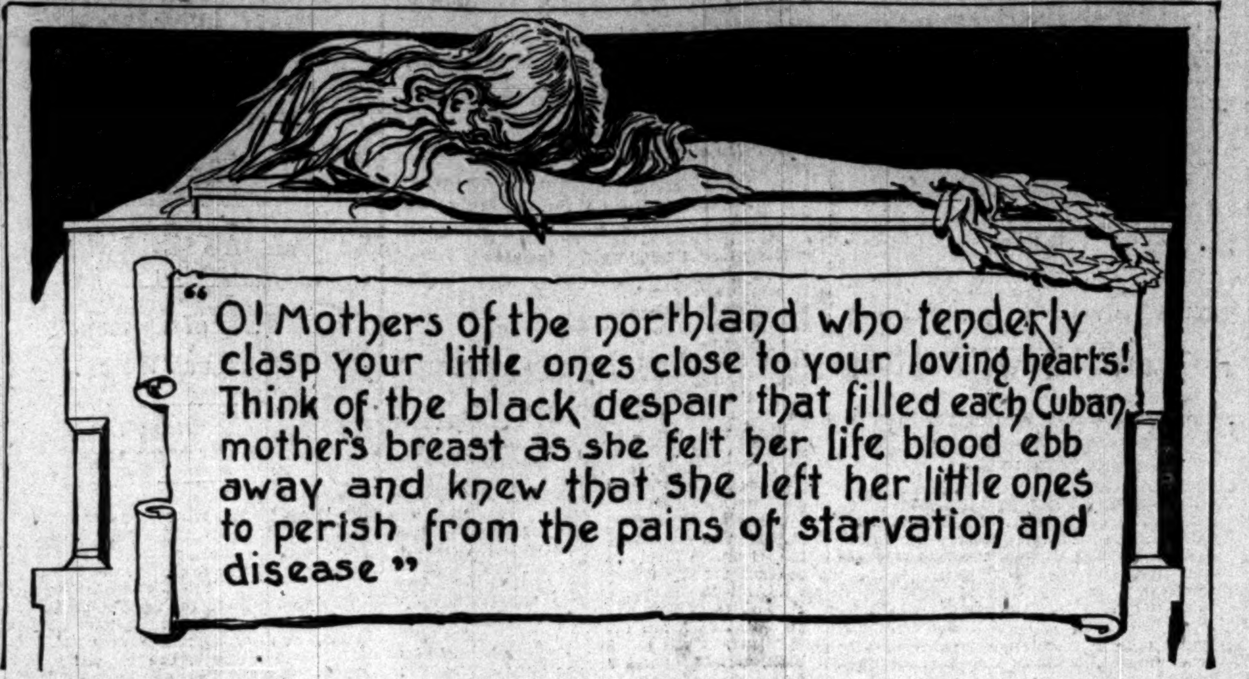
The cost of maintaining a cavalry soldier and horse in the British army is about $500 per annum.

RAISE FUND FOR BUS VICTIMS.

Columbus Club Gives a Successful Charitable Entertainment at the Harvey Opera-House.

Three hundred dollars was realized last evening by a charitable entertainment given by the Columbus club at the Harvey Opera-House. The funds will be turned over to the parents and relatives of the six persons who perished in the bus disaster at the Grand Trunk railroad tracks and Western avenue near Blue Island. Every suburb near Harvey was represented.

Age is as essential in a champagne as in distilled or malted liquors. Great Western Champagne has proper age.


"O! Mothers of the northland who tenderly clasp your little ones close to your loving hearts! Think of the black despair that filled each Cuban mother's breast as she felt her life blood ebb away and knew that she left her little ones to perish from the pains of starvation and disease"

MRS. SENATOR THURSTON'S DYING WORDS TO THE WOMEN OF AMERICA.

AIM TO SAVE WILD BIRDS.

ILLINOIS AUDUBON SOCIETY HOLDS ITS ANNUAL MEETING.

Women Wearing Hats Devoid of Plumage Gather at the Residence of Franklin H. Head — Reports Show Membership in the State Is 3,380—Assembly Addressed by the Rev. Mr. Pratt and Miss Cordelia Kirkland—Miss Drummond Secretary.

An audience of nearly 200 persons, most of them women, attended the annual meeting of the Illinois Audubon society, held yesterday afternoon at the residence of Franklin H. Head, 2 Banks street, and it was noticed that on the hats and bonnets worn by the women appeared neither birds nor the heads or wings of birds.

The chief object of this society is the protection of wild birds, and its members feel that this end can be no better attained than by endeavoring to discourage the fashion of wearing the plumage of birds as ornaments of dress.

After an address of welcome by the Vice President, Mrs. G. E. Adams, the Rev. Mr. Pratt addressed the assembly. He spoke of many books bearing on the subject of the protection of wild birds, and suggested that a practical way of securing good results would be to form Audubon societies in the public schools.

Miss Cordelia Kirkland also spoke of what she termed the "ridiculous custom of women carrying bird carcasses" about on their heads. She stated that 6,000,000 birds are slaughtered annually for this purpose.

After brief remarks from several other members, the annual business session was held and various reports were read.

The only change made in the Executive board was the election of Miss Mary Drummond as Secretary in place of Miss Emily S. Rumsey, who resigned.

The membership of the society was reported to be 580 adults and 2,800 children.

AROUSES HIGH CHURCH PEOPLE.

The Rev. Charles Stanley Lester Attacks the Monastic Tendencies of the Episcopal Church.

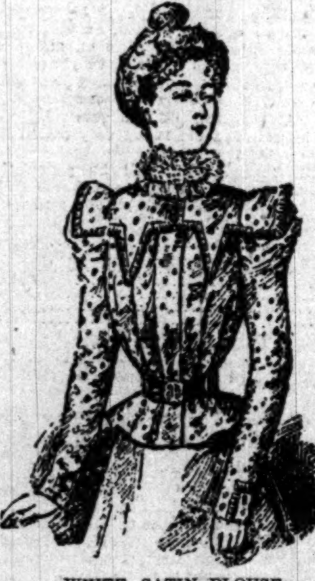
Milwaukee, Wis., March 17.—[Special.]—The Rev. Charles Stanley Lester, pastor of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, has aroused the high church people by attacking the monastic tendencies of a branch of the church.

The occasion was the receipt of an invitation for him to name some one to enter an Episcopal monastry. He said that there was a tendency to go back to the practices of medieval times and that the monasteries which are being established are a cheap copy of the institutions that even the Roman Church is rapidly abandoning. The rules he characterized as a caricature on Christianity and that their coming into existence is an evidence of the need of a regeneration. He said:

"We know that we are not genuine; the world knows it and laughs. People will surely go in search of reality in the twentieth century, as they did in the second, and they will do strange things to find it. Regardless of the warnings of history, the teachings of positive science and of the very word of Christ, they will play with the edged tools of Romanism, reëstablish priestcraft, imagine that they believe in the magical efficacy of sacraments; they will build monasteries with rules, and vows, and superiors, and ignorance, and superstition."

DAILY HINT FROM PARIS.

The illustration represents a blouse of white satin brocaded with pink spots, by Martial. The effect of a yoke is produced by the use of a trimming of braid embroidered with black and pink. The waistband is of black velvet enriched with four carved steel plates, the neck trimming of frilled spotted satin ornamented with a bow of white mousseline de soie.—New York Herald.



WHITE SATIN BLOUSE.

COMMUNISTS ARE TO DIVIDE.

City of Zoar, Ohio, Is to Be Parcelled Out to Ninety-two Members of a Famous Society.

Charleston, W. Va., March 17.—[Special.]—The City of Zoar, in Ohio, which has been the home of the German communists for seventy-eight years, will be divided among the members and each will be made independently wealthy by the division.

The division and allotment to each member, his or her share, will be made by three disinterested men as soon as a survey of the plat of the property can be prepared by a competent surveyor. The society never was, nor is it now, in financial difficulties. It is prepared at any time to meet its obligations promptly. The real property, consisting of over 7,000 acres of land, is held in fee simple, and not a scrap of paper or any incumbrance whatever is held against any one.

The story that three women were standing in the way and blocking a division has been stamped as false by Louis Zimmerman, Treasurer of the society. There are remaining ninety-two members, and each will be left wealthy. The society was founded in 1820 by Joseph Bimeler and a band of followers from Würtemberg, Germany, who came to America to escape religious persecution. Bimeler was made King and ruled with a firm hand until his death. He forbade marriage and then married himself. The King's mansion, one of the most interesting relics of the Town of Zoar, still stands.

Arrangements were completed by the society to begin the work of surveying and platting the whole property yesterday. After the completion of the survey Samuel Foltz of New Philadelphia, Henry S. Kline of Boliver, and Mr. Becker of Stark County will make a division among the members of the society with the aid of the surveyors, the realty to be divided equally among the members at cash value. The corporation will remain and be conducted by the trustees of the society until the division is completed and the allotments accepted by the members.

The supposition is that after the completion of the division and all matters are settled down to a final basis the beautiful little Town of Zoar, with its wealth of romantic scenery, will be turned into a resort, and if properly conducted, as it surely will be, it will be found one of the most desirable places in eastern Ohio for a few weeks' outing during the summer months.

TO HANG ALL THE MEANEST MEN

Georgia Man Suggests a New Reform Scheme Calculated to Improve Public Morals.

Atlanta, Ga., March 17.—[Special.]—Captain W. H. Harrison, chief clerk in the State Controller General's office, proposes a unique plan for elevating the moral standard of the community. He wants to hold an election in every county on Jan. 1 of each year for the purpose of deciding by ballot who is the meanest man and the most unconscionable scoundrel. On the 1st of February the man receiving the highest number of votes is to be hanged until he is dead, and as there are 137 counties in Georgia the State would get rid of 137 of its worst characters every year.

Mr. Harrison purposes to introduce woman's suffrage in this contest and women will be eligible for election. Captain Harrison says:

"By executing the rascals-elect we would rapidly get rid of the worst element of our population. Just before the 1st of January every year there would be a big exodus. The rascals would leave the State as frightened rats fly from a burning barn. In addition to that, the complimentary vote many would get could not but have a wholesome effect. Fellows who are not living right or treating their neighbors right would receive timely warning and many a downward career would be checked before it got beyond reformation."

W. SANGER PULLMAN WEDS.

Miss Louise Lander West of San Francisco Becomes His Bride at Oakland, Cal.

News was received in Chicago yesterday in confirmation of the report in THE TRIBUNE of yesterday foretelling the marriage of Walter Sanger Pullman of this city and Miss Louise Lander West of San Francisco. The wedding took place in Oakland, Cal., yesterday morning, the Rev. John Bakewell, rector of Trinity Church, Oakland, performing the ceremony. The clergyman's wife and Miss Robbins, a friend of Mrs. Bakewell, were the witnesses.

Upon making application for the marriage license Mr. Pullman said he was 24 years old, a resident of Illinois, with temporary residence in California, and that his bride was 24 years old and was a resident of San Francisco. She is the daughter of the late Charles H. West, a California pioneer of 1849, who became a banker and was at one time wealthy, but became reduced in circumstances. She lived at the Palace Hotel with her sister, Mrs. Hugh McDonnell, whose husband is a wealthy mine owner, with headquarters in New York.

The young couple met for the first time a few weeks ago. It is probably their intention to live in Chicago. The mother of the young man is now traveling in Southern regions. W. Sanger Pullman is the twin brother of the young man who bears the name of the founder of Pullman's Palace Car company.

MARQUISE DE FONTENOY'S LETTER.

[*Copyright, 1898, by the Marquise de Fontenoy.*]

Those who have read in the novels of Charles Lever the English rendering of that familiar song which begins with the words,

"The Pope he leads a happy life,"

will be doubtless astonished to learn that it has been frequently sung in the presence of Leo XIII. by Charles Lever himself, who was on the very best of terms with the present Pontiff when the latter used to be Papal Nuncion at Brussels.

In those days Lever, who was engaged in medical practice in the Belgian capital, occupied a house next to the English Legation, and was very hospitable, his salons being thronged with not only the members of the diplomatic corps but also with all the leading members of the large foreign colony which in those days constituted an important element of Brussels life. Leo XIII.—or Mgr. Pecci, as he was then—was very fond of the gay Irish novelist, who had already then produced "Harry Lorrequer" and "Charles O'Malley," and, far from manifesting any objection, would give a half deprecating, half amused smile of acquiescence, when Lever, with a bow of apology to him, would entertain his friends with "The Pope he leads a jolly life."

It may be added that Lever's novels are the only form of English light literature that his Holiness has ever read. Leo used to speak English quite well, but nowadays confines his remarks in that language to a request to his visitors to "sit down" and to the word "good-by."

In view of the recklessness of expenditure which characterized the construction of the Empress of Austria's palatial villa, Achilleon, at Corfu, it is pleasant to learn that she has ceded it at a merely nominal price to the Lord Byron Memorial society, which is to use it as an orphanage for Greek children as the most fitting memorial of the poet who sacrificed his life to the cause of Greece's independence.

Lord Uxbridge, son and heir of that Marquis of Anglesey who is the head of the noble English house of Paget, which has so very many representatives in this country, seems to be treading in the footsteps of his universally unpopular father in doing things which are regarded as "bad form" from an English point of view. Thus well-bred English people have always manifested a rather natural reluctance to array themselves in fancy dress at entertainments of the bal masqué species, where the society is mixed, and which come under the heading of "public," rather than "private," functions.

Lord Uxbridge and his bride of three weeks, a 17-year-old girl, have, however, been distinguishing themselves on the French Riviera by appearing at all the public fancy dress balls, at the opera, at the Casino, and elsewhere in the most gorgeous and conspicuous of costumes, those of Lady Uxbridge being of as quite a glaring character as those of the queens of the demimonde who were present.

At some of these entertainments, notably at the Bal de l'Opera at Nice, prizes were given by the management for the most fetching dresses. The prize winners were twenty in number. No less than eighteen of these were well-known demi-mondaines, the nineteenth was young Lady Uxbridge, and the twentieth her husband, the hope of the house of Paget, and the only man of the lot.

Under the circumstances, it is not astonishing that even the very Frenchmen, Italians, and other continental foreigners who now throng the sunny coast of the south of France should comment most unfavorably on the taste displayed by Lord Uxbridge in permitting his youthful bride (whose mother, the Marchioness of Hastings, is a Paget like himself) to emulate ladies of the half-world and to appear as their rivals in places of public resort.

As for the English people, even the most hardened of the men-about-town profess themselves horror-struck by the excruciatingly "bad form" of the young Lord, whom they declare to be a chip of the old block in every respect.

Prince Henry of Orleans, whose departure for Abyssinia has been delayed in the most unaccountable manner, has just come once more before his countrymen in a rather displeasing manner by shirking a duel with a member of the Chamber of Deputies of the name of Viviani, who took upon himself to criticise the action of the Prince in publicly embracing in the most theatrical fashion Colonel Esterhazy at the conclusion of the Zola trial.

The Prince responded in an insulting manner, whereupon the angry legislator issued a challenge, which has not been accepted. Since then M. Viviani has published a letter denouncing the Prince as a coward, and at the same time overwhelming both his family and himself with abuse.

There the matter rests for the present, and unless the Prince is forced by his gallant father, the Duke of Chartres, to fight it is unlikely that he will do so, preferring to pocket the insult.

There has always been a certain suspicious mystery in connection with the Prince's encounter with the Count of Turin a year ago, a duel which was brought to a close by a wound at first alleged to be mortal, but which permitted the Prince to be out and about within a week after the encounter. This, as well as the fact that prior to his last departure for Abyssinia, he unresistingly permitted his face to be slapped in the Jardin de Paris by a husband whose honor he had betrayed, no duel following the blow, has had the result of endowing this scion of the house of Orleans with the most unfortunate reputation that can fall to the share of a Prince—namely: that of being a coward, which is confirmed in the most unvarnished and plain-spoken language by his former traveling companion, the famous French explorer, Bonvalot, who, it may be remembered, publicly apostrophized him as a contemptible poltroon more than a year ago at Djibouti, at the same time impugning his personal honor.

From what I hear, financial considerations are in a great measure responsible for the otherwise inexplicable delay of the Prince's return to Abyssinia, where, according to his own account, he was to be associated with his intimate friend, the disreputable Russian adventurer, Leontieff, who sports a title of Count, conferred upon him by the coal black King of Abyssinia, in the Governor Generalship of a mysterious province falsely alleged to belong to Abyssinia, and lying between Abyssinia proper and the Nile.

Now, the Prince has never since his return from Abyssinia ten months ago been able to produce a particle of evidence that he holds an official commission from the Abyssinian monarch to administer any portion of his dominions. The fact of the matter is that he has yet to secure some such mandate, which, however, judging from the tenor of the treaty between England and Abyssinia, which has just been published, he has not the slightest chance of obtaining.

Indeed, all the stories which both he and his Russian friend have been telling about the magnificent possibilities of the huge province intrusted to their joint administration turned out to be so many lies, and it is just a question whether those few silly people who have already been persuaded to contribute money to the scheme on the strength of the Prince's now sadly tarnished coronet would not have a right to proceed against him in the criminal courts for obtaining money under false pretenses.

It is difficult to predict what will be the ultimate fate of this in every respect sadly discredited Prince. For while acclaiming and lauding the revolution in the same manner as his grandfather's grandfather, that Philippe Egalite, Duke of Orleans, who, as a member of the revolutionary convention, voted for the death of King Louis XVI., he lacks the manliness of this regicide ancestor.

MARQUISE DE FONTENOY.

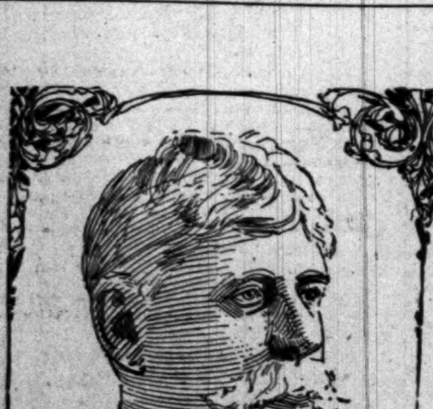
Will Go Out with Hammers.

The Geological department of the University of Chicago will conduct two expeditions during the coming summer. One party will leave Aug. 6 for Devil's Lake and points in Wisconsin, while the other will spend the month of August in Yellowstone Park.

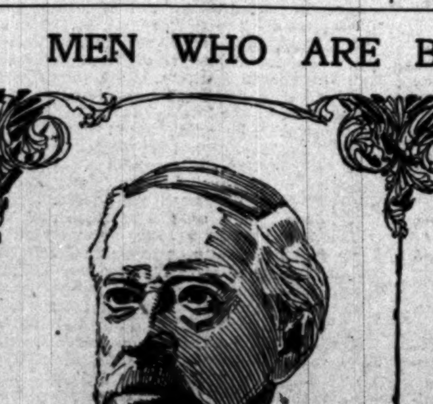
Republican primaries will be held today in all the wards between the hours of 1 and 7 p. m. Every citizen who has, as a rule, supported the Republican ticket is entitled to vote at them. On the result of the primaries depends the character of the Aldermanic nominees.

A brilliant army of beautiful women in our "smoky cities" now show what "Ivory Soap" can do for the complexion and skin. Now recommended by our physicians everywhere.

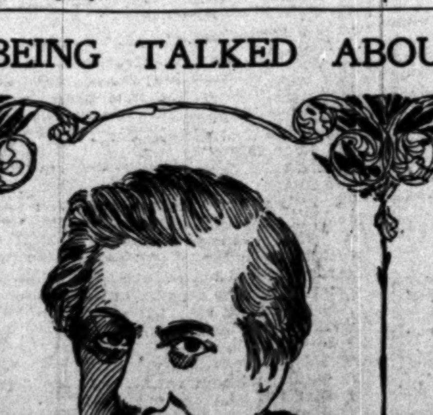
MEN WHO ARE BEING TALKED ABOUT—AND WHY.



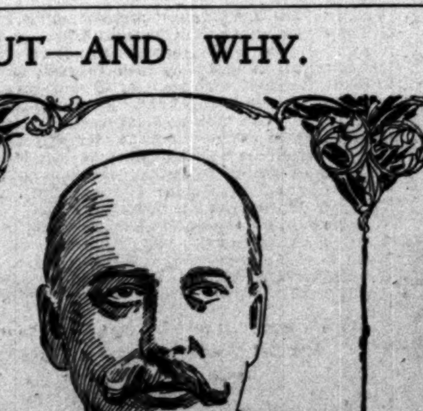
ELISHA DYER.
[Renominated by Republicans for Governor of Rhode Island.]



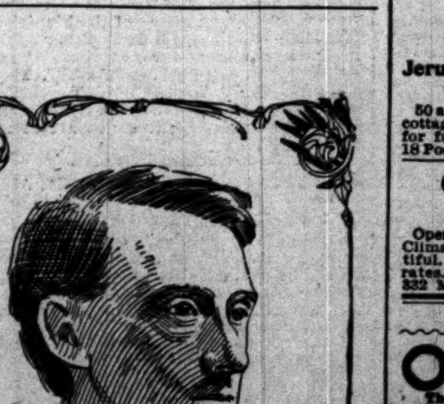
REAR ADMIRAL JOHN A. HOWELL.
[Commanding European squadron and on board flagship San Francisco, now on way to England.]



SIR EDWIN ARNOLD.
["The best hopes of humanity seem to me to depend upon a lasting and sincere accord between the United States and England."]



DR. W. H. MAXWELL.
[Appointed Superintendent of New York City Schools, the position A. S. Draper declined.]



THOMAS E. WATSON.
[Georgia Populists have nominated him for Governor.]

That Slow Damage.

You see that common soap shrinks wool, and that's why you use Wool Soap There is no other soap that careful people use on wool.

Use common soap on the skin and you don't notice the harm so quickly. The skin repairs itself. But in time the skin loses its softness. Its natural tint reddens. Your complexion is spoiled.

MY MAMA USED — I WISH MINE HAD

WOOL SOAP

preserves the softness of wool just because its ingredients are pure. For just the same reason, it preserves the skin's softness.

You need Wool Soap in the bath room and the toilet room. There are plenty of soaps costing several times as much as Wool Soap, yet they all shrink wool. They cannot keep the skin soft.

IT SWIMS.

"Wool Soap is an excellent article, and every woman will be benefited by using it."—HELEN M. BARKER, Treas. Nat'l W. C. T. U.

PIANOS DAMAGED

In the great Wabash-av. Fire of Wednesday now on Sale.

READ THE FOLLOWING:

Messrs. Steger & Co., City—Gentlemen:

In regard to your loss by fire of yesterday, on your stock of Pianos at 235 Wabash-av., on which we carry your insurance, please dispose of all damaged goods immediately, at any price which you may obtain, so that we may perfect an immediate settlement. Yours very truly,

By W. Dix Webster. Norwich Union Fire Ins. Society.

NOTE—All Pianos damaged by smoke, water, and heat to be ***sold at once,*** in order to adjust the insurance. The loss will be your gain. This will be a great opportunity to buy a Piano at ***your own price.***

STEGER PIANO CO.

235 Wabash-av., Cor. Jackson-blvd.

It Is All Riveted.

PRESSURE BOILER

The Majestic Range

is constructed like a steam boiler. There is no putty or cement used in its construction. It is made of steel and malleable iron, riveted together, and cannot be broken by heat or blows. On account of its compact, scientific construction it makes the transmission of heat quicker and saves fuel and time in cooking, giving best results.

Call and see the Range and get a cook book.

Prices: Combination Coal and Gas, $75.00 up; Coal, $24.00 up; Gas Range, 2 ovens, 16 inches deep, $9.50 up.

MAJESTIC MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
ST. LOUIS, MO., U. S. A.
JOHN D. BANGS & CO., Distributers,
274-276 Wabash-av., for Chicago.

THERE IS A CLASS OF PEOPLE

Who are injured by the use of coffee. Recently there has been placed in all the grocery stores a new preparation called GRAIN-O, made of pure grains, that takes the place of coffee. The most delicate stomach receives it without distress, and but few can tell it from coffee. It does not cost over ¼ as much. Children may drink it with great benefit. 15 cts. and 25 cts. per package. Try it. Ask for GRAIN-O.

Trusses, Belts, Bandages, Etc.

HERNIA OR RUPTURE.

Perfect retention, comfort, safety. Thousands of cases successfully treated or radically cured. Established since [illegible]

SEELEY'S Hard Rubber TRUSSES

ORIGINAL AND ONLY SEELEY, Suite 705-709, Masonic Temple.

One of the foolishest uses of money is in buying poor paint. Devoe is one of the few good names.

Write 176 Randolph, Chicago.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP

FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.

Should always be used for children while teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOTTLE.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SEA SHORE.

For Sale or to Let.

Jerusalem Road, Cohasset, Near Boston, Mass.

50 acres of land. Two fine large houses and one cottage, all with stables. Fully furnished. Write for full particulars to CHARLES A. WILLIAMS, 18 Postoffice Square, Boston, Mass.

CRESCENT HOTEL,

EUREKA SPRINGS, ARK.

Open March 1st. In heart of Ozark Mountains. Climate mild and bracing. Scenery wild and beautiful. Unequaled medicinal waters. Excursion rates. Through sleepers from St. Louis. Call at 332 Marquette Building, Chicago.

EDUCATIONAL.

OSTEOPATHY

The new science of drugless healing. For particulars on treatment or scholarship call or address CHICAGO SCHOOL OF OSTEOPATHY, 6th floor Auditorium Bldg. Sanitarium in connection. J. SULLIVAN HOWELL, M.D., D.O.

The Tribune

One Cent a Day,
Six Cents a Week,
Delivered at Your Home
in Chicago.

DEAL IN SPIRITS MOVING.

GREENHUT SECURES OPTIONS ON MAJORITY OUTSIDE DISTILLERIES.

American Spirits People Look on Consolidation of the "Independents" with Favor — Kentucky Whisky Trade Still Utterly Demoralized—Stocks Are Lower—Bank of England Rate Is Unchanged—Closing Prices of Securities.

The project of combining the independent spirits distilleries of the United States, concerning which there were rather indefinite rumors several months ago, now appears to be developing into a well defined scheme, quite likely soon to prove a "go."

Joseph Greenhut of the old "whisky trust" is the promoter of the deal, and, backed by some of the leading capitalists of New York, is working hard to carry it through. Mr. Greenhut, it was learned yesterday, has met with considerable success during the last fortnight, despite the fact that capital is now somewhat timid because of the war scare.

Options have already been secured on a majority of the outside distilleries, and there appears to be a general disposition to listen to terms. Experts are now at work appraising the assets of the distilleries on which options have been secured. It is expected that the total valuation of the dozen concerns which Mr. Greenhut is trying to induce to enter the combination will justify a capitalization for the new company of at least $25,000,000. The American Distributing company, which has fifty branches, and is expected to lead in the deal, alone has property assets of over $5,000,000. The principal distilleries to be embraced in the combine will include those at Cincinnati, St. Louis, Pekin, Ill., Peoria, Ill., and Terre Haute, Ind.

The new company will have no connection with the American Spirits company, though there is already a friendly understanding between the chief interests back of each, which will preclude possibilities of friction. Levy Mayer, who is counsel for the American Spirits company as well as for the promoters of the new deal, said yesterday: "The consolidation of the independent distilleries, if successfully carried through, and it looks now as if it would be, will prove highly beneficial to the spirits trade, as it will be much easier for two companies than for nearly twenty to get along amicably, and avoid undue competition."

The spirits industry is not at present enjoying thriving times. In fact, it is stated that not one distillery in the country made money during the last season. The price was recently advanced 1½c per gallon by the American Spirits company in order to cover the increased price of corn. Prices are still said to be altogether too low for profits.

The deal on which Mr. Greenhut is now working has nothing to do with the late scheme for consolidating the whisky distilleries of Kentucky. That deal fell through completely at the last hour owing to the raising of the valuation on their plants by Cincinnati distillers, after the underwriting had already been completed. There has been no attempt since made to revive that project, and the Bourbon whisky business is still in a state of utter demoralization. The scheme of Mr. Greenhut includes amalgamation only of those distilleries which manufacture spirits, alcohol, and highwines. Fully 75 per cent of this country's output of these latter products is now controlled by the American Spirits company, and the remainder by the concerns which may now consolidate.

Stocks Disappoint the Bulls.

Stocks "went back" on the traders who for two days had been acquiring some faith in them by another general drop yesterday. There is talk of an early report from the board of inquiry, and few expect that report to prove favorable to values.

A private dispatch at the closing said:

> Market has been heavy all day and closed at lowest prices, but there was good buying demand for stocks during the last half hour, which kept prices steady, excepting Sugar, which was weak on reports of selling by Standard Oil interests. Heaviness of the market is chiefly due to the expected report of the Maine inquiry board either on Saturday or Monday. Saturday has lately been a fashionable day for bear turns. The loan market shows good short interest in about all the active stocks. The news of the day is not important, but the extreme activity in war preparations has a tendency to make the market feverish, notwithstanding that the better the preparation the less likely is war. The passenger rate war is not settled at this writing.

There was no change in the Bank of England rate yesterday. The directors evidently consider the present gold export movement to America as temporary, and are willing for a while longer to allow the bank rate to be below the street rate. The weekly statement shows the following changes, as compared with previous account: Total reserve increased £38,000; circulation decreased £317,000; bullion decreased £279,425; other securities increased £557,000; other deposits increased £483,000; public deposits increased £267,000; notes reserve decreased £76,000; government securities increased £166,000. The proportion of the Bank of England's reserve to liabilities, which last week was 43.35 per cent, is now 42.84 per cent.

The weekly statement of the Bank of France, issued today, shows the following changes, compared with the previous account: Notes in circulation decreased 14,650,000 francs; gold on hand decreased 20,400,000 francs; treasury accounts current increased 8,950,000 francs; bills discounted increased 3,375,000 francs; silver on hand increased 925,000 francs.

Otto Young and A. W. Green have retired from the directory of the Equitable Trust company. The vacancies thus created will not be filled, the company having decided to reduce the number of directors from nine to seven.

Glucose closed 38¾@39 common; 92½@93 pfd. Malting closed 23¼@23¾ common; 72½@73½ pfd.

Local stocks were inactive. Sales were:

TILL NOON.

50 Nat Bis cash	22	25 Nat Bis pfd	78
60 do	22	34 West Chicago	92½
5 do cash	22	100 do act	92⅝
10 do	22	7 North Chicago	215
10 do	21⅞	9 City Railway	232
100 do	21⅞	30 Lake St L	12
100 do	21¾	15 do cash	11⅞
50 do cash	21¾	20 do	11⅞
58 do	21¾	50 do act	11⅝
100 do	21⅞	50 do ctfs	9⅝
50 do	21⅞	50 Straw Board	26½

BONDS.

$2000 W C cons 5s.. 92⅝ | $1000 W C deb 5s..100⅝

AFTER NOON.

10 West Chicago	92¼	100 Lake St L act	11¼
100 do act	92	20 do ctfs	9½
8 do	92	350 Nat Biscuit	21½
100 South Side L	60	25 do pfd	77½
8 do	61	50 do pfd	77⅝
60 Dia Match	133		

Clearings at the larger cities yesterday and a week ago were:

	March 17.	March 10.
New York	$126,505,562	$121,864,351
Chicago	16,947,547	16,215,139
Boston	17,329,880	17,274,874
Philadelphia	12,127,428	10,252,423
St. Louis	4,823,694	4,398,810
Baltimore	2,717,399	2,562,093
New Orleans	1,484,967	1,969,790

New York exchange sold yesterday as follows: Chicago, 30c discount; St. Louis, par bid; 12½c discount asked.

IN THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

Stocks Lose an Average of Over Two Per Cent Over Unfavorable News.

NEW YORK, March 17.—There was a complete reversal of sentiment on the Stock Exchange today compared with that of the earlier part of the week, and prices sagged almost continuously. The losses averaged nearly 2 per cent in the standard shares, and were more pronounced in the specialties, where in one case the decline exceeded 4 per cent. Trading was dominated by the announced completion of the Maine board of inquiry report, the failure of the Pacific roads to reach an amicable agreement upon passenger rates, and the heavy selling by houses with Washington connections. A favorable factor which had little influence was the continued influx of gold. The present movement, including today's engagements of $1,300,000 and the $5,500,000 en route from Australia, is in excess of $30,000,000. The continued ease of money likewise attracted little attention. The resumption of uneasiness as to the general Cuban situation seemed not to be shared on the foreign bourses, where Spanish 4s advanced, although this may have been due to the announcement that the interest payments, which had been in doubt, would be made. The bears offered round amounts of the grangers, Sugar, Manhattan, Metropolitan Street railway, and other prominent securities.

The absence of support by leading financial interests was readily perceived by the advocates of lower values and utilized to the fullest extent. London was rather apathetic, and early prices afforded little encouragement to either party, being slightly mixed. Subsequent cables reported the London exchanges closing exceedingly weak in response to this side. Sugar absorbed the bulk of the traders' attention during the day at receding prices. It was the gossip of the street that late this evening the Rapid Transit commissioners would announce certain concessions to Manhattan in the way of extensions, but that stock declined considerably. The net losses of 2 points and over follow: Metropolitan Street railway, 4¼; Sugar, 3⅝; Consolidated Gas, 2½; Tobacco, 2¼; Manhattan, 2⅜; and Pullman, 2¼.

Operations in railway and miscellaneous bonds showed a further contraction in dealings with the aggregate reaching $1,350,000. The tendency of the market was downward throughout, and, as

BARGAINS IN WALL STREET.

Stocks and Bonds Selling for Less than Value and Are Likely to Be Cheaper Yet.

[SPECIAL BY H. ALLAWAY.]

New York, March 17.—The stock market began to act naturally today. As common sense observers were quite able to foresee it has proved a good deal easier to put up prices than to keep them up. Not in a long time has there been seen such an exhibition of reckless manipulation as was in evidence and influential during the first three days of this week, and today's collapse brings no surprise.

As pointed out distinctly in these dispatches, the manipulation which buoyed the market up was a palpable effort at imposture—an endeavor to fool investors and traders into the notion that all that was bad in the Spanish situation had not only been discounted, but disposed of. Such expressions of fact have not rhymed with the fashionable proclamations of Stock Exchange manipulators and the smart rallies on Monday, and Tuesday, and Wednesday successively have been much paraded to offset the truth. The way in which quotations slid off today, fairly of their own accord, is ample attestation of how artificial has been the recent boominess.

Personally, I can see ninety-nine bull factors in the situation to one that is bearish. But the bearish one is at the moment of such dreadful consequence that it overshadows and practically eliminates all the rest, so far as immediate security market conditions are involved. The general business situation warrants unbounded enthusiasm. Internationally, financial relationships are splendidly in our favor. Unprecedented prosperity thrusts evidences of itself from almost every commercial and industrial nook and cranny. But to all the good that is in the situation there is the peril of war.

Sane men cannot buy securities in a situation so full of threatening uncertainties. Already Wall street is crowded with bargains. Long lists of stocks and bonds are selling below what intrinsically they are worth, what their fair market value can be appraised to be on the basis of their dividend and interest returns. But cheap things can be cheaper, and they are likely to be. This is not the strut of a personal opinion. It reflects the careful calculation of authorities in the financial world who have won positions by ability to see beyond the petty manipulative work of cliques figuring for a day.

COLISEUM WALLS KILL TWO.

Falling Ruins Crush Life from John Rice and D. R. Baker, Employed Clearing Away Debris.

Two men were killed yesterday morning by the falling of a wall at the south end of the ruins of the Coliseum. Both were laborers employed by the wrecking company having the contract for clearing away the débris of the once great convention hall. They were cleaning the mortar from bricks taken from the ruins when without warning the wall fell and buried them. The dead:

JOHN RICE, laborer, married and lived on Portland avenue, near Thirty-second street; instantly killed; body taken to Rolston's morgue in Lake avenue.

D. R. BAKER, laborer, 37 years old; lived in Cottage Grove avenue, near Seventy-sixth street; caught under wall; died in Englewood Union Emergency Hospital at 1 o'clock.

The fall of the wall raised a cloud of dust and ashes that obscured the spot for a few moments. Workmen who had run away to avoid being struck on returning heard muffled screams coming from beneath the mass of brick and mortar.

Bricks were hurriedly thrown to one side. Baker was found first. He was alive, but had terrible wounds on his head and body. He was carried to the Woodlawn Police Station, while the search was resumed. Under the center of the mass of brick was found the body of Rice. The skull was crushed in and the features unrecognizable. The body was sent to Rolston's Hyde Park undertaking establishment and the search continued. It was thought others had been buried, but this did not prove to be true.

The wall that fell was eighteen feet high and two feet thick. Another laborer said the men who were killed had been permitted to sit quietly in the shadow of the wall chipping mortar off bricks while the gang on the other side was getting ready to pull the wall down.

IN CHICAGO TO FIND HIS FATHER.

W. P. Boudinot, Said to Be a Morphine Victim, Wanders from His Home at Tahlequah, Ind. T.

W. P. Boudinot, 68 years old, who wandered from Tahlequah, Ind. T., some time ago, and has been traced to Chicago by his son, F. J. Boudinot, is now being searched for by the Chicago police. The old man has in his possession $530, and it is feared that he may fall a victim to robbers. The younger Boudinot told the police he had learned that his father had reached the Illinois Central depot Tuesday night.

Relatives of the missing man planned recently to place him in a private sanitarium, he having become a wreck, it is said, from the use of morphine. This he objected to. Last Sunday night he left his daughter's home in Tahlequah, ostensibly to visit his son at Fort Gibson, a few miles distant. The next day it was learned he had gone to Kansas City instead. His son followed him to Kansas City, but upon his arrival learned of his father's departure but an hour before for St. Louis. He followed him there, and later to East St. Louis, and thence to Chicago.

W. P. Boudinot was wealthy at one time, but his love for morphine, it is said, wrecked his fortune. His son and daughter, the former an attorney, hold respected positions in Tahlequah and Fort Gibson. Boudinot Sr. is described as 5 feet 9 inches tall, with long gray hair and mustache and heavy gray eyebrows. When last seen he wore dark clothes and a brown overcoat. He carried a telescope valise, in which was $500 in $50 bills, which he drew from the Tahlequah Bank last Saturday.

MORE ROOM FOR THE INSANE.

Cook County Is Allotted 437 Additional Beds by the State Board of Charities.

By the new apportionment made by the State Board of Charities Cook County is allotted 437 more beds in the State insane asylums than it has been entitled to since March, 1893. Judge Carter and President Healy have decided that no changes will be made in transferring patients until the wing to be erected at the Rock Island County Hospital is completed this fall. Cook County now cares for 1,450 patients at Dunning, and it has an equal number at Kankakee and Elgin, making 3,000 patients in all, or more than one-half the number in all the State institutions.

DREYER TRIAL SET OR MONDAY.

State's Attorney Deneen and Lawyers for the Defense Agree on Date for Long Delayed Trial.

Next Monday is now the date fixed for the trial of E. S. Dreyer. Judge Waterman will then begin the investigation into the charges of embezzling $316,000 of West Park board funds. State's Attorney Deneen and the attorneys for the defense agreed upon this yesterday. It was also agreed, it is said, that there would be no further dilatory tactics on the part of the defense.

Great Britain's Marine Tonnage.

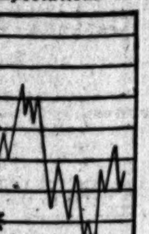
Great Britain's marine steam tonnage is today 6,720,703—about as much as that of all other nations added together.

SLIGHT GAIN IN WHEAT.

ALL THE DELIVERIES IN GOOD DEMAND AT AN ADVANCE.

May Supported as Usual and Fair Buying Orders in Other Futures—Strength Comes from the Rejection of the Application for a Marginal Price and from Shorts—Decided Weakness in Corn and Other Coarse Grain.

Wheat came as near being a purely local market yesterday as it has been for many weeks. Closing prices were from ¼c to ⅝c higher on all the deliveries than closing figures the day before. At one time July wheat fell ⅛c under Wednesday's latest price, but the average was considerably above. The trade was not disappointed in its expectations of a sentimentally bullish effect from the action of the directors in refusing to establish a marginal price on May wheat, and from this cause came a good deal of the strength observable in the early market. The decision was valuable in the way of establishing wheat prices and refuting the repeated statement of a manipulated market. The strength contributed from this source did not, however, last through the session. But when its value passed as a factor to higher prices it was supplemented by a short covering which had much the same effect. Apparently the bears got long on the rally, and when they let go these accumulations the market naturally reacted. It was a scalping market from start to finish, with an absence of outside news which was more or less discouraging to both sides.



July wheat range.

Primary and Eastern markets were generally steady and higher, Duluth and Minneapolis being 1⅝c up. At the seaboard the disposition seemed to be to follow Chicago. Northwestern points continue to pour wheat into the local market, but not in such liberal quantities as a month ago. Yesterday Duluth had 69 cars, Minneapolis 162, and Chicago 147 cars, making a total of 378, as against 373 last week. In the case of Minneapolis this is a falling of a little over 100 cars, offset by a slight increase at Duluth and Chicago.

Only Low Grade Wheat Left.

Millers who have made a careful canvass of the Northwestern situation are of the opinion that future receipts will be confined to the lower grade, the country being drained of wheat which would grade in this market. This confirms the position taken by many good judges of the situation in the local trade.

No very large quantities of wheat are moving from seaboard points. Yesterday's clearances were 115,000 bu, and for the week, including New Orleans and Galveston, 1,840,000 bu, against the previous week's exports of 2,906,000 bu, a decrease of 1,100,000 bu. Receipts at primary points do not show much of a disposition to increase. Yesterday there were 320,000 bu, against shipments of 299,000 bu. Locally they fell about 30 cars under the estimated. Rather less contract wheat was added to local stocks, mixing houses contributing only about 14 cars of No. 1 Northern. Contract grades in regular receipts amounted to 53 cars, making the addition for the day about 85,000 bu and a total for the week of 490,000 bu.

Provisions opened fairly firm on light offerings, with the trade inclined to buy, although the disposition was not so pronounced that it resulted in a business of any great volume. The covering of quite a long line of pork and lard by Baldwin had much to do with the improvement, although the purchase was only 5,000 brls of pork and 10,000 tcs of lard. For the latter the price paid ranged from $5.12½ to $5.17½. Shipments were lighter, being 2,368,000 lbs of cured meats and 1,613,000 lbs of lard. The close was steady at near the top prices of the day.

Weakness in Coarse Grain.

Weather and liquidation were jointly responsible for unusually heavy conditions in the corn pit. Prices covered the unusual range of ⅝c and closed ½c lower than the day before. While there was no pronounced liquidation in the May delivery, the pit was filled with expectations that corn in large quantities might be thrown into the market almost any minute. This as much as anything else carried May down to 28⅝c, from which it recovered ⅛c before the close. The buying was only to cover shorts. The weakness entirely overcame the effect of the exports of 2,150,000 bu reported for Wednesday, from which considerable strength would ordinarily have been felt. Local receipts were moderate at 247,000 bu and shipments fairly heavy at 280,000 bu. All primary points had 551,000 bu and shipped 688,000 bu. Eastern clearances for the day were reported at 659,000 bu. Samples were in moderate demand, with offerings rather light and market quiet. Feeling was weak, but not much change in prices. Sales on track and free on board: No. 3, 28½c; No. 3 yellow, 28½c; No. 2, 28½c; No. 3 white, 29½@29⅝c; ears, 31@35c. Billed through: No. 4, 25c; No. 3, 25¾@27c; No. 3 yellow, 26¾@28⅛c; No. 2 yellow, 28c; No. 3 white, 26¾c.

New York was in the local oats market to a considerable extent, but with one exception there was no heavy local trading. Bartlett-Frazier sold about 250,000 bu of May, these sales tending to depress prices on that delivery to 24⅞c, although only 30,000 bu sold at this figure. A considerable percentage of the offerings came out on stop orders. Samples were in moderate demand and easy with futures. Offerings were not large. Sales on track and free on board: No. 4, 25@25¼c; No. 4 white, 28@28¼c; No. 3, 25¼c; No. 3 white, 27¾@28¾c; No. 2, 25¾@26c; No. 2 white, 29¼@31c. Billed through: No. 4, 24½@25¼c; No. 4 white, 27@27¼c; No. 3, 24¼@24¾c; No. 3 white, 27@28¼c; No. 2, 24¾@25c; No. 2 white, 28¾@30c.

Rye was strong. Trading ruled fair in May contracts, with sales at 49@49¼c, the market closing at 49c bid. July was offered at ¾c over May, or ¼c less premium. Some inquiry for cash rye was reported from the seaboard. Carlots sold very well. Exports were 203,000 bu. Sales on the regular market were at 48¾c for No. 2 and 47¾c for No. 3. Sample lots sold at 49c for No. 2, 47½c for No. 3, and 46c for No. 4. Barley ruled quiet on a very tame demand and light offerings. Screenings sold at $12.00 per ton, feed barley at 34@35c, and low to fine old malting lots at 36@42c. There was a little more activity in seeds. A moderate business was transacted in timothy, the market ruling steady on a fair inquiry. The speculative market was inactive and quotably easy. March delivery was offered at $2.85 and $2.80 bid. Sales of sample lots were at $2.00@2.85 for poor to choice seed. Weakness was the leading feature in clover. Prices declined 10@15c. Contract grade seed was nominally $4.60. A few small lots sold by sample at $3.00@4.25 for fair to rather good seed. Flax was easy for future delivery. May sold at $1.22 and September at $1.09@1.09½, closing at $1.09, or 1c lower. No. 1 cash was nominally about $1.20, while No. 1 Northwestern sold at $1.23½.

Trade Gossip on 'Change.

The decision of the directors to the effect that the value of May wheat for the purposes covered in the rule under which a marginal price might have been established is the present price of that commodity in this market was conveyed to Mr. Logan yesterday. This settles the controversy over the marginal price matter so far as the directors are concerned, until another disagreement by brokers occurs.

Estimated receipts today: Wheat, 115 cars; corn, 210 cars; oats, 180 cars; hogs, 21,000.

Ocean freight business at New York is said to be more active than for a long time past. Ten or a dozen steamers were placed yesterday, and it is said Mr. Leiter of this city took considerable of the room.

The Northwestern Miller figures out last week's flour output, with comparisons, as follows:

	March 12, 1898.	March 13, 1897.	March 14, 1896.
Minneapolis	288,435	256,760	211,310
Superior-Duluth	......	26,780	40,435
Milwaukee	33,090	22,845	30,110
Total, spring	321,525	306,385	281,855
St. Louis	38,600	43,400	42,000
Aggregate	360,125	349,785	323,855
Previous week	386,380	344,740	327,670

The Straits of Mackinac at the Cheboygan end are entirely clear of ice to a point four miles above that place. To the eastward everything is clear.

The Price Current says the wheat crop promise is maintained and its position strengthened. Warmth and moisture are favoring corn crops generally.

The trade in privileges was only moderately active, and mainly on the buying of a line of calls for July by Allen, Grier & Zeller, which created some firmness. The range was:

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Closing.
Puts—				
May	1.03	1.03¾	1.03	1.03¾
July	.84	.84¼	.84	.84¼
Calls—				
May	1.05¾	1.05¾	1.05¾	1.05¾

Lima, O., March 17.—[Special.]—The Standard Oil company today reduced the price a cent a brl, making North Lima 56c, South Lima and Indiana 51c per brl, and Pennsylvania 77c.

LIFE UNDERWRITERS' BANQUET.

St. Patrick's Day Honored by Speeches on Ireland and the Wearing of Green.

The Life Underwriters' association of Chicago held its monthly banquet last night at the Union League club. In honor of St. Patrick's day the Rev. Edward A. Kelly, pastor of St. Cecilia's Church, talked on "Ireland." He said Ireland had sent forth men who had elevated and assisted in the progress of countries throughout the world.

Judge Nathaniel C. Sears told of his visit to Rome some years ago, when he had an audience with the Pope. S. W. Fowler and John K. Stearns also made speeches.

The programs were printed in green and bound with paper and cord of the same color. The tables were arranged in the form of a shamrock and each guest wore a shamrock in his buttonhole. Irish national songs were sung by a quartet. Among those present were:

Rev. Edward A. Kelly,
Judge N. C. Sears,
Rev. J. B. Silcox,
R. W. Kempshall, Peoria,
Ira J. Mason,
George Baker,
Harry D. Davisson,
F. C. Goodspeed,
John K. Stearns,
J. H. Kellogg,
Charles B. Soule,
William W. Stewart,
Franklin Wyman,
F. W. Bielke,
James W. Janney,
L. B. Bishop,
W. D. Wyman,
Albert McCalla,
Henry M. Curtis,
Thornton Chase,
Frank E. Hartigan,
S. L. Fuller,
S. W. Fowler,
William W. Blair,
J. R. Farovid,
Joseph Horwitz,
Fred B. Mason.

GLASS JOBBERS ARE RESTIVE.

Prospective Advance in Prices May Cause Them to Organize for Self-Protection.

Semi-official announcement of an advance of 5 per cent in the price of nearly all sizes of window glass, to go into effect April 1, was made yesterday, with the immediate effect that large orders were placed by jobbers with the trust's purchasing agency at Pittsburg. The forthcoming advance will make an increase of 40 per cent in prices since November.

A year ago the visible supply of window glass amounted to 1,000,000 boxes. The stock is said to have run down to small proportions, and trade, which lagged up to a month ago, is assuming a large volume. The American Glass company, as the trust is named, controls all the factories in the country except a bare half dozen. Many jobbers expect further advances, and say consumers will probably have to pay as much as 75 per cent advance over last year's prices before summer is over.

Jobbers in window glass from all over the West have just concluded a meeting in this city, called for the purpose of creating an association, which was to agree to a maintenance of prices. The situation was discussed with considerable energy, but the meeting adjourned without accomplishing anything. The jobbers will be called together again soon, and it is predicted they will then form an agreement to stand together. All of them are restive under present conditions.

Republican primaries will be held today in all the wards between the hours of 1 and 7 p. m. Every citizen who has, as a rule, supported the Republican ticket is entitled to vote at them. On the result of the primaries depends the character of the Aldermanic nominees.

NEWS OF THE RAILWAYS.

INCREASED TRAFFIC LEADS WESTERN ROADS TO BUILD NEW LINES.

Burlington Will Shorten Its Route from Coal Fields to Deadwood Smelters—Rock Island Plans Extensions in the Southwest—Proposed to Adjust All Rail and Lake and Rail Rates Before Navigation Opens—General Transportation Notes.

Little new railroad construction has been done during the last three or four years by any of the roads running west from this city, as their earnings had been scarcely enough to make both ends meet. The enormous increase in business during the last eight months and the prospects of continued prosperity have, however, caused quite a revival lately of new railway schemes.

The building of several new roads is contemplated west of the Missouri River. The Burlington has had surveys made for a direct line from Deadwood, S. D., to Newcastle, Wyo., a distance, by the surveyed line, of ninety-three miles. There is a heavy coal traffic from the mines at Newcastle to the smelters at Deadwood. At present this traffic has to be carried by the Burlington around by way of Edgemont, a distance of 165 miles.

The present train tonnage from Edgemont to Deadwood is about 200 tons to an engine. When the proposed new extension is completed it is estimated that the trainload can be increased to 650 tons, and this will enable a reduction of trains crews by one-half.

The Rock Island also intends to build two important extensions in the Southwest; one in Oklahoma, from El Reno west, for a distance of about thirty-five miles, and another from Chickasaw northwest into Indian Territory.

The Nebraska, Kansas and Gulf road, which has lately been chartered, proposes to build an independent line through Nebraska and Kansas to the gulf. Its promoters will ask Congress in a few days to grant it authority to run the road through the Indian Territory.

A meeting has just been called of the executive officers of the Central Freight and Trunk Line association roads, to be held in New York next Tuesday to consider the east-bound freight rate situation. Business enough has been contracted for by the various roads to keep them busy for at least a month, and it is therefore proposed to stop further rate cutting and restore rates to regular tariffs. While such action will necessarily result in a large decrease in shipments by the all-rail lines, this is deemed much preferable to a fight with the lake transportation lines.

The lake lines have agreed with the all-rail lines to make lower differentials this season than they did last to enable the latter to get a share of the east-bound traffic during the navigation season, on condition that the all-rail lines maintain agreed tariff rates.

Representatives of the lake and rail lines will meet in this city to adopt tariffs on flour and grain from points in the Northwest and points west of Chicago.

Transportation Notes.

The Baltimore and Ohio railroad company has opened a new freight terminal with yard facilities at the foot of West Twenty-sixth street on the Hudson River in New York City.

Gross earnings of the Wabash railroad for the second week in March were $256,372, an increase of $51,516. Gross earnings of the Milwaukee and St. Paul for the second week in March were $662,733, an increase of $149,319.

The monthly meeting of the Car Foremen's association of Chicago was held yesterday afternoon at the Great Northern Hotel. T. R. Morris of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad read a paper on the "Cleaning of Passenger Cars."

The Burlington, Rock Island, and Wabash roads gave notice yesterday that to meet the competition of Southwestern lines they will make a one fare rate for the round trip for the annual convention of the National Association of Master Plumbers, to be held at San Antonio, Tex., April 13 to 16.

The conference of Eastern and Western General Passenger Agents with the Canadian Pacific in New York was devoid of any result. A proposition was made to arbitrate the dispute between the Canadian Pacific and the other transcontinental roads. All lines voted in favor of the proposition except the Canadian Pacific, which refused to accept any proposition until the American roads had first restored their rates, which, of course, the latter declined to do. It is quite likely now that the Eastern roads will join the Western lines in their fight against the Canadian Pacific.

CALL FOR W. C. T. U. MONEY.

Local State Unions to Be Asked to Forward Funds to Treasurer Dow—Executive Committee Meets.

At the request of the national officers the W. C. T. U. State Executive committee will notify the local unions throughout Illinois to send money raised by memorial services and by the plan for the Willard Temple memorial to Miss Cornelia Dow, Treasurer.

The committee met in regular midyear session at the West Side Christian Church, 1010 Jackson boulevard, yesterday. About thirty State officers, superintendents, and district Presidents representing twenty-two districts were present.

Pontiac was selected as the place for holding the annual State convention next October. Resolutions of loyalty to the new national President, Mrs. Stevens, were adopted. At noon a luncheon was served to the visiting delegates at the West Side union's headquarters, 150 Western avenue.

MATTHEW NEW IS DISCHARGED.

Sudden Termination of the Case Against the Former Town Clerk of Lemont.

Former Town Clerk Matthew J. New of Lemont, accused of withholding the records and documents of his office from his successor, Emil Carlson, was discharged yesterday by Judge Baker, who held that it had not been shown that a legal demand had been made for the books by Carlson. Among the missing papers were three bonds of the Town of Lemont. For refusal to surrender these bonds New was indicted. It is alleged that the bonds were withheld to cover up irregularities which occurred when George Weimer was Supervisor of Lemont.

VERY LOW RATE
MONEY TO LOAN.
BUILDING LOANS At Lowest Rates.
KNOTT, LEWIS & Co
95 Dearborn Street.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.
New York Biscuit Company First Mortgage 6 Per Cent Gold Bonds.
THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee, gives notice that in accordance with a certain indenture made by the above Company, dated March 1st, 1891, it will receive sealed proposals to sell the above-described bonds at a rate not to exceed 105 and accrued interest, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of Seventy-one thousand five hundred and sixty-four 90-100 dollars ($71,564.90). The sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, in New York City, at twelve o'clock noon on the 23d day of March, 1898.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.
By G. SHERMAN, Vice-President.

Sidney Loeb & Co.,
Successors to Loeb & Gatzert,
125 LA SALLE-ST.
MONEY TO LOAN on City Real Estate at Lowest Rates.
MORTGAGES for Sale in small and large amounts.

REAL ESTATE LOANS AT THE VERY LOWEST RATES.
101 Washington St. Edgar M. Snow & Co.

DEATH OF C. JEVNE.

Pioneer Wholesale Grocer of Chicago Passes Away.

SUFFERS A LONG ILLNESS.

His Career, One of Untiring Energy, Crowned by Success.

NOT ACTIVE IN PUBLIC LIFE.

Liberal Supporter of Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Church.

FUNERAL TO BE HELD ON SUNDAY.

Christian Jevne, a pioneer and one of the leading wholesale grocers of Chicago, died yesterday morning at 6 o'clock at his residence, 640 La Salle avenue. He had been a sufferer from kidney trouble for a long time. He returned several months ago from a journey to Europe, undertaken in the hope of regaining his health, but he had been only slightly benefited abroad. Notwithstanding his illness, he continued to attend to his business, visiting the office at least once a week until ten days ago, when a sudden change for the worse confined him to his bed. Life ebbed gradually and the members of the sorrowing family were not unprepared for the shock of his death.

The funeral will take place on Sunday afternoon at 1:30 o'clock from the residence. The remains will rest at Graceland.

During his residence of thirty-four years in Chicago Mr. Jevne never figured in public life. He was strictly a business-man, made successful by his own assiduous and untiring efforts. He came to this country a poor man and was enterprising enough to engage in business for himself at the end of his first year in America.

Suffers Loss in the Great Fire.

The big fire of '71 cleaned him out, but with a little insurance and his "try again" spirit he soon started again and did business at the old place. As his trade increased branch stores were established, until the identification of the name Jevne with the wholesale grocery business of Chicago became prominent.

Mr. Jevne will be succeeded in business by his son, Henry M. Jevne, who has been a member of the firm for some time.

The elder Jevne was a member and a generous contributor to the Norwegian Evangelical Church. He also made liberal donations to various charitable institutions.

Christian Jevne was born Sept. 13, in the year 1839, at Vang, Norway, and was the son of Hans and Martha (Rommen) Jevne, who were also natives of Norway. He attended both public and private schools in that country and received a liberal education. His entry into a commercial life was at the age of 13 years, in Norway, as a clerk for his uncle, while he still continued his studies. He remained in that position eleven and one-half years, becoming successively bookkeeper and then business manager of the house.

He came to the United States in 1864, arriving at Chicago the evening of the Fourth of July. His entry into business in this city was as a clerk for the firm of Knowles Bros., although an uncle, Otto Jevne, the well-known fresco painter, was anxious that he should go to work for him.

Ambitious When a Youth.

The youg man preferred working where he might have an oportunity of participating in active business life and thereby make progress towards the achievement of his ambition, which was that he might become a successful merchant. How well he achieved his desire his personal history and the standing he occupied in the commercial community sufficiently testify.

He remained with Knowles Bros. until the latter part of 1864, when he formed a partnership with Henry Parker and established himself in the grocery business. He continued with Mr. Parker for about one year, then purchased his partner's interest. In 1878 he rented the premises at 110 and 112 Madison street, where he has since maintained his business. In 1892 he purchased the big block and property at 109 and 111 Wabash avenue, where he opened a branch house. The building was renovated and is today one of the important business establishments of Chicago.

In 1870 Mr. Jevne married Clara, daughter of Andreas and Nina Maria Kluge. His widow, two daughters—Alma M. and Clara C.—and a son, Henry M., survive. He also left two brothers and three sisters to mourn his death—Hans Jevne, a prominent merchant of Los Angeles, Cal.; Charles M. Jevne, a tea merchant of Chicago; Mrs. Anna Berg and Mrs. Karem Hoff of Dalton, Minn.; and Mrs. Christian Erickson, wife of a retired dry goods merchant now residing at Wicker Park.

DEATH OF THOMAS M'KEAN.

Was One of Philadelphia's Wealthiest Men and Prominent in Railroad and Insurance Circles.

Philadelphia, Pa., March 17.—[Special.]—Thomas McKean died last night at his residence, Twenty-ninth and Walnut streets. His death was not unexpected, as he had been ill for a number of years. He was President of the North Pennsylvania railroad company, in which he was one of the largest shareholders. He was on the Board of Directors of the Lehigh Valley railroad company, the Philadelphia and Reading railway company, and the Fidelity Trust and Safe Deposit company. He was the largest holder of stock in the Lehigh Coal and Navigation company as well as in the Insurance Company of North America.

CHARGED WITH FORGING DEEDS.

Detectives Search for Charles F. McKhann, Whom Mrs. Adeline T. Brundage Accuses of Crime.

Armed with requisition papers for his return to this city, detectives are looking for Charles F. McKhann, a real estate dealer of Frankfort, Ind., who is charged with forging deeds to 30,000 acres of land in Florida valued at $50,000.

McKhann, who is believed to be at Indian Springs, Ind., was indicted last November on complaint of Mrs. Adeline T. Brundage of the Newberry Hotel on Dearborn avenue. Mrs. Brundage says she has held deeds to 30,000 acres of land in Columbia County, Fla., several years. This property, Mrs. Brundage says, she arranged to trade in 1896 to A. Guthrie for lands he owned at Indian Springs, McKhann acting as Guthrie's agent in examining deeds and abstracts. After the transfers had been effected, Mrs. Brundage claims she learned McKhann was selling property she formerly owned in Florida. On investigation she charges it was found McKhann had filed forged deeds, altering the records in such manner as to make it appear the property was his, and had then sold parcels of the land.

Mrs. Brundage has since been sued by Guthrie for a clear title to the Florida land or the return of the Indian Springs property he conveyed to her. She now says she is unable to defend the suit until McKhann is arrested.

In October, 1897, Mrs. Brundage learned McKhann was in Chicago and had him arrested. She charged him with obtaining $2,700 by false pretenses through the sale of part of the Florida property. McKhann went before Judge Goggin and secured his release by habeas corpus proceedings.

Republican primaries will be held today in all the wards between the hours of 1 and 7 p. m. Every citizen who has, as a rule, supported the Republican ticket is entitled to vote at them. On the result of the primaries depends the character of the Aldermanic nominees.

SONS OF IRELAND MARCH.

THOUSANDS IN LINE IN THE ST. PATRICK'S DAY PARADE.

Annual Procession in Honor of Erin's Patron Watched by Great Crowds—Archbishop Feehan Reviews the Column — Evening Celebration in Central Music Hall Largely Attended—Meeting in Holy Angels' Parish—Banquet at Sherman House.

Chicago's thousands of Irish-Americans, too many even to be counted, held their annual celebration yesterday. From early daylight, when Beamish's goat appeared wearing a coat of green paint, till late at night the loyal sons of Erin recalled the virtues of the good St. Patrick and honored his memory with parades, speeches, and feasts.

Thousands attended the observance of the religious aspect of the day long before most people were out of bed. At several of the churches there were special religious services. At St. Patrick's, Desplaines and Adams streets, Archbishop Feehan celebrated high mass before a large congregation.

The worshipers at early mass were scarcely on their way home when the first parade began to gather at Forty-seventh street and Ashland avenue. Here nearly 1,000 Irish-Americans, headed by Grand Marshal Patrick Allen, started in a body for St. Gabriel's Church, where mass was celebrated, and from there to a waiting train, which took them to the city to participate in the parade of the afternoon.

Thousands in the Parade.

Nearly 1,000 Irishmen, chiefly members of societies and the Illinois National Guard, composed the parade which made a circuit of the down-town district in the afternoon. Starting at Haymarket Square at 3 o'clock, the long line passed south in Desplaines street to Adams, west in Adams to Halsted, and then south to Jackson boulevard, where it marched across the river, encircled the business district, and finally passed in front of the reviewing line of aids at Indiana and North Clark streets.

The West Side along the line of march flourished like a forest with green flags, green harps, and sprigs of shamrock. In front of St. Patrick's Church, where Archbishop Feehan reveiwed the parade, thousands of people, all decorated with green, waited for four hours till the last carriage had gone by. The other West Side streets along which the parade moved were impassable for the crowds, and the procession caused a blockade of traffic down-town.

Show Their Patriotism.

Colonel Marcus Kavanagh's Seventh Regiment, I. N. G., was the largest body of men in the parade, but the Ancient Order of Hibernians, Knights of St. Patrick, Father Mathew's Patriotic Sons, and the other religious and civic organizations were largely represented. All through the parade the American flag appeared beside that of Ireland, and when a crowd of boys on the roof of a building at Madison and Desplaines street yelled "Down with Spain!" the parade gave no doubt as to what were its sentiments.

Mayor Harrison was not in the city to review the parade, but most of the City Hall officials who were not taking part watched the line from the Clark street entrance of the County Building. It was a mile and a half of green and white feathers and uniforms, green flags and harps, and bands that played nothing but Irish airs from the start to the breaking up of the line.

The managers evidently had arranged with the weather bureau, for it was an ideal day for a parade. The brisk Irish tunes and the bracing wind kept the procession moving over the long line of march at a lively rate, which made the parade appear shorter than it really was.

Celebrate in the Evening.

Addresses by P. H. O'Donnell and the Rev. Father Reynolds, with patriotic music and recitations, comprised the program for the celebration at Central Music Hall in the evening. Over 2,000 Irish-Americans made up the audience.

An organ medley of Irish airs opened the celebration, which was presided over by Hugh O'Neill. On taking the chair Mr. O'Neill delivered a eulogy on the Irish race.

"Wherever you find a man of Irish blood you find a patriot," he declared. "England has no more right to rule Ireland than Spain has to rule Cuba, and it was never intended that the Irish race should prove themselves a curse to the English."

The first address, on "The Culture of the Ancient Irish," was made by P. H. O'Donnell. As in the other speeches of the evening, there was a slight reference to the Cuban situation in Mr. O'Donnell's speech, which brought loud applause.

Culture among the ancient Irish, Mr. O'Donnell said, had been treated as a joke by persons not familiar with Irish history. Instead, he had a culture to tell of greater than that of nearly every other European nation, and of which the present huts of Ireland gave little inkling.

The Central Music Hall celebration was given under the auspices of St. Bernard's parish and the closing address on "Ninety-eight" was given by the Rev. Father Reynolds.

Promise to Aid Cuba.

At Holy Angels' Church there was an elaborate St. Patrick's day program. The exercises took place in the assembly hall of the church, which had been decorated with Irish and American flags. There was the greatest variety in the musical program, and "God Save Ireland," "Yankee Doodle," and the "Marseillaise" were sung and applauded with equal vim. The Rev. Thomas E. Judge, professor of theology at St. Paul's Seminary, declared at the close of his lecture on "Ireland and Its Apostles" that if war were to be declared tomorrow every Catholic would be found in the front ranks fighting for America and the freedom of Cuba.

The Sons of St. Patrick also celebrated in the evening at the Tremont House with a banquet, the first annual dinner of the society. Judge John Gibbons acted as toastmaster and made the address of welcome. About seventy-five members of the society and guests sat down to the feast and listened to the following program of toasts:

"What St. Patrick Thought of Uncle Sam" .... Luther Laflin Mills
"What St. Patrick Thought of Bulls and Bears" .... John Cudahy
"How St. Patrick Engineered the Drainage Canal" .... Richard Prendergast
"What St. Patrick Thought of the Lasses" .... J. R. Corrigan
"What St. Patrick Thinks of the Patriot" .... William Dillon
"What St. Patrick Thinks of Honest Lawyers" .... Thomas A. Moran
"What St. Patrick Thought of Banquets" .... L. Bastrup
"What St. Patrick Knew of the Chicago Bar" .... F. T. Young
"St. Patrick and Irish Protestant Patriots" .... Arthur Dixon
"What St. Patrick Knew of Banking" .... J. C. McKeon
"St. Patrick's Advice to Young Men" .... J. K. Prindiville
"St. Patrick and the Press" .... William Hally
"St. Patrick's Opinion of Chicago Aldermen" .... R. D. Walsh
"What St. Patrick Thought of John Mitchell" .... C. H. Mitchell
"Was St. Patrick an Architect?" .... T. H. Mullay
"Was St. Patrick a Scotchman?" .... E. J. Walsh
"How St. Patrick Would End the War in Cuba" .... Marcus Kavanagh
"St. Patrick's Politics" .... A. F. Teefy
"If St. Patrick Came to Chicago?" .... Hugh O'Neill
"St. Patrick's Opinion of Governor Tanner" .... P. H. O'Donnell
"St. Patrick's Views on the Money Question" .... John R. Walsh

At the West Chicago club the Knights of St. Patrick gave their twenty-fourth annual reception. The guests included the staff officers of the Seventh Regiment, I. N. G., and the officers of the Clan-na-Gael Guards. There was an exhibition drill by the knights, under command of John Dadie, a banquet, speeches, and dancing.

Republican primaries will be held today in all the wards between the hours of 1 and 7 p. m. Every citizen who has, as a rule, supported the Republican ticket is entitled to vote at them. On the result of the primaries depends the character of the Aldermanic nominees.

Open for Business as Usual.

All pianos damaged by smoke, water, and heat to be sold at once in order to adjust the insurance. The loss will be your gain. This will be the great opportunity to buy a piano at your own price. Steger Piano Co., 235 Wabash avenue, corner Jackson boulevard.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

E. & W. "Loma." A new collar. E. & W.

LAW TO BE TESTED.

Civil Service Board Ignores Arbitrators' Decision.

MANDAMUS TO BE ASKED.

Right of City Officers to Appoint Employes Denied.

MAYOR'S FAVORITES IN LUCK.

Another suit involving the interpretation of the civil service law is booked for the Supreme Court. Judges Shepard and Dunne recently held City Clerk Loeffler's office to be exempt from the operation of the law in deciding an agreed one between Loeffler and Controller Waller, brought under the Tuley arbitration act. The Civil Service Commissioners announced yesterday that they would not recognize this decision as binding on their actions, and that they will not certify to the correctness of the payrolls of Loeffler's office unless he acknowledges the jurisdiction of the civil service law. Loeffler says he will apply for a writ of mandamus if the commission persists in its refusal and out of this the test case is expected to arise.

City Clerk Loeffler claims his office is exempt from the civil service law by virtue of the clause in the city incorporation act specifically stating the City Clerk, City Collector, City Treasurer, and City Controller shall have the right to appoint their own subordinates. This clause Judges Shepard and Dunne held was not repealed by the passage of the civil service act. It is expected Collector Martin and, perhaps, City Treasurer Hummel, will join with Loeffler in prosecuting the case.

The entire City Hall put on a broad grin yesterday when the announcement was made by the Civil Service commission that recent examinations had resulted as follows:

For City Engineer—John Ericson; average 100 among twelve applicants.

For Secretary of the Department of Public Works—Henry Lutzenchirchen; average 97, among forty applicants.

For Secretary to the Superintendent of Police—James A. Markham; average 98, among twenty applicants.

They are all Mayor Harrison's appointees to the places named under the sixty-day rule and they took the civil service examinations when they were called upon after the Supreme Court decision. So far all of Mayor Harrison's appointees have come out first in the civil service examinations for the places for which he originally named them except one. The exception was Mr. Miller, who refused to take the examination for the secretaryship of the Health department, thus giving an outsider a chance. Secretary Lutzenchirchen is Oil Inspector Burke's special friend and protégé.

Martin Becker, North Town Collector, yesterday paid to the City Treasurer $50,000 of the taxes collected since Jan. 1, 1898.

Applicants for positions as examiners in the office of the Civil Service commission will be examined in the Council chamber at 9 o'clock this morning. The commission reserves the right to reject all candidates who are unable to submit proof of good moral character.

Commissioner McGann yesterday approved the plans for the main intercepting sewers and ordered them advertised. They are the Thirty-ninth street and Lawrence avenue tunnels. The latter is to be sixteen and the former twenty feet in diameter.

Corporation Counsel Thornton decided that the Indiana avenue system of sewers could be legally built by special assessment.

Following the examination for postoffice positions now being held by the Federal Civil Service board an examination for railway mail clerks will be held, for which there are 150 applicants, and one for department positions at Washington, which has 200 applicants.

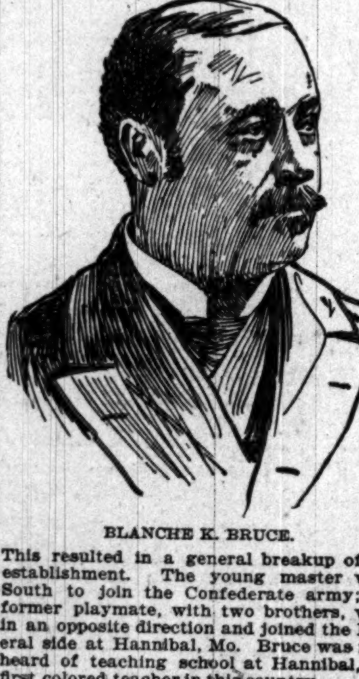
DEATH OF BLANCHE K. BRUCE.

Was United States Senator from Mississippi and Twice Appointed Register of the Treasury.

Washington, D. C., March 17.—Blanche K. Bruce, Register of the Treasury, died this morning at 8:15 a. m. Mr. Bruce's death had been expected for several days. He suffered from a complication of stomach troubles which at first appeared not serious, but last week he lost strength steadily and toward the close of the week it became apparent that his vitality was ebbing rapidly.

Blanche K. Bruce, the first colored man to spend a full term in the United States Senate, and former Register of the Treasury, was born a slave March 1, 1841, in Prince Edward's County, Va.

Several years previous to the war Bruce's master removed to the State of Missouri, where he died about the time it began.



BLANCHE K. BRUCE.

This resulted in a general breakup of the establishment. The young master went South to join the Confederate army; his former playmate, with two brothers, went in an opposite direction and joined the Federal side at Hannibal, Mo. Bruce was next heard of teaching school at Hannibal, the first colored teacher in this country.

He saved a little money in this humble position, with which he proceeded to Oberlin College, O., where he was entered as a student. Here he endured great hardship from poverty, sawing wood and performing other laborious offices for a living while he pursued his studies.

At the close of the war Mr. Bruce went to the State of Mississippi. When the Legislature of the United States was reorganized he received the appointment of Sergeant-at-Arms in the Senate.

His election to the Senate took place in the year 1874. He served the full term ending March 3, 1881.

While in the Senate he presided on one occasion, at the call of Senator Hoar of Massachusetts. Mr. Bruce was present at every national convention of the Republican party since 1868. He was acting as presiding officer in the convention of 1880, also at the request of Senator Hoar, when the opportunity came to him of recognizing Garfield among a host of men wanting to speak. Register Bruce loved to recall and speak of this. President Garfield gave him the nomination to the office of Register of the Treasury, which was assumed on May 19, 1881, after prompt and unanimous confirmation by the Senate.

He was married several years ago to the daughter of a successful dentist of Cleveland, O. Their bridal tour was a trip including nearly half a year's travel in Europe. Their only child was named after Roscoe Conkling, who never failed to visit the elegant house of Register Bruce when he was in Washington.

Judge Tuthill to Try Gunning.

South Town Assessor Richard C. Gunning and Clerk Benjamin Barnett were granted a change of venue by Judge Chetlain yesterday on the joint charge of conspiracy. The cases went to Judge Tuthill, and they may not be tried until next week.

GUMBACCO IS UNDER BAN.

HEALTH COMMISSIONER ORDERS ITS SALE STOPPED AT ONCE.

Chemical Analysis Shows the Presence of Nicotine in the Stuff—Children Who Use It Acquire a Taste for Tobacco—Complaints from Many Parents Induce the Department to Act—Manufacturers of the Article Are Notified by Letter.

The City Health department has forbidden the sale of gumbacco. The tabooed article is said to be a combination of tobacco and chewing gum, and its sale in stores near public schools has called forth many complaints from parents, who say their children buy it and in chewing impair their health and acquire an appetite for tobacco.

So many of the complaints reached the Health department that Commissioner Reynolds purchased packages of the gum from several different stores and had the stuff analyzed by city chemists. He was surprised to find the gum was strongly inpregnated with nicotine, for he believed the name "gumbacco" was merely a catch title and that perhaps the taste of tobacco was given to it by harmless bitter drugs. After learning the result of the analysis the commissioner sent the following letter to the manufacturers of the gum:

> Chicago, March 17.—Messrs. Wetmore & Pride, 89 Kinzie street, city—Gentlemen: In response to numerous complaints from parents and school principals an analysis of gumbaco, a chewing gum placed upon the market by your firm, has been made, and found to contain nicotine. We regard such chewing gum as dangerous to the health and well-being of children who use it, and respectfully notify you that the article should not be offered for sale, and that we deem it our duty to use whatever legal means are within the power of this department to stop it. Yours very truly,
>
> ARTHUR R. REYNOLDS, M. D.,
> Commissioner of Health.

"The sale of gum containing nicotine is clearly a violation of the health regulations, and it will be stopped at once," said Dr. Reynolds. "Its use by children is unquestionably dangerous to health. Nicotine stunts the growth and impairs the mind and body, to say nothing of the moral effect of such stuff as this being sold as a chewing gum. The ordinary mixture of candy and gum is bad enough. Even that has its harmful qualities and is extremely disgusting. Unfortunately it does not come within the law, but when nicotine or other poisonous ingredients are introduced, it not only becomes the province but the duty of this department to interfere."

ILLINOIS GRAIN DEALERS MEET.

Spring Session of the Association Hears a Discussion of Commerce, Law, and Elevator Interests.

The spring meeting of the Illinois Grain Dealers' association opened yesterday morning at the Hotel Morrison. Three hundred members are in attendance at the convention, which will close with this afternoon. The visitors were the guests of President Carter of the Board of Trade during the morning.

One of the important subjects to be discussed is the interstate commerce law and its effects under its present interpretation. A resolution was presented at the afternoon session to the effect that the association memorialize Congress to amend the law or suffer the enactment of a new law which will prevent any discrimination by carriers, and also the changing of rates without thirty days' notice. The resolution seemed likely to pass, when Charles Vorhis of Windsor advised the members to consider the matter more fully before taking action. The resolution will come up again today.

C. R. Hambleton delivered an address on the conditions of trade and grain matters; Thomas Costello of Maroa spoke on "Elevator and Storage Facilities Essential at All Country Grain Markets; Why Railroads Should Protect Elevator Men"; S. H. Greeley of Chicago aroused enthusiasm by the manner in which he scored the methods of the warehouse interests. Today's session will open at 9 o'clock.

MYSTERY IN A BANK ROBBERY.

No Clew to the Identity of the Men Who Looted the Mount Pleasant (Mich.) Institution.

Mount Pleasant, Mich., March 17.—[Special.]—The robbery of the vault of the People's Saving Bank here Monday night was cleverly planned. The money taken, as near as can be learned, was $3,000, of which $2,300 belonged to the Treasurer of Fremont township, and $700 to L. E. Royal, receiver of the defunct People's Saving Bank. At present it is mystery who did the deed. The funds and papers of the bank were not disturbed, being in a steel chest.

It is impossible to get any direct information regarding the matter. Parties interested are keeping close lips. No one, as yet, has been suspected, or, at least, it has not been announced. Prosecutor McNamara went to Lansing Tuesday morning to lay matters relating to the bank failure before the Attorney General, and the robbery was not known to him at the time of his departure.

Footprints on the ground and also on one of the back windows show where the burglar and his confederate entered and returned, but entrance was probably made in this way for a bluff.

INSURANCE AFFAIRS.

An interesting decision has been handed down in which the Northwestern Mutual Life is interested. A man named Grenier of Detroit took out a policy in the company making his wife the beneficiary, with the proviso that in the event of her death before his own the proceeds of the policy should go to his heirs. Both Grenier and his wife lost their lives in a hotel fire in Denver and the question of priority of death arose. The lower court awarded the policy to Grenier's heir, his father. The Michigan Supreme Court affirmed the decision on the ground that the policy did not become due at the time of death, but a certain number of days after.

The Supreme Court of Massachusetts has been asked by the attorney for the beneficiaries of a $10,000 policy on the life of S. H. Kerfoot of Chicago in the Massachusetts Benefit Life to order the receivers to levy an assessment on the old policy-holders so that this and other policies may be paid in full.

The organization of a key and accident registry company after the plans of the National and United States Registry companies is being talked of in Chicago.

John C. Mooney, State agent of the Phenix of Brooklyn, died yesterday morning at Denver, after a brief illness. Mr. Mooney was well known in this city.

The Sons of Veterans of this State are considering the feasibility of an insurance association as an adjunct of their organization.

St. Paul, Minn., March 17.—[Special.]—Insurance Commissioner Dearth, through Attorney General Childs, has secured an order from the District Court restraining the Life Insurance Learning company of St. Paul from transacting any further business or exercising any of its rights as a corporation, pending the disposition of an application for an order appointing a receiver for the company to wind up its affairs and dissolve the corporation. It is charged that in the report of the company to the Insurance Commissioner for the year ending Dec. 31, 1896, it was claimed that there had been received during the year $12,500 for the surplus fund, when in fact the company did not have among its assets that sum or any portion thereof. In the same report it is charged that the amount of claims outstanding against the company was placed at $5,955.92, while in truth the amount of unpaid claims was $20,933.12.

NEWS OF THE COURTS.

Superior and Circuit Court Judgments.

Judge Stein—1624—Norman Totten vs. John H. Brand, W. W. and Fred C. Brauer; on verd., $4,926.70, ex parte.—1625—The Madison Lumber Co. vs. George C. and Frederick H. Reitz; on verd., $107.51, ex parte.—1726—Julius Eichenberg vs. Max M. Joseph; on verd., $1,218.99 ex parte.—1739—Christian Wahl et al. vs. Schuyler Sigler; on verd., $558, ex parte.—5107—John G. Strodtmann vs. Olivet Baptist Church, David P. Peyton, Horace Churchill, Moses A. Arnold, Peter Brewin, D. Fuller, L. B. Green, and W. B. Johnson; on verd., $625, ex parte.

Judge Gary—8976—Mike Cuculich vs. Griffiths & McDermott Construction Co. and The Sanitary District of Chicago; on findg., $375.50 and sat.

Judge Clifford—13845—Matilda Camp vs. Cicero & Proviso St. Ry. Co.; on findg., $800 and sat.

Decrees.

Judge Burke—11597—Dann vs. Muir; dec. sale.

Judge Ball—188450—Corinne R. from Montford M. Cole.; div.—189477—Maud R. from Edward B. Hull; div.

Judge Brentano—3273—Mayer vs. Dickey; dec. sale.—3167—Commonwealth L. and B. Assn. vs. Chelins; dec. sale.

Judge Tuley—6251—Gates Iron Works vs. Sachsel; dec. sale. Divorces—180378—Frances from Louis E. Ireland.—179899—Margaret T. from Charles F. Beatty.

Judge Dunne—5722—Oehme vs. Oehme et al; dec.—10794—Hunter vs. Dorr; dec. sale. Divorces—179648—John L from Effie D. Weeks.—11484—Amelia E. from Geo. C. Bullen.—180109—Margaret from Sidney T. Lanphear.

Court Calls for Today.

Judge Dunne—1 p. m., 3016, 5355, 1942, 8498, 170652, 8510, 9273, 8942, 1562, 7157.

Judge Burke—2633, 3368, 5770.

Judge Tuley—8747, 3118, 5374, 474. 7190 on hearing.

Judge Ball—834, 3958, 521, 3592. 206 on hearing.

Judge Brentano—1627, 1857, 3761, 184715.

Judge Stough—5358, 5158, 4113, 4584, 5472, 5572, 5573, 5575, 5580, 5672, 5674, 5675. 3163 on trial.

Judge Payne—1 p. m., 776.

Judge Gibbons—135369 on trial.

Judge Hanecy—12378, 12037, 12064, 12072, 12088, 12116, 12169, 12200, 12218, 12376, 10134, 8813, 11206, 22899, 9662, 11992. 11071 on trial.

Judge Stein—1937, 1946, 1947, 1943, 1949, 1950, 2008, 2042, 2043, 2047, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2128, 7832, 6469, 6479.

Judge Hutchinson—6249, 6358, 6360, 6453, 6455. 6352 on trial.

Judge Tuthill—2 p. m., 8974, 9113, 9112, 9137, 9149, 9163, 9175, 9179, 9185.

Judge Clifford—5664, 5695, 5709, 5731, 20417, 5749, 5754, 5759, 5199. 4955 on trial.

Judge Neely—7235, 3867, 7391, 7111, 7755, 7773, 7783, 7786. 7215 on trial.

Judge Smith—7338, 7389, 7400, 7431, 7436, 7441, 7448, 7483, 7497, 7513. 7304 on trial.

Judge Bishop—9496, 11677, 13270, 10217, 4390, 13250, 12619, 9162, 21539, 11844, 11190, 13151, 12022, 9606.

Judge Gary—5602, 5605, 5606, 5607, 5610, 5703, 5704, 5705, 5706, 5707, 5708, 5709, 5710, 5711, 5712, 5715, 5806, 5807, 5808, 5810, 5811, 5812, 5813, 5814, 5815, 5816, 5817, 5818, 5819, 5820.

Judge Garver—5650, 5505, 8547, 8976, 8623. 8405 on trial.

Judge Wheatley—County Court, Room 411 Chicago Opera-House Building—9:30 a. m., trial call 16764, 10872, 11159, 10630, 15079, 15544, 15402, 15563, 15248, 14898.

Judge Hodson—County Court, Room 412 Chicago Opera-House Building—9:30 a. m., city special assessment cases.

Judge Carter—County Court—9:30 a. m., motions of course. 10 a. m., 15206, 17051, 16762. 1 p. m., 17048.

Judge Kohlsaat—Probate Court—General business.

Judge Waterman—Criminal Court, Branch No. 3—Call not extended.

Judge Ewing—Criminal Court, Branch No. 4—Call not extended.

Judge Chetlain—Criminal Court, Branch No. 5—Call not extended.

Judge Baker—Criminal Court, Branch No. 6—Call not extended.

Judge Woods—United States Circuit Court—In chambers.

Judge Showalter—United States Circuit Court—In chambers.

Judge Seaman—United States Circuit Court—23491, 23213, 23572, 23574, 23520, 23316. 23548 on trial.

United States Supreme Court.

Washington, D. C., March 17.—[Special.]—Supreme Court of the United States, Thursday, March 17, 1898. Present: The Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Harlan, Mr. Justice Gray, Mr. Justice Brewer, Mr. Justice Brown, Mr. Justice Shiras, Mr. Justice White, and Mr. Justice Peckham.

505—James P. Merritt et al., appellants, vs. the President and Trustees of Bowdoin College et al.; motion for mandate submitted by Mr. William A. Maury for the appellees; ordered, that notice of said motion be served on counsel for appellants for the 28th inst.

27—Santiago Ainsa, administrator, etc., appellant, vs. The United States; leave granted to file supplemental brief herein on motion of Mr. Rochester for the appellant.

30—Robert Perrin, appellant, vs. The United States et al.; argument continued by Mr. Byron Waters for the appellant, by Mr. Matt G. Reynolds for the appellees, and concluded by Mr. John T. Morgan for the appellant.

Adjourned until tomorrow at 12 o'clock. The day call for Friday, March 18, will be as follows: 119, 531, 93, 539 [and 540 and 541], 157, 141 [and 496], 86 [and 87, 88, and 17], and 431.

F. R. Williams Acquitted.

Farmer R. Williams, on trial for the murder of John Lehr, was found not guilty by a jury in the Criminal Court yesterday. Attorney Elliott made an appeal for Williams, and insisted that his client acted in self-defense when he shot Lehr.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS FILED FOR RECord Thursday, March 17, 1898:

Carmen-av., 288 w of Southport, s f, 50x128, and other property in Andersonville, March 16 [Mary Kreuder to Lyman M. Drake]	$10,000
Lunt-av., 293 w of Sheridan drive, n f, 50x173, March 7 [John M. Carlson and wife to Robert Pigott]	7,500
55th-st., 121 w of Avers-av., s f, 99x125, and other property, March 11 [Hubert W. Butler to William W. Strong]	2,500
Pensacola-av., 250 w of Campbell, s f, 25x125, Jan. 25 [Henry Kamphaws to John T. Louen]	1,100
92d-pl., s e cor St. Lawrence-av., n f, 35x125, Oct. 30, 1897 [S. E. Gross to Henry C. Mohr]	1,075
N. 59th-st., s e cor Dunning, w f, 308x124, and other property, Sept. 25, 1897 [Henry Schwartz to Carrie M. Sherwood]	1,000
Sheffield-av., 100 s of Rosemont, e f, 50x150, March 1 [Lois G. Abel and husband to John L. Cochran]	5,000
Osgood-st., 211 n of Buena-av., w f, 25x150, Feb. 23 [Robert W. Richards to Harriet M. Fairbanks]	7,000
Oakley-av., s w cor Dunning-st., e f, 48x100, March 15 [Almeda J. McGrath to Ottie G. Fitch]	4,000
Western-av., 25 n of Moffat-st., e f, 25x104, March 11 [Peter Swanson to Marius Olson]	3,500
Haddon-st., 217 e of Rockwell, s f, 24x120, March 16 [Adolph Ginter to Henry Leeb]	2,500
Dearborn-av., s w cor Schiller-st., e f, 40x149, March 16 [M. in C. to Ed S. Weinam]	22,500
Lake-st., 124 w of Francisco-av., s f, 24x200, March 16 [James A. Sackley to Adam Kolb]	2,000
Congress-st., 75 w of S. 42d-av., n f, 25x124 8-10, March 4 [Edwin T. Malone to Grant C. Osborne]	6,000
Monroe-st., n w cor Homan-av., s f, 65 8-10 x191, Feb. 28 [Chicago Training School to Frank J. McCain]	9,500
Lincoln-st., 183 s of Harrison, e f, 24x111, March 15 [Thomas Jubb to Celia A. McDonnell]	2,500
De Kalb-st., 233 s w of Flournoy, s e f, 24 to alley, March 4 [Edwin T. Malone to Gust C. Osborne]	3,000
16th-st., s w cor Burlington, n f, 24x100, Jan. 18 [Joseph Theurer to Schoenhofen Brewing company]	3,750
63d-st., 125 e of Throop, s f, 25x123, March 1 [Thomas Swanson to Orvil Nicson]	1,800
Ada-st., 166 s of 59th, e f, 25x124, March 15 [M. in C. to Eugene Sullivan]	1,500
Michigan-av., 795 n of 103d-st., w f, 250x299, Feb. 25 [Kendrik Schuur to S. L. Lowenthal]	5,000
Frankfort-st., 185 w of Robey, s f, 27x100, March 12 [John Woltas to Julie Sobolewski]	1,625
Sheffield-av., 75 n of Belden, e f, 26x124, March 10, subject to a trust deed for $4,500 [William Krause and wife to Gustav Sennecke]	10,000
Monroe-st., s e cor Homan-av., n f, 29x125, Jan. 19, 1897 [William H. Pettee to Louisa E. Miller]	5,000
Wood-st., 100 s of W. 18th, e f, 25x109, March 14 [Frank Blaha to Frank Tiala]	2,200
Emerald-av., 200 s of 30th-st., e f, 25x120, undivided ½ interest, Feb. 24 [estate of Robert F. M. Kaiser to Ulreka Kaiser]	1,100
46th-pl., 166 e of Grand-blvd., n f, 50x124, March 2, subject to incumbrance of $13,000, March 2 [Sarah J. Fabbie and husband to Blanche L. Davis]	28,000
Indiana-av., 126 n of 46th-st., e f, 25x161, Feb. 26 [Charles Bridge to Carrie Miller]	3,100
Princeton-av., 113 n of 51st-st., w f, 20½x124, March 16 [M. in C. to Samuel L. Puffer]	1,419
Kimbark-av., 100 s of 65th-st., w f, 50x165, Dec. 4, 1897 [Eliza N. Northrop to Henry H. Northrop]	6,250
Hoyne-av., 200 s of 96th-st., e f, 50x124, March 3 [M. in C. to Drexel B. and L. Assn.]	3,876
Logan-av., 150 n of 97th-st., e f, 50x150, Jan. 14 [Albert J. Post to Henry Drury]	1,200
Lot 21, block 7, Norwood Park, March 7 [Elizabeth Drake to C. Knoblauch]	2,000
In transfers of Wednesday, March 16, one appears: Marylnad-av., n w cor 67th-st., e f, 48x125; Maryland-av., n e cor 67th-st., w f, 48x125, March 7 [Betina B. Stern and husband to Maurice Leahy], $25,000. Error in dimensions, should read: 48.08x125.85 and 148x.08x125.85 respectively.	
Washington-blvd., 524 w of Campbell-av., s f, 26¾x98¾, March 8 [Arthur McSorley to Herbert L. Hollister]	3,500
Monroe-st., 279 w of California-av., n f, 24 2-12x124, March 16 [John M. Croke to Madgie Pugh]	4,000
38th-st., 100 e of Homan-av., n f, 25x124, March 1 [Charles E. Bartley to John H. Pearson]	2,000
Madison-av., 160 n of 53d-st., e f, 50x150, March 1 [Ally B. Bird and husband to Robert F. Goodman]	10,000
Washington-av., 158 n of 52d-st., e f, 47x150½, Jan. 31 [Wm. R. Kerr and wife to Adolphus Busch] subject to an incumbrance of $23,000	40,000
77-100 acres in n w ¼, s w ¼, 10, 37, 14, Feb. 21 [Hendrik Schuur to George D. Uebele]	5,000
Dearborn-st., 100 s of Jackson, w f, 75x104½, Nov. 22, 1897 [Hannah Silverman and husband to Julius S. Grinnell]	10,000
66th-pl., 440 w of Washington-av., n f, 40x126¼, March 16 [Chas. F. White quit-claims to Geo. A. Loughridge]	1
Same property, March 17 [Geo. A. Loughridge to David D. Branaman]	14,000
Byron-av., n e cor Wolcott-st., s f, 50x120 9-10, March 10 [Andrew Mitchell to Edward Oehler et al.]	2,000
Hamlin-av., 275 s of Fulton-st., e f, 25x175, Feb. 3 [Emelia Holliday to Allison V. Armour]	2,000
Parnell-av., 275 s of 31st-st., w f, 24 85-100 x124 87-100, March 8 [John Downes to Frank F. Oviatt]	2,800
48th-st., s e cor Wood, n f, 24x105, Feb. 16, 1897 [John Dzievor to Witalus Dzievor]	8,000
Elizabeth-st., 161 s of 50th, e f, 25x124½, March 10 [Alice M. Napier to Michael Kelly]	2,000
Carpenter-st., 213 s of 61st, w f, 39 7-10x124 72-100, March 14 [Nils A. Nelson to Anna Ytterberg et al.]	4,000
Sangamon-st., 125 s of 66th, w f, 25x124½, March 12 [Robert Anderson to Nils A. Nelson]	4,000
Kedzie-av., 25 n of 16th-st., w f, 50x115¼, Sept. 16, 1896 [Willis W. Dauley to Elizabeth D. Atchison]	14,500

Samuel Gans of Chicago has leased to Sylvester Wheelock of Chicago for a term of 99 years from May 1, 1898, at an annual rental of 20,898 grains by troy weight of pure, unalloyed gold, or the sum of $900 in lawful money of U. S. of A., the following property: Maplewood-av., s e cor Bloomingdale, w f, 83 1-3x125¼; Campbell-av., s w cor Bloomingdale, e f, 96 1-3x125¼, except the improvements now thereon; deed dated Feb. 2, 1898.

BUILDING PERMITS.

THE FOLLOWING PERMITS WERE ISSUED by the Building department yesterday:

L. Peterson, 2-story frame store and flats, 606 Winnemac-av.	$1,400
Andrew Sundene, 1-story frame cottage, 1588 N. Francisco-av.	1,300
F. E. Elms, 1-story and basement brick store, 312 N. Robey-st.	1,000
Julius Zimmerman, 3-story and basement brick flats, 418 Thomas-st.	3,500
Fred Schad, 2-story and basement brick flats, 470 S. Troy-st.	5,000
William O'Brien, two 2-story and basement brick barns, rear 3636 and 3638 Grand-blvd.	2,400
H. Baumann, 1-story and basement brick store 6836 and 6838 Halsted-st.	6,000
H. Heineman, 2-story and basement brick store and flats, 5049 S. Ashland-av.	2,400
Martin Rzyski, 2-story frame flats, 8319 Ontario-st.	1,000
E. W. Holden, 2-story and basement brick residence, 85 78th-st.	2,600
William Grace, 2-story and basement brick store, 3501 to 3513 Cottage Grove-av.	8,000
George H. Lee, 3-story and basement brick flats, 4552 Indiana-av.	5,000

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE AT SPRINGfield yesterday licensed the incorporation of the following companies:

The Metropolitan Detective Agency, at Chicago; capital stock, $2,500; incorporators, A. S. Ross, M. K. Ross, F. Fitzpatrick.

The Hartford Mining company, at Chicago; capital stock, $100,000; incorporators, William C. Boyden, Thomas S. Jackson, Richard L. Jones.

The Union Club Livery company, at Chicago; capital stock, $15,000; incorporators, Frank L. Grant, William R. Todd, M. Breen.

The Hayes, Cooke and company, at Chicago; capital stock, $10,000; to publish books; incorporators, Almon Burtsch, George M. Eckels, Timothy J. Fell.

The National Wine company, at Chicago; to manufacture wines; capital stock, $10,000; incorporators, Charles M. Zimmerman, Ferd J. Zimmerman, Ferd E. Mackenzie.

The Cafe Lakota, at Chicago; to conduct a restaurant; capital stock, $10,000; incorporators, J. V. Hedden, J. S. Dixon, T. J. Snyder.

MEDICAL AND HOSPITALS.

78 STATE-ST., ROOM 32—DR. KINGSTON HANNA, GRADUATE UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURG. Skillful treatment of all female complaints and irregularities by improved methods that are absolutely painless. Advice free. Elegant accommodations for patients. Hours, 10 to 6; Sundays, 10 to 1.

210 STATE-ST., 5TH FLOOR, NEAR ADAMS. MRS. DR. GERICKE treats by a new method without pain all ladies' complaints and irregularities; a quick and positive result is guaranteed; room and board provided at reasonable terms. Write or call.

RUPTURE CURED IN 30 DAYS; NO PAIN, OPeration, or detention from business; cure guaranteed; easy payments. Kirk Medical Dispensary, Chicago Opera-House Bldg., Room 211; entrance, 112 Clark-st. Hrs., 9 to 8:30. Sun., 9 to 12.

WOMAN— —PROTECT— WOMAN—FREE—Consultation and advice free. Absolutely sure cure in all female diseases, no matter how serious your case may be; terms reasonable. DR. BROWN, 211 State, R. A1, cor. Adams.

FREE CONSULTATION — WE POSITIVELY cure all diseases and complaints of women, no matter what your troubles are. Consult DR. MARTIN, 209 STATE-ST., ROOM 1, COR. ADAMS.

LADIES IN DELICATE HEALTH Will find rest and skillful medical treatment of all female disorders at my private hospital; terms reasonable. 279 W. Adams-st. DR. SWARZ.

DR. LOUISE HAGENOW, REGULAR LIcensed physician; expert in all female irregularities; painless; no operation; 27 yrs.' experience; prive home. 541 N. Clark-st.

DR IDA VON SCHULZ, 104 WELLS-ST., CURES all female troubles by never-failing method, without operation or bad results; takes obstetrical cases; 23 years' experience; private home.

DR. HORTA FAUSTMAN, 331 WELLS-ST., cures all female troubles and complaints by never-failing method without operation or bad results; 12 years' experience; private home.

MRS. DR. YANNE, SKILLFUL TREATMENT of all diseases of women; elegant private home for patients; 30 years' experience. 2623 Wabash.

DR. EMMA HELLEWIG, 351 WELLS-ST., graduate physician, formerly Berlin, Paris; female diseases and irregularities; private home.

DR. WM. CARROLL, LEADING AND ONLY old est'd. specialist; diseases of men only; 18 yrs.' experience; advice free; medicine $1. 182 State-st.

DR. STEWARD, LADIES' PHYSICIAN; 20 years'; the doctor can be consulted at his office, Room 10 Lakeside Bldg., 9 to 7.

DR. O. S. STEWARD, 84 ADAMS-ST., LADIES' physician; hours, 9 to 7; Sundays, 10 to 5.

DR. HATHAWAY & CO., 70 DEARBORN-ST., specialists in skin, blood, and nervous diseases.

DR. EDWARDS, 263 DEARBORN-ST., CURES all female troubles; letters answered.

MRS. DR. BELLE HANNA, DISEASES OF WOMEN. 3525 INDIANA-AV.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A COMMISSION FIRM IN ROTTERDAM wants to take up the general agency for Holland of a well-known firm in Chicago for the sale of oatmeal and other American produce; references of first-class firms at request; large storerooms at disposal. Please address N. P. O., care of Nijgh & Van Ditmar, General advertising offices, Rotterdam.

WANTED—A GOOD MAN TO BUY OUT INTERest of retiring partner in a first-class saloon; one of the corners in South Side business district; must have at least $2,000 cash. Address K 333, Tribune office.

CASH PAID FOR OR ADVANCES OR GUARanties made on stocks of boots and shoes, dry goods, clothing, hats and caps, crockery, glassware, tinware, etc. Address A C 20, Tribune.

PARTIES CONTEMPLATING GOING INTO SAloon business will consult their interest by calling on O'Donnell & Duer, Bavarian Brewing Co., 40th and Wallace-sts. Several good corners to rent.

ESTABLISHED MERCANTILE BUSINESS FOR sale at a sacrifice; requires little money; guarantee $100 to $150 per month. For particulars see WM. H. EMERICH, attorney, 421 Ashland Block.

WANTED—BUSINESS-MAN WITH $5,000 TO take interest in a light manufacturing business; new invention; big moneymaker. Address K 352, Tribune office.

$20,000, $10,000, $5,000 STOCKS MERCHANDISE; want improved real estate. OLESON, Frankfort, Ind.

CASH FOR SHOE STOCKS, DRY GOODS, clothing, and other merchandise. Address Merchandise Purchasing Co., 127 Market-st.

SALOON FOR SALE—DOWN TOWN; ONLY $1,000 required; balance easy terms. GOODWIN & CO., 145 La Salle-st.

FOR RENT—CAFE IN FIRST-CLASS APARTment building (100 apartments) in Hyde Park; excellent opening. Address K 343, Tribune office.

WANTED—GENERAL CONTRACTORS TO BID on alteration job. Call at 434 Washington-blvd.

FOR SALE—WELL STOCKED NOTION AND candy store; W. Madison-st.; truthful reason for selling. Address W W 26, Tribune office.

AN OLD-ESTABLISHED SCHOOL, WELL SITuated on the West Side, for sale at reasonable price. Address the Principal, 281 Adams-st.

FOR SALE—HANDSOME STORE ON NORTH Side doing profitable business; invoice $4,000. Address K 206, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—CIGAR STORE; BEST LOCATION on West Side. Address A C 175, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—RESTAURANT. 3110 COTTAGE Grove-av.

FOR RENT—PUBLIC LAUNDRY, LARGE Hyde Park apartment building. K 344, Tribune.

BICYCLES AND BICYCLE GOODS.

...128 DEARBORN-ST. .... CHICAGO...

RAMBLER BICYCLES

GORMULLY & JEFFERY MFG. CO.

RAMBLER BICYCLES.

REMOVED TO

128 DEARBORN STREET.

1898 LIST PRICE $60

.... LIST PRICE $60. ....

NAPOLEON AND JOSEPHINE BICYCLES—ELegant up-to-date 1898 models; sold by manufacturers direct to rider at wholesale price; don't pay agents' profit. Write or call at factory. 18 Custom-House-pl., west of Monadnock Bldg. THE JENKINS CYCLE CO.

GREATEST BICYCLE BARGAINS IN WORLD; largest exclusive bicycle house in America. Brown-Lewis Cycle Co., 293 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—"WORLD" RACING BICYCLE; 22-inch frame, newly enameled, no rust; only $25. Address K 368, Tribune office.

1898 BICYCLES—LADIES', GENTS', FLUSH joints; must sell. 2841 Wallace, first flat.

BARGAINS—BICYCLES AND SUNDRIES. Vim Bicycle Co., 152-158 Lake-st.

INSTRUCTION.

SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING—MOST thorough preparation in shortest time; best equipment; terms low; graduates assisted to positions; spring term begins March 28. For full information address Rupert P. SoRelle, Director, Associated Department of Shorthand and Typewriting, ARMOUR INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY.

WANTED—TO LEARN HAIRDRESSING AND manicuring in a first-class parlor; state most reasonable terms. Address MISS A. BERG, 1758 N. Clark-st.

BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES, AUDItorium; effective method; native teachers; free trial; French monthly; translations; Berlitz books.

TOMASO MANDOLIN ORCHESTRA AND School. For engagements or lessons address 21 Central Music Hall. Tel. Main 1155.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES WANTED—THREE GOOD, SOUND teams, 16 hands high, weight about 1,150 lbs. each horse; description and price. Address K 345, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A FINE GODDARD BUGGY AND A rubber-tired, no-top Stanhope; both as good as new; either one will be sold at a great bargain. Private barn in rear of 2802 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—PRIVATE SALE ELEGANT STANhope, suitable for physician or private use; Brewster make; good as new. 3925 Michigan-av.

WILL BE SOLD CHEAP — A FIRST-CLASS business horse; he is also good under the saddle. 205 E. 28th-st.

TWO GOOD SECOND-HAND TRAPS WANTED for first-class livery; state what you have and spot cash price. Address K 346, Tribune office.

STORE AND OFFICE FIXTURES.

ROLL-TOP DESK, PIANO FINISH, ALMOST new, for sale cheap, as owner is leaving city. Call evenings at 215 31st-st., Flat 24.

FOR SALE—LARGEST STOCK SECOND-HAND safes in city; lowest prices. 37 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—MOUNTED HEADS CHEAP; ELK, deer, mountain sheep; photographs. BERT CALDWELL, 781 Monroe-st., City.

ROOFING.

FORD'S A B C ROOFS LAST 50 YEARS; OLD gravel roofs repaired by the Ford Roofing Co., Ashland-av. and 15th-pl. Tel. Canal, 287.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—PERSIAN LAMB CAPE, MARTEN COLlar and edge, between Indiana-av. car at 33d and 35th and Prairie. Return to E. PIERCE, 1419 Monadnock Bldg.; reward.

NO QUESTIONS ASKED—AND REWARD GIVen for return of articles, especially old jewelry and keepsakes taken from 354 Erie-st., March 15, belonging to the undersigned. K 362, Tribune.

LOST—WHITE BULL TERRIER PUP; FEmale; $10 reward if returned to 2414 Prairie-av.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—A RESPONSIBLE WHOLESALE JEWELRY FIRM WILL SELL DIAMONDS AND WATCHES ON MONTHLY OR WEEKLY PAYMENTS. NO SECURITY REQUIRED. GOODS DELIVERED ON FIRST PAYMENT. GET OUR CATALOGUE. LOFTIS BROS. & CO., COLUMBUS MEMORIAL BLDG., 103 STATE. OPEN SATURDAYS UNTIL 10 P. M.

PERSONAL — ARCHITECTS AND OWNERS should insist on Mineral Rubber Asphalt Roof. Investigation proves it best for steep or flat roofs. Assyrian Asphalt Co., 311 Tacoma Bldg.

PERSONAL—HYPNOTISM TAUGHT BY MAIL; complete instruction in 12 essays sent for $1. DR. BETIERO, Box 1135, Chicago, Ill.

PERSONAL—ROACHES, BUGS EXTERMINATed; 14 years' experience. F. E. BROWN, 130 31st-st.

PERSONAL—WILL PAY WELL FOR AN ERrand wanted done in New York to party going there soon. Address K 369, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—ROACHES, BED BUGS EXTERminated from your premises. PERES, 427 State.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS bookkeeper, 45, in or out city; counting-room or any kind office position solicited. Address A C 171, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY PRACTICAL BOOKkeeper and stenographer; good all-around office and credit man; fine, rapid penman; city references. Address K 325, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN IN store, gents' furnishing or clothing; experienced in general store; references. Address K 378, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN; grocery clerk. Address K 236, Tribune office.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—BY CAPABLE, RELIAble young man, 26, as traveling salesman; 5 years' experience. Address A. J. VANETTA, Mount Tabor, Wis., Box 23.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENERGETIC young man as salesman, custom cutter, or both, with merchant tailor; competent; moderate salary. Address K 334, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — A THOROUGHLY equipped business-man, 27, seeks responsible position, office or road; references. A C 172, Tribune.

Boys.

SITUATION WANTED—A BOY, GRADUATE of high school, knowledge of stenography, wishes office work where he can work up. Address K 338, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GARDENER, GERman, married, 30 years old; wife good cook; gentleman's place, city or country. Address K 217, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—ENGINEER, COMPEtent, all-around man; licensed; references. Address A D 2, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COACHMAN; AM married; no children; 3 years in present place; many years' experience with fine horses; careful driver; sober and honest; city or suburb. P. HANSEN, 4757 Grand-blvd.

SITUATION WANTED — COACHMAN; ENGlish; single; 10 years' best city refs; 5 years last place; gentle folks. 487 Webster-av.

SITUATION WANTED—COACHMAN; GERman-American; 11 years' city refs. K 472, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — AS FIRST-CLASS coachman; thoroughly competent; references. Address K 341, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—COACHMAN; MARried; 10 years' Chicago ref.; 3 years in last place. Address K 204, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS coachman; city references. K 205, Tribune.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY STENOGRAPHER and general office man; rapid, good writer; moderate salary. Address K 231, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COLLECTOR OR watchman, or anything honorable; am handy with tools; city references; bonds if required. Address K 458, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—JANITOR, MARRIED, thoroughly competent; best city refs. K 421, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT NORwegian girl as cook or general work; first-class wages expected. 111 W. Huron-st. STENSRUD.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS woman cook; references; $10 per week; hotel or boarding-house. Address 46 31st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY IN linen-room; experienced. K 371, Tribune office.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER or leave city with family or nurse or lady's maid. Address K 374, Tribune office.

Seamstresses and Dressmakers.

SITUATION WANTED—DRESSES MADE BY lady late from Marshall Field's; will go out by the day; $1.50 per day; good fitter and stylish. 88 Lytle-st.

SITUATION WANTED—PLAIN SEWING, CHILdren's clothes and dresses; best references; $1 and meals. Address K 361, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — BY SEAMSTRESS; will do second work or take care of children. R. C., 1816 Armour-av.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED — SERVANTS; ALL nationalities; private families. BIGGS, 67 Rush.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—AT ONCE, BY BRIGHT, refined, educated young lady; rapid, accurate; assist bkpr.; does billing, mimeographing, etc.; $10. Address K 517, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — BY STENOGRAPHER, accurate, neat, and fairly rapid; salary moderate; Remington, Smith, or Densmore. Address K 363, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — BY EXPERIENCED young lady stenographer; bright, active; $6. Address K 229, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — BY COMPETENT, REfined young lady stenographer; 5 years' experience; excellent references. K 228, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY LADY STENOGRApher; good writer and speller; rapid, accurate; moderate salary. Address K 230, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—LADY STENOGRAPHer and caligraph operator; 2 years' experience; neat and accurate. Address K 632, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG LADY, EXperienced, educated, and thorough business qualifications; Rem. op. K 536, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY LADY STENOGRApher; Remington and Smith-Premier operator; refs. Address T. K., 3739 Indiana-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY LADY STENOGRApher and bookkeeper; some experience; no agents. Address K 349, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT STEnographer. L. P., 6044 Wallace-st.

SITUATION WANTED—LADY STENOGRApher; 5 years' experience; $8. K 380, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—COMPETENT STEnographer; references; $10. K 337, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—COMPETENT STEnographer, assist in books. K 202, Tribune.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY ENGLISH TEACHer as companion, governess, or seamstress. Address X., 57 Center-av.

SITUATION WANTED — BY SWELL MILLIner; board and low salary. K 364, Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

BILL CLERK—EXPERIENCED; YOUNG MAN, 18 to 20 years, for wholesale clothing; salary $5 to start; good chance; state age and references. Address K 233, Tribune office.

BOOKKEEPER AND CORRESPONDENT IN every city and county in the U. S. to take entire charge of branch office, and plant a corps of agents, etc.; a grand opening for the right man. "The American Magazine," Graham Building, N. Y. City.

BOOKKEEPER — EXPERIENCED, UNDERstanding voucher systems thoroughly and familiar with railroads; state qualifications, references, and salary. Address K 227, Tribune office.

BOOKKEEPER—IMMEDIATELY; MUST BE rapid penman and accurate in figures. Apply 195 Potomac-av. WEIR, McKECHNEY & CO.

BOOKKEEPER—ASSISTANT, ONE WHO HAS experience of general office work. Address K 345, Tribune office.

BOOKKEEPER—D. E.; MANUFACTURING; state wages. Address K 348, Tribune office.

MEN—FOUR YOUNG MEN TO LEARN THE hardware business; high school graduates preferred. Address, giving age and references, K 235, Tribune office.

REGISTERED ASSISTANT DRUG CLERK—References, 271 N. Clark-st.

YOUNG MAN—UNDER 21 YEARS FOR POSItion in first-class wholesale mercantile house; one of good education preferred. Address K 2[illegible], Tribune office.

YOUNG MAN—EXPERIENCED IN GETTING out orders in wholesale hardware house. Address, giving amount of experience and wages expected, K 350, Tribune office.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

MAN—TO TRAVEL, LOOK AFTER AND APpoint agents; good route; salary and expenses; chance to advance; permanent position if satisfactory; address envelope for reply. Address J 668, Tribune office.

MAN—COMPETENT MAN, WHO CALLS ON physicians, to sell a new throat illuminator just out; liberal commission to the right man; only parties thoroughly conversant with the trade may apply. Address K 351, Tribune office.

MANAGER—PAST MASTER IN THE ART OF handling moneyed men, to put your time against our money; salary and commission. Address K 232, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—MUST BE THOROUGHLY POSTed on teas, coffees, and spices, and well acquainted with the city jobbing trade; none others need apply; state age and experience. Address K [illegible], Tribune office.

SALESMAN—TO SELL PRACTICAL ARTICLE in business district, where electric lights are used; a good position for an energetic man who honestly wants a chance; don't apply otherwise. Address K 212, Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

SALESMAN—AN OLD ESTABLISHED WHOLESALE grocery house wishes to engage traveling salesman who can get and has the ability to control trade; state age, experience, and references. Address A C 176, Tribune office.

SALESMEN—WIDE-AWAKE SALESMEN FOR my spring business; will arrange immediately with twenty new men; my new, modern 7 and 8 room houses are selling faster than I can get them up, and even my most inexperienced salesmen are doing a profitable trade. Apply to S. E. GROSS, 607 Masonic Temple.

SALESMEN—GOOD GERMAN OR JEWISH city salesmen in wholesale grocery business; must have a knowledge of the business and personal trade. Address K 375, Tribune office.

SALESMEN—FOR EDUCATIONAL WORK that is a rapid seller to the professions. Address K 474, Tribune office.

SALESMEN — EXPERIENCED, FOR SILKS and dress goods. Apply Superintendent's office, The Fair.

SALESMEN—AT ONCE, FOR NEW DEPARTments; chance for promotion. Apply in person. W. FRANK UTT, 607 Masonic Temple.

SOLICITORS—FOR "THE BEAUTIFUL LIFE of Frances E. Willard." Published under the auspices and indorsed by the W. C. T. U. The only official book. Prepared by Anna Gordon, for 21 years Miss Willard's secretary. Beautifully illustrated. Only $2. Tremendous demand. Bonanza for agents. Superb book. Liberal commissions; credit given; freight paid; complete outfit, 50c. Address quick, The Dominion Co., authorized distributers, 356 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

SOLICITORS—5 FIRST-CLASS ADVERTISING solicitors. Friday 9:30 to 10:30 a. m. Room 611, 225 Dearborn-st.

SOLICITOR—A MAN OF GOOD ADDRESS TO solicit the city trade. Call at 8 a. m.; bring references. E. W. HESS, 627 W. Madison-st.

Boys.

BOY—BY LARGE WHOLESALE NOTION house, a bright, neat, quick, energetic, intelligent boy 14 to 15 years old, graduate of grammar school, living at home; best references required. Address K 203, Tribune office.

BOY—AS ASSISTANT TO ENTRY CLERK IN wholesale clothing; good and rapid writer and a worker; state experience and salary wanted. Address K 224, Tribune office.

BOYS—A FEW BRIGHT, INTELLIGENT BOYS, those having passed grammar school examination. GAGE BROS. & CO., 118-120 Wabash-av.

BOY—INTELLIGENT, 14 OR 15 YEARS, FOR position with large wholesale house. Address K 243, Tribune office.

Trades.

ASSEMBLERS—EXPERIENCED BICYCLE ASsemblers, wheel truers, wheel lacers. Monarch Cycle Mfg. Co.

BARBER AND PORTER—29, 115 DEARBORN. $12 week. Tel. 4938 Main.

COOK—CHEF, GOOD HOTEL; ALSO EXPERIenced manager. 400 State-st.

HARNESSMAKERS—FAIR AND GOOD MECHANICS.
M. E. DAVIS,
SPOKANE, WASH.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER—A NO. 1, AND REMINGton typewriter. Address K 213, Tribune office.

Employment Agencies.

BOY—AGE 18, EXPERIENCED IN HARDWARE.
Office boy—Aged 18; good writer; $5.
Bright errand boy; age 16; $3.50.
King's Mercantile Agency, 269 Dearborn-st.

STENOGRAPHER AND BOOKKEEPER—$12; stenographer, $15. 513, 108 La Salle-st.

Miscellaneous.

BRANCH MANAGERS AND AGENTS; SALARY and commission. Hunter Tailoring and Shirt Co., Cincinnati, O.

GENTLEMEN—FOR SPECIAL WORK; OF good address; qualified as salesmen; state former occupation and age. K 475, Tribune office.

JANITOR AND ENGINEER—FOR A WAREhouse building; small plant, 2 steam elevators; will not consider any application unless references, experience, and wages wanted are given. Address K 223, Tribune office.

MAN—AS MANAGER AND TREASURER OF show; experience unnecessary; $60 per week and expenses; position permanent; must have $150 cash security. Apply before 12. FRANK HAMMOND, Windsor European Hotel.

MAN—A MAN WHO THOROUGHLY UNDERstands condensing milk, to go East. Adress A C 148, Tribune office.

MANAGER—EXPERIENCED HANDLING SPEcialties and salesmen; must invest $250; good salary; particulars for attention. K 214, Tribune.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

BOOKKEEPER—YOUNG LADY; MUST BE competent. Answer at once, stating experience and salary. Address K 237, Tribune office.

SALESLADIES—A1 EXPERIENCED CLOAK, suit, and waist salesladies; permanent positions to right parties. Address K 365, Tribune.

SALESLADY — EXPERIENCED, FOR CLOAKS, suits, and skirts. Apply Superintendent's office, The Fair.

Domestics.

GIRLS—TWO GOOD AMERICAN GIRLS, COOK and second girl. 1620 Indiana-av.

HOUSEWORK—YOUNG GIRL TO ASSIST WITH housework; one who can sleep at home preferred. Call evenings after 7 230 Hampden-court, 2d flat.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork 4223 Calumet-av., 2d flat.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork. 3125 Michigan-av.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork. Call after 4, 240 31st-st., near Indiana-av.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; good wages. 4215 Calumet-av.

NURSE—COLORED, FOR 3 CHILDREN. Apply to HINMAN, 3544 Grand-blvd.

WOMAN—MIDDLE-AGED, COMPETENT, TO care for infant; must furnish the best of references; $4 per week. Address K 335, Tribune.

Employment Agencies.

STENOGRAPHERS—EXPERIENCED; REMington; $8. King's Mercantile Agency, 269 Dearborn-st.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER AND REMINGTON OPERAtor—Young lady; state wages wanted. Address K 340, Tribune office.

YOUNG LADY TYPEWRITER FOR 2 WEEKS' work on Smith-Premier machine; state salary. Address K 208, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

CANVASSERS—FOR FAMILY TRADE ON A specialty of superior merit paying a liberal profit. Address K 226, Tribune office.

CASH GIRLS—
FRANK BROS.

GIRL—GOOD, STRONG, TO CARE FOR BABY, do sewing; bring references. Call 6041 Monroe-av.

LADIES—TO EMBROIDER, MAKE BATTENberg lace, and crochet; steady work; all materials furnished; work can be taken home. 148 State-st., 5th floor.

MILLINERS—EXPERIENCED. 122 WABASH-av., fourth floor.

MODEL—PREPOSSESSING YOUNG WOMAN AS model for millinery. Applications received Friday morning only at Supt. office, The Fair.

AGENTS WANTED.

SOLICITORS—

MEN EXPERIENCED IN REAL ESTATE BUSINESS PREFERRED; GOOD COMMISSION. FOR SELLING MY CHEAP SUBURBAN LOTS.
GEO. P. BEARDSLEY,
158 LA SALLE-ST., ROOM 18.

AGENTS MAKING $40 TO $80 A WEEK—Greatest agent's seller ever invented. Both canvassing and general agents needed; particulars by mail. Monroe Mfg. Co., X 88, La Crosse, Wis.

LADIES—FOR REGENT AND COLUMBIA zithers; on installment; best terms. 146 Wells-st

AGENTS—FOR REGENT AND COLUMBIA zithers; on installment; best terms. 146 Wells-st

DRESSMAKING.

LEARN DRESS CUTTING AND MILLINERY at the largest and best school; latest skirt and waist patterns cut to fit, 50c each. All are invited. McDowell School, 78 State-st.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

A RESPONSIBE WHOLESALE JEWELRY FIRM WILL SELL DIAMONDS, WATCHES, AND JEWELRY ON MONTHLY OR WEEKLY PAYMENTS. NO SECURITY REQUIRED. GOODS DELIVERED ON FIRST PAYMENT. GET OUR CATALOGUE. LOFTIS BROS. & CO., COLUMBUS MEMORIAL BLDG., 108 STATE. OPEN SATURDAYS UNTIL 10 P. M.

FOR SALE—A FINE, PERFECT 2-CARAT combination stud and ring; will sell cheap and give good party six months' time. Address F 489, Tribune.

WE BUY DIAMONDS, OLD GOLD, AND SILVER for cash; confidential. BREDT & CO., Manufacturing Jewelers, Room 803 Columbus Bldg.

CLAPP & COWL, JEWELERS, 68 WASHINGton-st.—Full value paid for diamonds, old gold, and duplicate wedding presents.

TYPEWRITERS.

FOR SALE—SINGLY OR IN QUANTITY, ONE lot Oliver typewriters; latest model; guaranteed new and perfect; our former price $97.50, now $60; write or telegraph.
BROWN, PAGE & HILLMAN CO.,
309 Main-st., Peoria, Ill.

NO. 6 REMINGTONS, NO. 2 SMITH PREMIERS on easy monthly payments. W. B. MORRISON & CO., 21 Quincy-st., Chicago.

DAUGHERTY VISIBLE WRITING MACHINES to rent $3 month. Room 8, 92 La Salle-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—FURNITURE OF EIGHT-ROOM flat, including piano, handsome French plate, double edge mantel mirror, four bedroom sets, carpet, chairs, etc. For particulars, 1109 Masonic Temple.

CASH PAID FOR FURNITURE IN LARGE lots; hotels and dealers' stocks. T. P. WALLS, 281 W. Madison-st.

BARTER AND EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—FURNITURE AND CARPET for a good 2-horse wagon and double harness. 2815 State-st.

STAMPS, COINS, PICTURES, ETC.

CATALOGUE NEXT STAMP AUCTION SALE April 2 free; cash paid for old collections of stamps. P. WOLSIEFFER, 201 Clark-st.

MACHINERY.

SIX PARKER VISES, 3½ INCH, FOR SALE. Room 6, 179 E. Madison-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

2427 MICHIGAN-AV.—FIRST CLASS TABLE; house newly furnished; every convenience; prices low; investigate. "Greylock."

3033 GROVELAND-AV.—LARGE, NICELY FURnished front room, with board; one block from 31st-st. station I. C. R. R. or cable.

2315 MICHIGAN-AV.—NICELY FURNISHED rooms and first-class board; all conveniences.

2452 MICHIGAN-AV.—FRONT ALCOVE; home cooking; porcelain bath; reasonable.

North Side.

207 CASS-ST.—RICHLY FURNISHED, STEAM-heated rooms; excellent locality; walking distance; table supplied with best the market affords, carefully and cleanly served; billiard-room and all modern conveniences; comfortable home at moderate rates; special rates to families; single front rooms, $6; rear rooms $5 up.

TO RENT—NORTH OF LINCOLN PARK, A very desirable 14-room modern house, barn, and large lawn, etc.
McCONNELL BROS., 189 La Salle-st.

378 E. CHICAGO-AV.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, with homelike board, $4 and $4.50 per week.

246 E. OHIO-ST.—STEAM-HEATED ROOMS, with board; $5, $5.50, $6 weekly.

264 ONTARIO-ST.—NICE FRONT DOUBLE AND single rooms; board optional.

Hotels.

THE EDINBURGH, 2124 MICHIGAN-BLVD.—American or European, rooms single or en suite, private baths; special rates to gentlemen and families by week or month.

"GRANADA" HOTEL—CORNER RUSH AND Ohio-sts.; European plan; newly furnished and refitted; special inducements to permanents and families; first-class café. J. S. Graham, Manager.

TO RENT—HOTEL RAINIER, COTTAGE Grove-av. and 33d-st.; rooms, single or en suite, with or without board; reasonable rates; strictly first-class. TOBIN BROS., Managers.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—IN SUBURBS OR COUNTRY, MAY 1 to September, for gentleman, wife, three children, aged 6 months to 4 years, and nurse, or where member of family will assist in care of children; give full particulars and price. Address K 376, Tribune office.

BOARD—TWO YOUNG LADIES, EMPLOYED, want two bedrooms, sitting room, bath, and board; no other boarders; accommodations must be first-class in every particular; North Side. Address F 602, Tribune office.

BOARD—IN SELECT PRIVATE FAMILIES FOR first-class parties with references.
PUBLIC SERVICE ASSOCIATION,
SUITE 420, 85 DEARBORN-ST.

BOARD—AND ROOM—BY COUPLE, BEtween 55th and Midway. K 332, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—CHOICE FURNISHED ROOMS; cheap; steam; cars. 226 E. 63d-st. I. C. and L.

TO RENT—270 MICHIGAN-AV.—NICELY FURnished rooms.

TO RENT—OPP. AUDITORIUM, NEWLY FURnished rooms; gentlemen only. 17 E. Congress.

West Side.

TO RENT—DELIGHTFUL AND RICHLY FURnished rooms for the summer; e. and s. front; 1st-class service. 369 Washington-blvd.

North Side.

TO RENT—BEAUTIFUL FURNISHED ROOMS, single or en suite, new and clean. 241 La Salle-av.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED LARGE room, modern, gentleman. 180 Goethe-st., near Dearborn-av.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—ROOMS—WHY VACANT? WE SEND tenants that pay; best families. 1404 Great Northern Building.

TO RENT—LOVELY HOME, DESIRABLE rooms, day or week; every convenience. Address K 218, Tribune office.

WANTED—ROOMS.

WANTED—TO RENT—LADIES HAVING FIRST-class boarding-houses and furnished rooms call 1109 Masonic Temple. H. M. DEG.

WANTED—TO RENT—LADY WOULD LIKE A room in nice family in exchange for piano lessons. Address M 3, 6343 Washington-av.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—TWO 3-STORY BEDFORD STONE front 10-room houses; just finished; everything modern, up-todate, and first-class, including hot water heat; will decorate or paper to suit; unequaled transportation facilities; most excellent surroundings; 5 minutes to Ill. Cent. or elevated; 66th-pl., Woodlawn, east of Ill. Cent., or 67th-st. depot; one block from Jackson Park; open today and during week; owner on the ground; price $50 per month. WHITE & COLEMAN, Builders and Owners, 99 Randolph-st., Borden Block.

TO RENT—MODERN RESIDENCES—

2918 Calumet-av., 12 rooms	$ 35
3552 Ellis-av., 11 rooms	60
Ellis-av., near 40th, 10 rooms	100
4124 Ellis-av., 9 rooms	45
4801 Madison-av., 10 rooms	45
6116 Madison-av., 10 rooms, stable	45
6059 Monroe-av., 10 rooms, large yard	60

HOLTON, SEELYE & MOONEY, 204 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—BRICK HOUSE, 6462 MONROE-AV.; very desirable and modern; to good tenant only; would sell.
COOPER & BURHANS, 115 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—3657 FOREST-AV.—5-ROOM MODern brick house, newly papered; $25 to good tenant.
COOPER & BURHANS, 115 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—KENWOOD AND MADISON PARK—Modern houses, one new, near Ill. Cen. express trains or trolley; rent $35 to $55.
A. W. GREEN, 184 50th-st.

TO RENT—12-ROOM BROWN STONE HOUSE, 3646 Grand-blvd.; rent low. D. HARRY HAMMER, 91, 185 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—3980 VERNON-AV., NEAR 40TH-st., 12-room brick residence in good order; small barn; price $30. Owner, 3982.

TO RENT—SEVERAL DESIRABLE HOUSES ON Michigan-av., between 16th and 22d-sts. HONORE BROS., 1524 Marquette Bldg.

TO RENT—FURNISHED 10-ROOM HOUSE, Michigan-av., near 26th-st.; state size family. Address K 417, Tribune office.

TO RENT—3912 PRAIRIE-AV., 3-STORY ELEgant stone front residence; $75 per month from May 1. SIDNEY LOEB & CO., 125 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—3153 PRAIRIE-AV., A1 STRICTLY modern stone, 10 rooms, 2 baths.

North Side.

TO RENT—ROGERS PARK—14-ROOM HOUSE, corner Lunt and Central-avs.; lawn 100x175; furnace, bath, laundry, gas; depot two blocks; free to May 1. Owner, 615, 100 Washington.

Suburban.

TO RENT—6-ROOM HOUSE AT WEST GROSSdale; entirely new and modern; rent $10 per month; or will sell same on monthly payments of $12; near to depot and electric lines; cheap and rapid transportation. For full particulars apply to S. E. GROSS, 604 Masonic Tempe.

TO RENT—OAK PARK HOUSES AND FLATS; printed lists furnished on application. FRANK H. JUNE, Mgr. Real Estate and Renting Dept. Dunlop Bros.' Bank, Oak Park. Tel. 26.

TO RENT—ONE OF THE FINEST, LARGEST places in Elmhurst. 115 Dearborn-st., R. 89.

WANTED—HOUSES.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS PARTY would rent house and board owner; references exchanged. Address K 336, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—N. E. COR. 54TH-ST. AND MADIson-av., 4, 5, and 6 rooms, ready April 1; steam heat, sideboards, hardwood floors, hall trees, refrigerators, tile baths; every room light; $28 to $45; open for inspection.
6131 Woodlawn-av., 7 and 8 rooms, new, polished floors, sideboards; very fine; $40 to $42.50.
Send for our complete printed list.
A. L. HOWARD & BRO., 101 Washington-st.
And 4305 Cottage Grove-av.; open evenings.

TO RENT—LEXERD—
S. e. cor. Drexel-blvd. and 42d-pl., new 5 to 9 room apartments; hardwood floors and finish; sideboards, consoles, mantels, hall trees, marble entrances, etc. Agent at building. Open for inspection.
DRAPER & KRAMER, 125 Dearborn-st.
Branch office, 47th and Calumet-av.

TO RENT—PIASA BLDG., 47TH AND CALUmet, near elevated; elegant 7-room flat, hardwood floors, steam heat, janitor service; no dark rooms. Inquire of janitor.

TO RENT—4, 5, AND 7 ROOMS AND BATH, $18, $20, $24; 4 rooms, no bath, $15 to $18; steam, hot water, elevator; modern. 3105 Calumet-av.

TO RENT—ELEGANT 5-ROOM NEW FLAT; beautifully furnished; steam heat, etc.; on Ellis, near Oakwood; cheap. Address K 242, Tribune.

West Side.

TO RENT—1074-1078 WASHINGTON-BLVD., high grade, 7 and 8 rooms, all light; steam, hot water, janitor; rent free to May 1. Agent at building 2 to 5 p. m.

TO RENT—5 ROOMS, $20; STEAM HEAT, GAS range; Van Buren and Stanley terrace; see janitor.

North Side.

TO RENT—MODERN APARTMENTS, 5, 6, AND 7 rooms; just completed; rent $30 to $37.50; Oakdale-av., between N. Clark and Evanston-av.

WANTED—FLATS.

WANTED—TO RENT—WEST SIDE FLATS and houses; good tenants secured; satisfaction; bank ref. WEIR & CO., 687 Van Buren.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

TO RENT—A 4-STORY BRICK BUILDING ON State-st., between Lake and S. Water-sts., corner of alley; 80x80 ft., or 60x80 ft.; will rent all or part to good tenant and remodel to suit at a bargain; power and elevator. W. G. CARLISLE, 38 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—
$50 per month, elegant store, 30 Sherman-st.
$50 per month from May 1, elegant store, 163 E. Van Buren-st.
$18 per month, fine basement, 161 E. Van Buren.
Inquire Union Trust Co., 138 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—COTTAGE GROVE-AV. STORES—

4201, fine large corner store	$40
3979, Oakland Music Hall Bldg	40
3922, small store	10
New stores, 163-165 43d-st., nr. Drexel	35

HOLTON, SEELYE & MOONEY, 204 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—½ STORE, WITH ELEGANT SHOW window and floor above if required, on State-st., north of Monroe; suitable for ladies' fine retail trade. Apply
BENJ. ROSENBERG,
115 Dearborn-st., Room 24.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT—CHOICE OFFICES CHEAP—GARden City Block, n. w. cor. 5th-av. and Randolph-st.; every modern convenience; good location for manufacturers' agents. Office, 208.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN THE SCHILLER Bldg.; modern in every respect.
W. L. BRENT, 501 Schiller Bldg.

TO RENT—BY LESSEE AT A CUT RATE, OFfice in Home Insurance Bldg., La Salle and Adams. Telephone Main 1254.

TO RENT — OFFICE, INCLUDING STEAM heat, electric light, telephone, city atlases, etc.; $15; separate entrance. 307, 108 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—HALF PRICE—LARGE MAIN floor and other fine offices at 169 Washington-st.

Lofts.

TO RENT—IF YOU WANT A NICE PLACE TO do business on second or third floors, modern improvements, suitable for wholesale or retail business; immediate possession; rent free to May 1. Call on C. W. MARKS, 6 Washington-st.

TO RENT—4TH AND 5TH FLOORS, 102 MADison-st.; elevators and steam heat; low rent. HOLDEN, 91 Hartford Bldg.

TO RENT—HOTELS.

TO RENT—BY E. GOODRIDGE & CO., 86 WASHington-st.: The Trenton, 1432 and 1434 Michigan-av.; brick; 64 rooms; steam heat; elevator; reasonable rent to responsible tenant.

TO RENT—435 WASHINGTON-BLVD., FORmerly Hotel Worth—60 steam heated rooms in first-class order; large reduction in rent. For full particulars apply to 48 S. Clark-st., Room 7.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT — BUILDINGS, STORES, LOFTS, etc.; complete list of all space to be had in business and manufacturing districts. Four telephones, all 681 Express.
H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—153-155 W. JACKSON-ST., LARGE light floors for manufacturing; steam heat, power, freight-passenger elevators; see engineer.

TO RENT—BUILDINGS, STORES, AND FLOORS in all parts of the city. Send for list.
WILLIS & FRANKENSTEIN, 164 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—25-ACRE TRUCK FARM AT EVanston. T. F. WHEELER, 56, 175 Dearborn.

TO RENT—FACTORY, ONE OR TWO FLOORS, 50x100. O. A. WHITMORE, 731 W. Kinzie.

WANTED—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

WANTED—TO RENT—A LOFT IN DOWNtown building, central location, about 3,500 square feet, suitable for printing and office business combined; must be north of Harrison-st.; give details. Address K 322, Tribune office.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

CAUTION AGAINST HEAVY EXPENSES—
That should not be paid by purchasers
of
A HIGH-GRADE PIANO.

In selecting a piano there is occasion for thoughtfulness. To buy an inferior or perishable instrument implies a bad bargain.

To secure a high-grade piano at a price far in excess of its worth or excellence is also a bad bargain.

Why is it in accordance with intelligent and best business principles to select the Kimball?

The Kimball piano represents the highest development of musical mechanism. It is in favor with the musical profession and has the commendations of the greatest living musicians, because to great solidity of construction it adds a tone that is like the human voice in its richness, sweetness, range and power.

The Kimball is sold at its actual worth. The Kimball piano is made in Chicago, and it is sold at manufacturers' price.

The price is not made excessive by including freights and profits to middlemen.

It represents simply a narrow first margin on production.

All pianos and organs are marked with the selling price in plain figures, which is the same to one and all alike. EASY PAYMENTS.

W. W. KIMBALL CO.,
Wabash-av., south of Jackson-st.

THERE IS NO LACK OF BUSINESS AT STEINway Hall, as we have the best assortment of pianos to be found in Chicago, and we interest all comers.

At this time we have a number of slightly used uprights, including Steinway, Emerson, Bradbury, Chickering, Henry F. Miller, Vose, Kurtzmann, etc., all offered at low prices. In new pianos we have Steinway, A. B. Chase, Hazelton Bros., Sterling, and Huntington.
LYON, POTTER & CO.,
17 Van Buren-st., Steinway Hall.

PIANOS NOT INJURED BY FIRE, WATER, OR SMOKE OFFERED AT A GREAT REDUCTION.

We have a number of good, reliable pianos which will be offered at very low prices.

NEWSPAPER QUOTATIONS DON'T PROVE ANYTHING.

INVESTIGATE FOR YOURSELF.
J. A. NORRIS CO.,
250, 252 Wabash-av.

FIRE!
WATER!
FIRE AND WATER DAMAGED PIANOS.
PIANO BARGAINS.
FIRE SALE.
Story & Clark pianos damaged by fire.
See the bargains we are offering.
Chance of a lifetime to secure such bargains.
STORY & CLARK,
231 Wabash-av.

THE LAST WEEK! YOUR LAST CHANCE!
$140—NEW UPRIGHT PIANOS, almost gone
$140—and cannot be replaced.
They are worth double the sum.
$75—Used uprights, cannot be found
$75—to compare anywhere else.
Don't put off; it's your chance.
$10—Square pianos, that will answer
$10—for beginners, and last for years.
Why go without? Only a few left.
Alteration begins at once. This week must clean them out. Easy terms of payment.
HALLET & DAVIS CO., Manufacturers,
239 and 241 Wabash-av., cor. Jackson.
Factory—Boston. Established 1839.

ADAM SCHAAF UPRIGHT PIANOFORTES, thoroughly first-class; unequalled in tone, touch, workmanship, and durability; of neat designs in all the natural wood casings; every piano warranted for ten years; no fancy prices asked; terms easy; established 1873.
ADAM SCHAAF,
147 W. Madison-st., corner Union-st.

CAUTION! ! !
Every modern Kimball piano has the name "W. W. Kimball Co." cast on the iron plate in full view. If any piano is represented as a Kimball not bearing this trademark, ask for the number and bring to us for verification. W. W. KIMBALL CO., Wabash-av., south of Jackson-st.

100 PIANOS FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS; Wegman, Bryant, Schiller, Star, and others; rent, $3 and $4. J. A. BRYANT, 144 and 146 Wabash-av.

BAUER PIANOS—WE OFFER SOME UNUSUAL values in slightly used uprights, late designs in walnut, oak, and rosewood.
JULIUS BAUER & CO 224-226 Wabash-av.

$150 BUYS CHICKERING PIANO.
$190 buys Steinway, fine condition.
The Thompson Music Co., 269 Wabash-av.

$4 PER MONTH WILL RENT A GOOD PIANO; one year's rent allowed if purchased. The John Church Co., 200 Wabash-av.

LEGAL NOTICES AND PROPOSALS.

PUBLIC SALE AND NOTE OF SECURITY.

State of Illinois, County of Cook. In the Circuit Court of Cook County. Kennedy, Woolner & Co., a corporation, etc., vs. Daniel J. Kennedy. General number 172,523.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that under and pursuant to an order entered by said court in the above entitled cause on March 14th, 1898, the undersigned, Edward B. McKey, as Receiver, will on Tuesday, the 22d day of March, A. D. 1898, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said date, at the Chicago Real Estate Board rooms, No. 57 Dearborn-st., Chicago, Illinois, offer for sale to the highest and best bidder for cash, all the right, title, claim, interest, and demand of said Receiver, and all the right, title, claim, interest, and demand of said Daniel J. Kennedy, defendant herein, and all the right, title, claim, interest, and demand of Adolph Moses, Moritz Rosenthal, Henry H. Kennedy, and Joseph W. Moses, as copartners as Moses, Rosenthal & Kennedy, garnishees herein, and of Adolph Moses, individually, garnishee herein, in and to one certain promissory note, bearing date the 1st of October, A. D. 1896, due twelve [12] months after this date, for the sum of Twenty-one Hundred Eighty-four and 63-100 Dollars [$2,184.63], signed by Sigmund J. Wooiner and payable to the order of said Sigmund J. Woolner under the style and description of "myself," which said note is guaranteed on the back thereof by Jacob Woolner, and in and to a certain certificate of stock numbered five [5], being for one hundred shares of the capital stock of Kennedy, Woolner & Co., a corporation, etc., plaintiff herein.

That at said sale said receiver will first solicit bids for said note and said stock separately, and then said Receiver will offer both said notes and said stock in bulk together, and if the bids received for said notes and said stock in separate lots shall aggregate a sum total greater than the bids received for said property in bulk together, then said Receiver will accept said separate bids for said property and will sell said property in separate parcels, but if the highest bid received for said property in bulk is equal to or greater than the aggregate of said separate bids, then said Receiver will accept said bids for said note and stock in bulk and sell the said property in bulk.
EDWARD B. McKEY, Receiver.
NEWMAN, NORTHRUP & LEVINSON, Attorneys for said Receiver.
Dated Chicago, March 15th, 1898.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

401 WASHINGTON-BLVD.—401.
CHICAGO SCHOOL OF OCCULTISM.

Bozardo, the great Hindoo clairvoyant, has opened a school in occultism, embracing hypnotism, metaphysics, mental telepathy, clairvoyance, and all the finer forces of nature. Also readings given upon all matters of life. Office hours for clairvoyant sittings, 9 a. m. to 8 p. m., daily and Sunday; fee $1; instruction given to classes and individually.

1411 MICHIGAN-AV. 1411
PROF. C. LEON, the Prince of Clairvoyants, reads past, future, wonderfully correct. Gives infallible advice on business speculation, stocks, investments, wills, mines, patents, insurance, lawsuits, and all business transactions; love, courtship, marriage, divorce, and family affairs.

MME. ROBERTS, SPIRITUALIST, LOCATES absent friends and lost property. 1205 Wabash.

STORAGE.

STORAGE—CARTAGE FREE FOR THE NEXT 30 days; we have a new, clean $100,000 building; also have experienced men for moving, packing, and shipping. White Mark Storage Co., 1906 and 1908 Wabash-av.

STORAGE, MOVING, PACKING, SHIPPING by experienced men and padded vans; auctioneers. Warehouse, 314-320 E. 43d-st. Kenwood Storage and Transfer Co. Oak, 1295.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—TWO BLUE BEDFORD, 3-STORY, 10-room houses, just completed; large stone porticos, hardwood trim, and floors, specially designed mantels, sideboard, and console, and stylish gas fixtures; will decorate to suit; everything in and about the houses guaranteed for a year; prices cannot be duplicated; terms to suit; 66th-pl. [Woodlawn], 2 blocks from 67th-st. station on Ill. Central, with fast express trains; one block from Jackson Park; open today and during the week; owners on the ground. WHITE & COLEMAN, Builders and Owners, 99 E. Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—BIGGEST BARGAIN ON THE SOUTH SIDE.
5742 Jackson-av., new modern 3-flat building, stone front, stone porch and steps, oak throughout, steam heat, and hot water; three 8-room flats; rental $1,152 per annum; $8,250 takes it; worth $11,000.
M. WALKER & CO., 204 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—SPECIAL BARGAIN—
Large frame residence, 4013 Ellis-av., 12 rooms, steam heat; lot 60x180 feet; large stable.
ALSO
Handsome residence on Kimbark-av.; modern in every respect; large lot; $20,000.
W. H. COLVIN, 716 Chamber Commerce.

FOR SALE—HERE IS AN OPPORTUNITY seldom presented; for $300 down and monthly payments of $25 you can buy 10-room brick house in good neighborhood, Rhodes-av., near 35th-st.; price only $3,700. [H.]
WILLIAM A. BOND & CO.,
115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—TO A PARTY WHO CAN INVEST from $100,000 to $125,000 the best paying piece of South Side business property yet offered; property modern, strictly up-to-date, and rented at a handsome rental; this is not a flat building, and we can interest a party with the required amount of money. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—6529 WOODLAWN-AV., CONVENient to Alley L and Ill. Central express trains, new 9-room stone-front house; heated by steam, and finished in hardwood; $6,000. Semi-detached house, with very deep lot; $7,000. Corner house; $9,500; easy terms; 5 per cent interest.
W. H. COLVIN, 716 Chamber Commerce.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN IN WOODLAWN—MONroe-av., near 64th-st., nice brick and stone 10-room modern house; price reduced from $6,000 to $4,500; incumbrance $3,000; 3 years at 6 per cent; will submit any offer; no trade.
WILLIAM A. BOND & CO., 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—FINE NEW HOUSE ON THE BOUlevard, finished one year ago, surrounded by costly modern homes; cost $55,000; would cost more now; price, $50,000; if sold before April 1 an offer of $46,000 would be considered. MATSON HILL, 607 Home Insurance Bldg.

FOR SALE—GOOD CHANCE TO BECOME your own landlord; almost new brick 2-flat building, near Butler and 31st-st.; will sell to reliable party for only $200 down and small monthly payments. Be sure to look this up. [H.]
WILLIAM A. BOND & CO., 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT frame residence; stone foundation, furnace heat, 7 rooms and bath; also barn; on Bowen-av., near Langley; $4,500; $2,000 cash.
H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—PRICE [AMOUNT OF DEBT] $9,250—Modern 10-room stone front, 4524 Oakenwald-av.; open daily; terms but no trade; agents investigate. C. H. BINNEY, or owner, Marquette Bldg., bank floor.

FOR SALE—$6,500—COZY KENWOOD HOME, 4442 Sidney-av., near 43d-st station I. C., 10 rooms, 40 ft. lot; good as new; write for photos and particulars. C. T. & F. S. TYRRELL, R. 1112, 153 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—THE GREATEST BARGAIN IN Woodlawn, 25x125, on Drexel-av., near 65th-st., for $1,300, cash. H. O. STONE & CO.,
206 La Sale-st.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE—50X151, ON Greenwood-av., south of 63d-st., east front; I waht money; no trade. Address K 757, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—FOR HOME PROPERTY ON THE finest streets and boulevards call on EUGENE A. BOURNIQUE, 504 Chamber Com. Bldg.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—3980 VERNON-AV., near 40th-st.; modern 12-room brick residence; good order. Owner 3982.

FOR SALE—MUST SELL—NEW STONE FRONT residence, Kenwood, Ellis-av., for $6,500; I paid $8,500. Address A C 28, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—37½ FEET, ON VINCENNES-AV., near 45th-st., for $4,000. H. O. STONE & CO.,
206 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—2 NEW MODERN 8-ROOM HOUSES, 4742 and 4759 Champlain-av.; prices $7,500 and $8,500; easy payments. G. O. GORDON, owner.

FOR SALE—4314 GRAND-BLVD., 48 FEET, with frame house, east ft., only $12,500. C. H. GOODYKOONTZ & CO., 138 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—FOR A FINE HOME ON THE boulevards or in Kenwood go to MATSON HILL, 607 Home Insurance Bldg.

FOR SALE—MODERN 12-ROOM HOUSE, HARDwood finish; Vernon-av., near 35th-st.; a bargain. F. W. PARKER, 1410 Marquette Bldg.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—NEW STONE-FRONT, 2 flats; 5643 Shields-av.; furnace, oak finish; barn. T. F. WHEELER, 175 Dearborn, Main 5267.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE—
S. w. cor. Randolph and Ann-sts., 23¼x100, frame improvements (drug store); for immediate sale will consider an offer of $6,500 cash.
W. K. YOUNG & BRO., Exclusive Agents,
204 Dearborn-st. Tel. 4405 Main.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS.
Adams-st., corner, near California-av., 40x125 feet; price $115.
Owasco-st., near California-av., 82x125; $75.
EDGAR M. SNOW & CO., 101 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—737 W. ADAMS-ST., E. OF ROBEY; $6,000; all modern conveniences; barn; snap; no trade; full com. to brokers. For permit to inspect apply JOHN WAIN, 303 Tacoma Bldg.

FOR SALE—$5,000—764 W. VAN BUREN-ST., near Robey, brick store and flats; will take cheap lots west of S. 40th-av., in part or all payment. C. T. TYRRELL, owner, 1112, 153 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—$5,500 BUYS CORNER LOT, 50X125, two brick buildings, store front; worth $10,000; on Wood and W. 20th-sts.; make offer. ULLRICH, 100 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—3-STORY FLAT BUILDING AT 1248 Fulton-st., a bargain. E. H. ARNOLD,
808 Atwood Bldg.

FOR SALE—$3,500, WORTH $5,000, BUYS 6 AND 7 room detached flat, brick, Congress-st., near Winchester-av. WENDELL & CO., 298 Ogden-av.

FOR SALE—CORNER ON WEST MADISON-st., west of 40th, 100 feet, only $9,000; sacrifice. Address A C 103, Tribune office.

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
NEAR NORTH END OF LINCOLN PARK, my home, 3 years old, modern in every way; fine oak finish, hardwood floors, beautiful sideboard, bay windows; can rent for 1 or 2 years to bank cashier for $100 per month; this property cost me $15,000; will consider an offer of $12,000; this will make a better investment than any flat building or mortgage; $2,000 or $3,000 down required. Any one wanting a home or income of $100 per month please address A D 4, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—ROGERS PARK—WHY PAY rent when same money will buy 14-room house, corner Lunt and Central-avs.? Lawn 100x175; furnace, bath, laundry, cement walks; Northwestern depot two blocks. Owner, 615, 100 Washington.

FOR SALE—GREAT BARGAIN IN 7-R. MODern house, large lot, near Lincoln-av., Ravenswood, $2,800; easy terms. A. S. TERRILL & CO., 305-310, 79 Dearborn-st.

ACRE PROPERTY.

FOR SALE—ACRES NORTHWEST AT A SNAP for cash; 40 acres on Milwaukee-av. at $250 per acre, worth $800; must be sold at once.
HABERER & DELFOSSE, 95 Washington-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—WHY PAY RENT

WHEN $12 MONTHLY PAYMENTS WILL BUY A 6-ROOM HOUSE, ENTIRELY NEW AND MODERN, AT WEST GROSSDALE?

55 NEW 6-ROOM AND 8-ROOM HOUSES. ALL NEW DESIGNS, WELL BUILT. BEST BARGAINS AND TERMS IN HOMES EVER OFFERED.

THE PRICES RANGE FROM $1,850 TO $2,500. WILL SELL THESE ELEGANT HOMES ON $12 AND $15 MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

Improvements the very best; sewers, shade trees, and walks all in; electric arc street lights and incandescent electric lights in the houses; beautiful home surroundings; fine residences, stores, opera-house, railway stations, schools, etc.; fast C., B. & Q. suburban express service; 28 minutes to center of city; cheap fare; two electric railway lines. These houses are selling faster than I can put them up; beautiful illustrated catalogue with full descriptions free on application.

FREE EXCURSION EVERY SUNDAY AT 2 P. M. TO WEST GROSSDALE

to inspect these new and modern homes, or by any weekday train. Sunday train leaves Union Depot, Canal and Adams-sts., [illegible] C., B. & Q. railway, 2 p. m., stopping at [illegible]-st. and Western-av. Free tickets will be handed you at the depot gates. Do not sign a lease for 1898 till you have seen these home bargains.
S. E. GROSS, sixth floor Masonic Temple,
State and Randolph-sts.

FOR SALE—THE MOST COMPLETE HOME IN Lake Forest; 16-room house; 3 bathrooms, large conservatory, stable, greenhouse, icehouse full of ice; 5 acres, covered with shade and fruit trees; might rent. Address 4552 Ellis-av., Chicago.

FOR SALE—NEW STONE FRONT EVANSTON house; cement cellar floor and walk; gas log, sideboard, oak finish, bath; $3,500. W. G. NORCOTT, So. Evanston Depot.

FOR SALE—EXCELLENT BARGAINS IN FOUR well-located homes at Wilmette to close out an estate. DRURY BROTHERS, 1102 Tacoma Bldg.

FOR SALE—100 SUBURBAN LOTS, VERY CHEAP, FOR TRADING PURPOSES. IRA BROWN, 158 LA SALLE-ST.

FOR SALE—SPECIAL BARGAINS IN BERWYN modern houses. ROBERT A. PERKINS, 1227 Chicago Stock Exchange.

FOR SALE—BERWYN—HOUSES, $3,000 UPward; choice lots cheap; all improvements.
R. C. HARDING, ground floor, 159 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—OAK PARK HOUSES—ALSO, TO rent. WEAGE & TUCKER, 1105 Tacoma.

ACRE PROPERTY.

FOR SALE—NORTH SHORE, FORECLOSURE, 5 acres near Evanston; a snap; $1,100 cash. A. MADSEN, 1242 Milwaukee-av.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—200-ACRE IMPROVED ILLINOIS farm. T. F. WHEELER, 175 Dearborn-st.

FRUIT AND FARM LANDS.

FOR SALE—A TWENTY-ACRE OLIVE GROVE in southern California on our easy payment plan; will yield you and your heirs a large annual income for centuries; we plant and bring same into bearing for you, free from taxes and interest; we have two main line railways, pure mountain water; surrounded by highly intelligent people, enjoying beautiful homes and a perfect climate; illustrated booklet free. Southern California Fruit Land Co., 433 Marquette Building, Chicago. C. KECK, Manager.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—10 ACRES ORANGE OR olive land, with water; Lake View colony, near Redlands and Riverside, California. BALGARNIE, 548 Marquette Bldg., Chicago.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE 32,000 SQUARE feet between Paulina and Center-av., Van Buren and Randolph-sts. WINSTON & CO., 88 Washington-st.

WANTED—WE CAN SELL YOUR REAL EState, new methods; buyers waiting. Original Real Estate Auction Company, 70 La Salle-st.

WANTED—HOUSE BET. 35TH AND 55TH, east of Drexel-blvd., for $5,000 or $6,000. HOLTON, SEELYE & MOONEY, 204 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—RESIDENCE ON SOUTH SIDE, near L Station, $4,000 or less; ¼ cash.
BARNES & PARISH, 157 La Salle-st.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

WANTED—WILL EXCHANGE FOR REAL EState $10,000 worth of marketable merchandise, also a plant located in New York City for the manufacture of a branch of the drug business, stills, fixtures, etc., worth $5,000. Chicago property preferred. Address H 523, Tribune office.

EXCHANGE—SIX IMPROVED ILLINOIS farms, value $1,000 to $3,000 each; would exchange all or choice of them for good merchandise. Address K 221, Tribune office.

EXCHANGE—FOR CHICAGO PROPERTY, profitable business, machinery, and buildings, fine residence, with orchard, $5,000, all clear, near Jacksonville, Florida. Address K 211, Tribune.

TO EXCHANGE—38 FT. BUSINESS LOT, $6,000, equity for South Side house worth $6,000. HOLTON, SEELYE & MOONEY, 204 Dearborn-st.

CLEAR SOUTH SIDE LOT TO EXCHANGE FOR furniture. Address K 234, Tribune office.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

ALWAYS HAVE MONEY TO LOAN ON CHIcago real estate at current rates in sums of $500 and over; no delay, as we pass on the securities. 6 PER CENT GOLD MORTGAGES FOR SALE.
CANNELL & McCLUER, 107 Dearborn-st.
Lake View office, 1808 Clark-st., near Roscoe.

MONEY LOANED ON REAL ESTATE IN CHIcago and Cook County, payable in 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 years, with prepayment privileges, or payable monthly, quarterly, or yearly installments.
OGDEN, SHELDON & CO.,
34 Clark-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 5 PER CENT, WHERE the security is choice; $1,000 to $50,000 at 5½ and 6 on South Side property; building loans my specialty; money in 5 days; gold mortgages for sale.
GEORGE C. WATTS,
204 Dearborn-st., Marquette Bldg.

WE BUY REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES AND MAKE LOANS AS LOW AS 4 PER CENT per annum on real estate and approved collateral; also building loans; no delay; easy terms; commission no object.
H. WOLF & CO.,
118 La Salle-st.

WANTED—$7,000 FOR 5 YEARS AT 4 PER cent; real estate security, value $20,000, located in city of 25,000 inhabitants within 150 miles of Chicago; principals only; no commissons. Address A B 136, Tribune office.

BODDIE BROS., 140 DEARBORN-ST., LOAN on Chicago improved real estate and to build in sums to suit at 5, 5½, and 6 per cent, according to value and location of security; prompt attention, reasonable charges.

BEST TERMS TO GOOD BORROWERS
on improved or vacant property.
Building loans.
PEABODY, HOUGHTELING & CO.,
164 Dearborn-st.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.
R. PRINDIVILLE, R. 517 Chi. Stock Exchange.

A SPECIAL FUND OF $500,000 TO LOAN ON improved Chicago real estate in sums to suit borrowers; 5, 5½, and 6 per cent.
J. GRAFTON PARKER & CO.,
701, 100 Washington-st.

WANT TO BORROW $10,000 ON A CHOICE Iowa farm of 800 acres; will pay 5 per cent; want loan for five years. Address A D 3, Tribune office.

GREENEBAUM SONS, BANKERS,
83 and 85 Dearborn-st.
LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES.

MONEY AT 5, 6, AND 7 PER CENT.
BUILDING LOANS.
Special $2,000 on Englewood or good suburban.
F. A. HENSHAW & CO., 97 Washington-st.

MONEY LOANED IN ANY AMOUNT ON CHIcago property.
J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & CO.,
95 Dearborn-st., Main Floor.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON CHICAGO REAL EState in sums of $1,500 and upward at lowest rates; money in hand. Loans closed at once.
D. O. STRONG, 25 Portland Block.

MONEY TO LOAN—WE LOAN MONEY ON real estate at lowest market rates; no delay.
WINSTON & CO., 88 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN WITHOUT COMMISSION, 6 per cent, on improved Chicago real estate; building loans. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

INTEREST RATES, 4½ TO 6 PER CENT; WANT choice real estate loans. KOZMINSKI & CO., bankers, 73 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—APPLICATIONS FOR LOANS OF $1,000 and upward; money on hand.
F. D. PATTERSON & SON, 108 Dearborn-st.

4½ PER CENT. MONEY. 4½ PER CENT. To loan on improved real estate. J. A. BROPHY, Suite 807, Atwood Bldg., 132 Clark-st.

WANT $500 FOR 60 DAYS; WILL MORTGAGE 320 acres Dakota land; pay $50 for accommodation. Address K 246, Tribune office.

WANTED—$2,500 LOAN ON CENTRAL LOcated, improved real estate; pay liberal coms. Address K 240, Tribune office.

HART & FRANK, 92 AND 94 WASHINGTON-st.; loans on Chicago real estate and building loans made at lowest rates; 1st mortgages for sale.

TO LOAN—IMPROVED VACANT, OR BLDG. loans, without commission; money in 5 days.
EDWIN WYNN & CO., 132 La Salle-st.

MEAD & COE, 100 WASHINGTON-ST., MONEY to loan at lowest market rates on Chicago real estate security; first mortgages for sale.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON IMPROVED REAL estate, Chicago, Evanston, and suburbs, 6, 6½, and 7 per cent. O. F. GIBBS & CO., 125 La Salle.

LOANS—UPON CHICAGO IMPROVED REAL estate at lowest rates. J. D. HARVEY, First National Bank Building.

SPECIAL SUMS OF $1,000, $2,000, AND $3,000 to loan on vacant or improved real estate.
E. N. WEART & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

LOANS ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 4th floor, corner Washington and Fifth-av., No. 172.

TO LOAN—SPECIAL FUNDS $500 AND $2,500, at low rate of interest.
M. PETRIE, 172 Washington-st.

WESTERN STATE BANK, S. W. CORNER LA Salle and Randolph-sts., loans money on Chicago real estate at lowest rates; no delay.

FIRST MORTGAGE LOANS ON CHICAGO real estate at lowest rates; also building loans.
ROSE, QUINLAN & CO., 70 Dearborn-st.

LOANS ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE IN Chicago at current rates. The Equitable Trust company, 185 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL EState in sums to suit. Building loans made.
DUTTON & PECK, 145 La Salle-st.

5, 5½, AND 6 PER CENT LOANS MADE ON Chicago real estate, with prepayment privilege. HOLTON, SEELYE & MOONEY, 204 Dearborn-st.

JUDD & JUDD, LOANS, REAL ESTATE,
84 La Salle-st. and 420 W. 63d-st.

WANTED—$2,500, 5 YEARS, ON 2-FLAT BRICK, South Side; principals. K 239, Tribune office.

FINANCIAL.

SMALL WEEKLY INSTALLMENTS FOR DIAmonds or cash; $30 invested will pay you $40 on 20 week limited; absolutely safe; investigate; big money for good solicitors. Call or write The Diamond Investment Co., 612, 167 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

MONEY LOANED PRIVATELY
TO SALARIED MEN
AT REASONABLE RATES
In sums over $20. Can repay in small weekly or monthly payments.
Office, Room 911, 134 Monroe-st.

LOANS, $100 TO $1,000, ON ANY KIND OF SATisfactory security; 30 days to six months; rate depends upon security offered; will buy good notes and all kinds of good securities. Office 911 Fort Dearborn Building.

HAVE YOU $3,000 TO $5,000 CASH AND WANT to loan same at extra good rate; no chance for loss; security, all you want; this is no fake or scheme; no agents or curiosity bugs need answer. Address K 309, Tribune office.

$30,000 WANTED BY MANUFACTURING plant, payable in ten semi-annual payments; mortgage security. Address A C 146, Tribune office.

MONEY TO LOAN TO SALARIED PEOPLE BY private parties; no security or publicity; easy payments. Room 300, 218 La Salle-st.

WANTED—CAPITALIST TO ASSIST A GOOD invention; photographic camera; working model ready for interview. Address K 207, Tribune.

TO SALARIED PEOPLE—MONEY LOANED ON easy payments at lowest rates; strictly confidential. Call at 100 Washington-st., Room 901

LOANS ON SALARIES, LIFE INSURANCE, furniture, diamonds, or any good security; lowest rates. 719 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

FOR SALE—CHOICE CHICAGO FIRST MORTgages from $2,000 to $50,000; no expense to lender. WILL H. MOORE, 204 Dearborn-st.

LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES PURCHASED; loans on same, legal interest. RICHARD HERZFELD, 171 La Salle-st., R. 617. Established 1873.

LOANS TO SALARIED PEOPLE ON THEIR own names, holding positions with responsible concerns; easy payments. R. 802 134 Monroe-st

$10 AND UPWARD LOANED TO SALARIED MEN; CAN PAY BACK IN EASY PAYMENTS. R. 54, 185 DEARBORN-ST., Adams Express Bldg.

LIFE INS. POLICIES PURCHASED; LOANS ON same; 6 p. c. int. JOHN V. FOX, 108 Dearborn.

LOANS TO HONEST SALARIED PEOPLE ON weekly or mo. payments. R. 16, 86 Washington.

PERSONAL PROPERTY LOANS.

FIDELITY MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
94 WASHINGTON-ST., 1ST FLOOR, ROOM 8, BETWEEN CLARK AND DEARBORN.
851 W. 63D-ST., COR. YALE, ENGLEWOOD, AND 9215 COMMERCIAL-AV. [ROOM 1, COLUMBIA BLOCK], SOUTH CHICAGO.
Loans on furniture, pianos, horses, wagons, etc., without removal.

MONEY TO LOAN TO HONEST PEOPLE ON YOUR FURNITURE, PIANOS, LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES, DIAMONDS, WATCHES, AND JEWELRY OF ALL KINDS AT LOW RATES; honest treatment, square dealing; a written guarantee given, if desired, not to take the furniture. A. FRENCH, 128 La Salle-st., Room 1, second floor.

MONEY LOANED PRIVATELY ON FURNIture, pianos, horses, carriages, without removal, at lowest rates. If you want money and a friend, too, call on me. Live and let live is my motto. Time and payment to suit borrower. A. H. WILLIAMS, Banker, 69 Dearborn-st., R. 28.

F. G. WRIGHT,
ROOM 409 FIRST NATIONAL BANK BLDG.,
164 DEARBORN-ST., CORNER MONROE,
loans at absolutely the lowest possible rates on furniture, pianos, warehouse receipts, horses, wagons, etc.

ESTABLISHED 1871—ADVANCES $20 TO $150 to those keeping house; NO CHATTEL MORTGAGE; confidential, reasonable. J. D. SPEAR, 89 E. Madison-st., Room 8, opposite Tribune Bldg.

LOANS ON HOUSEHOLD EFFECTS, SCHOOL teachers, and firemen; strictly private; diamonds, seals, and other valuables stored; advances made. S. RICHARDSON, 139 E. Madison, Suite 25.

PERSONAL PROPERTY LOANS.

DO YOU WANT MONEY? IF SO, CALL ON ALPHEUS M. SMITH, INVESTMENT BANKER, 100 WASHINGTON-ST., ROOM 901.
You can borrow what you need on
FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, WAGONS, CARRIAGES, WAREHOUSE RECEIPTS, OR OTHER GOOD SECURITY, WITHOUT REMOVAL OF GOODS.

You have the use of the property and also the money. I loan money for the interest and do not want goods or property, so you need have no fear of losing them.

Payments arranged on monthly installment plan or to suit your convenience. Business done quietly, without publicity.

No charges taken out in advance. You get the full amount of the loan in cash.

You can deal with me quickly, privately, satisfactorily, and confidentially.

It has been a pleasure to me to notice that my old customers always come back to me again when in need of money. CALL AND SEE ME.
ALPHEUS M. SMITH, INVESTMENT BANKER,
100 WASHINGTON-ST., ROOM 901.

MONEY. MONEY. MONEY.
ARE YOU IN NEED OF MONEY?
IF SO CALL ON THE OLDEST, LARGEST AND ONLY INCORPORATED LOAN COMPANY IN CHICAGO.
YOU CAN BORROW ANY AMOUNT YOU WISH ON HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, CARRIAGES, WAGONS, WAREHOUSE RECEIPTS, OR ANY VALUABLE SECURITY. THE PROPERTY TO REMAIN UNDISTURBED IN YOUR POSSESSION. YOU CAN GET THE MONEY THE DAY YOU MAKE APPLICATION AND WITH NO PUBLICITY. LOANS CAN BE PAID BACK IN ANY INSTALLMENTS THAT SUIT THE BORROWER, AND EACH PAYMENT SO MADE WILL LESSEN the COST OF THE LOAN; there are no RESTRICTIONS ON YOUR MOVING WHEN YOU WISH.
THE CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO.
175 DEARBORN-ST., ROOMS 18 AND 19.

I LOAN ON HOUSEHOLD EFECTS; SCHOOL teachers and firemen accommodated. MISS PADDON, 139 E. Madison-st., Suite 25.

MINES AND MINING.

PORTLAND, ORE.—THE METROPOLIS OF THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST; POPULATION, 95,000; WHOLESALE TRADE, $100,000,000 ANNUALLY; MANUFACTURED PRODUCTS, $35,000,000 ANNUALLY; BANK CLEARINGS FOR the last four months of 1897: PORTLAND, $36,904,741; SEATTLE, $17,260,682; TACOMA, $13,922,791. PORTLAND STEAMERS DIRECT TO DYEA, SKAGUAY, COPPER RIVER, COOK'S INLET, ST. MICHAELS, and all ALASKA PORTS. FREE INFORMATION by representative of PORTLAND CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, 232 CLARK-ST., CHICAGO.

TWO EXPERIENCED MINERS TO ALASKA desire robust man with $600; co-operative plan; outfit furnished. Address K 210, Tribune office.

PROFESSIONAL.

WAGES QUICKLY COLLECTED, COSTS ADvanced; law business, attachments, replevins, etc.; square dealing and efficient service guaranteed. Collection Dept., 134 E. Washington, R. 417.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TWO MEN ARE GOING TO THE GULF BY wagon; start next month; will go leisurely, passing many towns and cities; willing to make expenses; what have you to advertise? highest references given. Address Box 666, St. Joseph, Mich.

WANTED—TO BUY—A NEW OR SECONDhand vacuum pan for condensing milk; must be large size. Address A C 147, Tribune office.

STEAMSHIP LINES.

Ocean Navigation.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE—
Twin Screw Express Line direct to Paris, London, and Hamburg.

Normannia	Mch. 24	Columbia	May 12
A. Victoria	April 7	Normannia	May 19
F. Bismarck	April 28	A. Victoria	May 26

First cabin, $75 up; 2d cab., $45 up; steerage, $30.
Twin Screw Pass. Service, N. Y.—Hamburg direct.

Phœnicia	March 19	Pretoria	April 16
Pennsylvania	March 26	Patria	April 23
Palatia	April 9	Phœnicia	May 7

First cabin, $60 up; second class $40; steerage, $26.
TO THE LAND OF THE MIDNIGHT SUN.
Cruises to NORWAY, the NORTH CAPE, and SPITZBERGEN, by Hamburg-American Line TWIN SCREW EXPRESS STEAMER AUGUSTE VICTORIA FROM NEW YORK, JUNE 23. Round trip can be made in about 6 weeks.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
N. W. Cor. Randolph and La Salle-sts., Chicago.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD—
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BREMEN.

Lahn, Tu., Mch. 22, 9 am	Lahn, Tu., Apr. 19, 9 am
Trave, Tu., Mch. 29, 9 am	Trave, Tu., Apr. 26, 9 am
Havel, Tu., Apr. 5, 9 am	Havel, Tu., May 3, 9 am
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse....Tu., April 12, 9 am	

TWIN SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.

Bremen	Thursday, March 31, noon
Friedrich der Grosse	Thursday, April 7, noon

GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.

K. W. II, Mch. 19, 10 am	Aller....April 16, 10 am
Fulda....March 26, 10 am	Werra....April 23, 10 am
Ems......April 2, 10 am	K. W. II, April 30, 10 am

H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO.,
General Western Agents, 90 and 92 Dearborn-st.

AMERICAN LINE—
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON (London—Paris)
Every Wednesday at 10 a. m.

SS. New York...Mch. 23	SS. St. Louis....April 6
SS. St. Paul...March 30	SS. Paris......April 13

PHILADELPHIA TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

SS. Waesland..March 26	S. S. Rhynland..April 2

RED STAR LINE—
NEW YORK TO ANTWERP.
Every Wednesday at 12 noon.

SS. Westernland, Mch. 23	SS. Noordland...April 6
SS. Southwark, March 30	SS. Friesland...April 13

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Tel. Main 188. 143 La Salle-st.

CUNARD LINE— TEL. M. 2051.
Established 1840 and never lost a passenger.
Books open for spring and summer reservations.
Sailings every Saturday from New York.

Etruria	16 April,	14 May,	11 June,	9 July
Campania	23 April,	21 May,	18 June,	16 July
Umbria	30 April,	28 May,	25 June,	23 July
Lucania	7 May,	4 June,	2 July,	6 Aug

EXTRA SAILINGS
By the first-class PASSENGER steamships:

Servia	10 May,	7 June,	5 July	
Aurania	26 Apr.	24 May,	21 June, 30 July,	23 Aug

First Cabin Rates $75 and upward.
Cunard Line record—5 ds. 7 hrs. 23 min.
F. G. WHITING, Mgr., Dearborn and Randolph-sts.

WHITE STAR LINE—TELEPHONE EXP. 139.
New York, Queenstown, and Liverpool.
Sailings from New York Wednesday, 12 NOON:

Majestic	Mar. 23	Apr. 20	May 18	June 15
Germanic	Mar. 30	Apr. 27	May 25	June 22
Teutonic	Apr. 6	May 4	June 1	June 29
Britannic	Apr. 13	May 11	June 8	July 6

SPECIAL SAILINGS ACCORDING TO TIDE.
The new twin-screw cargo and passenger steamer Cymric (12,552 tons), May 17, June 21, July 26. Berths $60 and upward; all promenade deckrooms.
S. TENNEY FRENCH, General Western Agent,
Grand Pacific Hotel, 244 S. Clark-st., Chicago.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE—FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS EVERY SATURDAY.
Fleet composed entirely of large, fast express steamers, which make the voyage regularly in one week. No crossing of channel. Celebrated cuisine. Parlor seat and buffet vestibuled special train from docks at Havre to Paris in four hours.
M. W. KOZMINSKI, G. W. Agt., 71 Dearborn-st.

ANCHOR LINE MAIL STEAMERS—
NEW YORK, GLASGOW, LONDONDERRY, LIVERPOOL.

Anchoria, Noon March 26	Ethiopia..Noon April 16
Furnessia, Noon April 9	Anchoria..Noon April 30
CITY OF ROME....June 4 and July 2.	

For passage tickets or drafts apply to ANCHOR LINE GENERAL OFFICE, 176 Jackson-st. Tel. Main 1505.

JAPAN-CHINA—PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO., OCcidental & Oriental S.S.Co. From San Francisco.

CHINA, via Honolulu	March 23, 1 p. m.
BELGIC	April 2, 1 p. m.
PERU, via Honolulu	April 12, 1 p. m.
RIO DE JANEIRO, via Honolulu	April 30

For freight and passage rates and general information apply at the company's offices, 238 Clark-st. W. G. NEIMYER, Agent.

BEAVER LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
St. John, N. B., to Liverpool, via Londonderry.

Gallia.........March 23	Lake Ontario..March 30

First cabin, $50; second cabin, $34; steerage, $22.50. Drafts on Europe.
C. F. WENHAM, General Agent,
Telephone Main 4288. 186A S. Clark-st.

WILSON'S & FURNESS—LEYLAND LINE.
5 magnificent new steamers. 10,000 tons each.
New York to London every Saturday.

S. S. Winifreda, Mch. 19	S. S. Boadicea....April 9
S. S. Victoria....April 2	S. S. Alexandra, April 16

Saloon passengers only. Splendid accommodations.
JAS. P. ROBERTSON, R. 22 Bro. Jonathan Bldg.
Opposite Board of Trade. Tel. M. 3959.

EUROPE—EXCURSIONS—
April 16, 30, May 14, 28, June 4, etc.
HOLY LAND and EGYPT party Sept. 24.
ROUND THE WORLD, Sept. 12, Oct. 11.
Programs free from
THOS. COOK & SONS,
234 South Clark-st., Chicago.

"GAZE'S TOURS" AND TICKETS TO EUROPE. Escorted parties weekly by best steamers to continental Europe, Great Britain, and Ireland; choice accommodation; moderate rates; ever facility; ocean berths, all lines, and independent travel; program and map free. 220 S. Clark-st.

AZORES—ITALY—EGYPT—HOLY LAND.
By PRINCE LINE'S new steamers.
Cabin, $55 and upwards.

Spartan Prince..Mch. 22	Trojan Prince....April 30
Tartar Prince....April 9	Spartan Prince...May 21

C. B. RICHARDS & CO., 61 Broadway, N. Y.

EUROPE—
—HOLY LAND—
—ROUND THE WORLD.
Monthly excursions to Europe, etc. Gazette and programs free. F. C. CLARK, 111 Broadway, N.Y.

Lake Navigation.

GOODRICH LINE—WE RUN BOATS ALL THE year round between Chicago and Racine, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, and Manitowoc, leaving Chicago daily at 8 p. m. Docks foot of Michigan-av. Tel. Express 76.

GRAHAM & MORTON LINE FOR ST. JOseph, Benton Harbor, and Grand Rapids, Tues., Thurs., and Sats., sailing from docks, foot of Wabash-av., at 11:30 p. m. Telephone Main 2162.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

WESTERN.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RY.—Trains leave Dearborn Station, Polk and Dearborn. Ticket office, 109 Adams-st. Phone M. 3483.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg & Ft. Madison	† 7:35 am	† 5:02 pm
Joliet, Streator & Pekin Ex.	† 1:00 pm	†12:35 pm
Streator and Joliet		* 9:38 am
Lemont, Lockport & Joliet	† 5:08 pm	† 8:42 am
K. City, Colo., Utah & Tex.	* 6:00 pm	* 9:43 am
K. City, Calif. & Mexico	*10:00 pm	* 9:00 pm

California Limited leaves Wednesdays and Saturdays, 6 p. m.

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAIROAD—Ticket offices, 182 Clark-st., Auditorium Annex, and Dearborn Station, Dearborn and Polk-sts.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Terre Haute & Evansville	† 8:00 am	†5:40 pm
N. Orleans & Florida Special	* 1:02 pm	*3:17 pm
Chicago & Nashville Limited	* 7:55 pm	*8:55 am
Terre Haute & Evansville	*11:34 pm	*6:55 am
St. Elmo & Marion	† 8:00 am	†8:17 pm
Ind., Min. Sps. & Terre Haute	† 9:47 am	†1:45 pm

BIG FOUR ROUTE—DEPOTS, 12TH-ST. AND Park row, and 22d, 39th, 53d, and 63d-sts. Ticket offices at 234 Clark-st. and Auditorium.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis and Cincinnati	*9:00 am	*5:30 pm
Lafayette and Louisville	*9:00 am	*5:30 pm
Cincinnati and Washington	†1:00 pm	†9:30 pm
Lafayette and Louisville	*8:30 pm	*7:15 am
Indianapolis and Cincinnati	*8:20 pm	*7:15 am

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY—Ticket office, 212 Clark-st. [Phone Express 721.] Oakley-av. and depot, cor. Wells and Kinzie-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
"The Colorado Special." Co. Bluffs, Omaha, Denver	*10:00 am	*8:45 pm
Omaha, Coun. Bluffs, Salt Lake, San Francisco, Denver, Portland, Des Moines	* 6:30 pm *10:30 pm	*9:30 am *7:45 am c7:00 am
Black Hills and Deadwood	*10:30 pm	*7:45 am
Sterling, Clinton, Cedar Rap.	†12:35 pm	†2:20 pm
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth	* 6:30 pm	*9:30 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Mad'n Eau Claire	† 8:30 am *10:15 pm	c7:45 am *9:55 am
Winona, La Crosse, Madison	† 8:30 am	*6:20 pm
Winona, La Crosse & Western Minnesota	† 3:00 am *10:15 pm	†9:55 pm *7:45 am
Sioux City and Dakotas	‡ 6:00 pm	c9:30 am
Sioux City	k 6:30 pm	*9:30 am
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Appleton, Green Bay	†11:30 am † 5:00 pm	*6:15 pm †1:15 pm
Green Bay and Menominee	† 3:00 pm	†4:00 pm
Ashland, Hurley, Bessemer	† 3:00 am	c7:30 am
Ironwood and Rhinelander	† 5:00 pm	*9:30 am
Oshkosh, Gr. B., Menominee	a 3:00 am	†9:30 pm
Marquette and L. Superior	*10:30 pm	*7:30 am

Rockford and Freeport—Lv. a8:30 a. m., †8:35 a. m., †10:25 a.m., †4:25 p.m., a6:35 p.m., †11:30 p.m. Rockford—Lv. *3:00 a.m., *8:30 a.m., *6:30 p.m. Milwaukee—Lv. †3 a. m., a4:00 a.m., †7:00 a.m., *8:30 a.m., †11:30 a.m., †2 p.m., *3 p.m., *5 p.m., *8 p.m., *10:30 p.m. *Daily. †Ex. Sun. sSunday. cEx. Mon. ‡Ex. Sat. aDaily to Menominee. kSat. only.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL—ALL THROUGH TRAINS from Central Station, 12th-st. and Park row. Trains for the South (except N. O. fast mail) can also be taken from 22d-st., 39th-st., Hyde Park, and 63d-st. stations. Tickets at city ticket office, 99 Adams-st., and at Auditorium Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
N. Orleans & Memphis Lim.	* 5:00 pm	*11:15 am
Jacksonville, Florida	* 5:00 pm	*11:15 am
Monticello and Decatur	* 5:00 pm	*11:15 am
St. Louis Diamond Special	*10:10 pm	* 7:35 am
St. Louis Daylight Special	*11:04 am	* 4:35 pm
Springfield and Decatur	*11:04 am	* 4:35 pm
Cairo Day Train	† 8:30 am	† 7:00 pm
Springfield and Decatur	*10:10 pm	* 7:35 am
New Orleans Fast Mail Ex.	* 2:50 am	*12:45 am
Bloomington & Chatsworth	† 5:00 pm	†11:15 am
Chicago, Cairo & New Orl'ns	* 3:40 pm	* 8:00 am
Gilman and Kankakee	† 3:05 pm	*10:00 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux C. & Sioux Falls Fast Line	* 3:30 pm	*10:10 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux C.	*11:45 pm	* 6:50 am
Rockford Passenger	* 8:10 pm	*10:00 am
Rockford, Dubuque & Lyle	†10:10 am	† 7:20 pm
Rockford and Freeport Ex.	† 5:00 pm	
Dubuque and Rockford Ex.		‡ 1:30 pm

‡On Saturday night runs to Dubuque only. *Daily. †Except Sunday. xSleeper open at 9 p. m.

BURLINGTON ROUTE—TEL. NO. 3831 MAIN. Berths and tickets at No. 211 Clark-st. and Union Passenger Station, Canal and Adams-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Local to Galesburg, Ill.	† 8:30 am	† 6:10 pm
Ottawa, Streator & La Salle	† 8:30 am	† 6:10 pm
Rochelle, Rockford, For'est'n	† 8:30 am	† 2:05 pm
Omaha, Denver, Colo. Spgs.	*10:00 am	* 2:15 pm
Local points in Ill. and Iowa	*11:30 am	* 2:05 pm
Galesburg and Quincy	*11:30 am	* 2:05 pm
Clinton, Moline, Rock Island	*11:30 am	† 2:05 pm
Fort Madison and Keokuk	*11:30 am	* 7:00 am
Ottawa and Streator	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Sterling, Rochelle, Rockford	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
K. City, St. Jo, Leavenw'th	* 5:30 pm	* 9:35 am
Ft. Worth, Dallas, Houston	* 5:30 pm	* 9:35 am
Omaha, C. Bluffs, Nebraska	* 5:50 pm	* 8:20 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	* 6:30 pm	* 9:25 am
K. City, St. Jo, Leavenw'th	*10:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Omaha, Keokuk, Quincy	*10:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Denver, Cripple Creek, Colo.	*10:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Salt Lake, Ogden, California	*10:30 pm	* 8:20 am
Deadwood, Hot Springs, S.D.	*10:30 pm	* 8:20 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	‡10:15 pm	*10:25 pm

*Daily. †Daily ex. Sunday. ‡Daily ex. Saturday.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RY.—Ticket office, 95 Adams-st. Tel. 2190 Main. Union Passenger Station, Canal, Adams, and Madison-sts.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Milwaukee—St. Paul—Mpls.	† 8:30 am	† 9:45 pm
Milwaukee	† 8:30 am	† 8:10 am
Milwaukee, Madison & West	†11:30 am	† 3:45 pm
Cedar Rapids, K. City, Dub.	† 2:00 pm	† 1:45 pm
Green Bay	† 3:00 pm	† 9:45 pm
Milwaukee—Madison	† 3:00 pm	† 6:15 pm
Milwaukee—Portage	† 3:00 pm	† 1:10 pm
Milwaukee	† 3:00 pm	† 1:30 pm
Milwaukee	* 5:00 pm	* 6:30 pm
Omaha—C. Bluffs—S'x City	* 6:15 pm	* 8:25 am
N. Iowa—S. Minn.—Dakota	‡ 6:15 pm	* 8:25 am
Milwaukee—St. Paul—Mpls.	* 6:30 pm	* 9:30 am
Madison, P. du Chien & West	‡ 5:00 pm	* 9:30 am
Green Bay & Mich. Penin'la	*10:15 pm	* 7:00 am
Milwaukee—St. Paul—Mpls.	*10:00 pm	* 7:00 am
Ced. Rap.—K. City—S'x City	†10:00 pm	* 7:15 am
N. Iowa—S. Minn.—Dakota	*10:15 pm	* 8:25 am
Omaha—C. Bluffs—Denver	*10:00 am	* 8:25 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sun. ‡Ex. Sat. ¶Ex. Mon. §Sun. only.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RY.—Passenger Station, Van Buren, near Clark-st. City ticket office, corner Adams and Dearborn-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Fast Mail to Des Moines	* 3:00 am	* 7:15 pm
Omaha, Ill. and Iowa Mail	* 9:00 am	* 1:50 pm
Peoria	* 9:00 am	† 7:15 pm
Joliet Express	*11:45 am	* 3:45 pm
Joliet Accommodation	* 4:05 pm	* 9:50 am
St. Paul, Mpls. & S'x Falls	* 4:15 pm	*11:00 am
Peoria	* 4:15 pm	* 1:50 pm
Peru Accommodation	† 5:00 pm	† 8:40 am
Kansas City, St. J., L'worth, Colorado and Texas Exp.	* 5:45 pm	* 9:55 am
Omaha & C. Bluffs Flyer	* 5:45 pm	* 1:50 pm
Big Five to Denver C. Spgs., Pueblo, Omaha & Lincoln	*10:00 pm	* 8:00 am
Omaha, St. Paul & Colorado	‡10:30 pm	§ 7:10 am
Peoria, La Salle & R. Island	*11:30 pm	‖ 7:10 am
Peoria, La Salle & R. Island	†11:30 pm	¶ 8:00 am
Kansas City and Tex. Exp.	†11:30 pm	‖ 7:10 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sun. ‡Ex. Sat. §Ex. Mon. ¶Mon. only. Fast flyer for Omaha daily 5:45 p. m. Connects at Missouri River with U. P. flyer next morning.

WABASH RAILROAD—DEPOT DEARBORN Station, Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket offices, 97 Adams-st. and 221 Michigan-av. Telephones—City office [except Sunday], M. 1619; depot, H. 755.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Vestibuled Limited	*11:00 am	*4:45 pm
St. Louis & Kansas City Ex.	† 2:00 pm	†3:00 pm
St. Louis Limited Express	*10:15 pm	*7:30 am
Peoria and Texas Limited	*11:00 am	*4:45 pm
Peoria and Texas Express	*10:15 pm	*7:30 am
Forrest Accommodation	* 5:00 pm	*9:50 am
Detroit, Boston & Can. Ex.	* 3:07 pm	*9:30 pm
Detroit, N. Falls & N.Y. Ex.	*11:32 pm	*1:50 pm
Detroit Express	* 9:55 am	*7:35 am
Toronto, Montreal & Can. Ex.	* 3:07 pm	*9:30 pm

CHICAGO AND ALTON—UNION PASSENGER Station, Canal-st., between Madison and Adams-sts. Ticket office, 101 Adams-st.

*Daily. †Daily ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Vestibuled Express	† 2:00 pm	1:00 pm
Kas. Cy., Denver, California	* 6:00 pm	9:25 am
Kas. City, Colorado & Utah	*11:30 pm	8:00 am
Sp'gf'd & St. Louis Day Local	* 8:00 am	9:10 pm
St. Louis Limited	*11:08 am	4:36 pm
St. Louis Palace Express	* 9:00 pm	7:30 am
St. Louis Midnight Special	*11:30 pm	8:00 am
Peoria Limited	†11:08 am	4:36 pm
Peoria Fast Mail	† 6:00 pm	1:00 pm
Peoria Night Express	*11:30 pm	7:30 am
Joliet & Dwight Accom'dat'n	* 5:00 pm	†10:20 am

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN RY.—MAPLE Leaf Route. Grand Central Station, 5th-av. and Harrison-st. Office 115 Adams-st. Phone 2380 Main.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Minneap'is, St. Paul, Dubuque, K. City, St. Joseph, Des Moines, Marshallt'n	† 6:45 am * 6:30 pm *10:30 pm	†11:00 pm * 9:30 am * 2:30 pm
Sycamore and Byron Local	* 3:10 pm	*10:25 am

EASTERN.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LINES — CHICAGO Union Passenger Station, Adams, Canal, and Madison-sts. Ticket offices at station, at 248 South Clark-st., corner Jackson, and at the Auditorium Hotel. Through trains run as follows:

From Chicago to	Leave.	Arrive.
Mansfield and Pittsburg	† 7:30 am	*8:00 am
Indianapolis and Louisville	*10:00 am	*5:10 pm
Dayton and Cincinnati	*10:00 am	*5:10 pm
The Keystone Express	*10:30 am	*5:00 pm
Columbus and the East	*10:30 am	*5:00 pm
Baltimore and Washington	*10:30 am	*5:00 pm
Philadelphia and New York	*10:30 am	*5:00 pm
Mansfield and Pittsburg	* 3:00 pm	*9:00 am
Baltimore and Washington	* 3:00 pm	*9:00 pm
Philadelphia and New York	* 3:00 pm	*9:00 pm
The Pennsylvania Limited	* 5:30 pm	*9:00 am
Pittsburg and Washington	* 5:30 pm	*9:00 am
Philadelphia and New York	* 5:30 pm	*9:00 am
Indianapolis and Louisville	* 8:15 pm	*7:15 am
Dayton and Cincinnati	* 8:15 pm	*7:15 am
Columbus and the East	* 8:15 pm	*7:15 am
Youngstown and Newcastle	*11:30 pm	*9:00 pm
Pittsburg and the East	*11:30 pm	*8:00 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL, N. Y. C. & H. R. AND B. & A. R. Rys.—"The Niagara Falls Route." Ticket office, 119 Adams-st., and station 12th-st. and Park row, 22d-st., 39th-st., Hyde Park, 63d-st. Nov. 21, 1897.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave Chicago.	Arrive Chicago.
Mail and Express	† 6:50 am	† 7:15 pm
Grand Rapids Express	† 7:20 am	† 5:20 pm
New York & Boston Special	*10:30 am	* 3:00 pm
North Shore Limited	* 2:00 pm	* 9:00 pm
Fast Eastern Express	* 3:00 pm	* 8:50 pm
Kalamazoo Accommodation	† 4:15 pm	†11:10 am
Grand Rapids Express	† 5:15 pm	† 6:50 pm
Detroit Night Express	* 9:50 pm	* 6:30 am
Grand Rapids & Muskegon	*11:30 pm	* 6:40 am
Atlantic Express	*11:40 pm	* 7:50 am
Saginaw & Bay City Sleeper	§11:40 pm	§ 6:30 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Sat. §Ex. Monday.
CHICAGO AND WEST MICHIGAN RAILWAY.
See Michigan Central time table.

MONON ROUTE (CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & Louisville Ry.)—Depot, Dearborn Station. Ticket offices, 232 Clark-st. and Auditorium.

*Daily. †Ex. Sun. ‡Sun. only.	Leave.	Arrive.
Fast mail for Indianapolis, Cincinnati, and Dayton	* 2:45 am	*12:00 noon
Washington, Balto., Phila., and New York	* 2:45 am	*12:00 noon
Lafayette and Louisville	* 8:30 am	* 5:55 pm
Indianapolis & Cincinnati	† 8:30 am	† 5:55 pm
Indpls., Cin., Dayt'n, & Laf	*11:45 am	† 6:40 pm
Indpls., Cin., Dayt'n, & Laf.		‡ 3:30 pm
Lafayette Accommodation	* 3:20 pm	*10:45 am
Laf., Louisv., Indpls., Cin., and Dayton	* 8:30 pm	* 7:23 am

THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHern Ry., N. Y. C. & H. R., and B. and A. Rys. Depot, Van Buren-st., one block from the Board of Trade, and 22d-st. City ticket office, 180 Clark-st.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	‡ 4:55 am	‡ 7:00 pm
Limited Fast Mail	* 3:00 am	* 7:50 am
New York & Boston Special	*10:30 am	* 9:00 pm
Eastern Express	* 3:00 pm	* 8:45 pm
Elkhart Accommodation		†10:30 am
Lake Shore Limited	* 5:30 pm	* 4:00 pm
Boston Express	* 8:25 pm	* 7:35 am
New York Express	* 9:30 pm	
Special Mail	* 2:45 am	*11:30 pm

ERIE LINES (CHICAGO AND ERIE RAILroad)—Ticket offices, 242 Clark-st., Auditorium Hotel, Dearborn Station, Polk and Dearborn-sts.

*Daily. ‡Daily except Sun.	Leave.	Arrive.
Marion Local	‡7:30 am	7:45 pm
New York and Boston	*3:00 pm	5:00 pm
Jamestown and Buffalo	*3:00 pm	5:00 pm
North Judson Accommodation	*4:10 pm	10:00 am
New York and Boston	*8:30 pm	8:00 am
Columbus and Norfolk, Va.	*8:30 pm	8:00 am

BALTIMORE & OHIO—DEPOT, GRAND CENtral Passenger Station. City office, 193 Clark-st. No extra fares charged on the B. & O. limited trains.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Local	8:00 am	† 5:30 pm
N. Y., Wash. Vest. Express	*10:25 am	* 9:30 pm
N. Y., Wash. & Pitts. Vest.	* 3:20 pm	*10:00 am
Pittsburg, Cleveland, Wheeling and Columbus Ex.	* 7:00 pm	* 7:30 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.

NICKEL-PLATE—THE NEW YORK, CHICAGO and St. Louis Railroad. Depot, Van Buren-st., near Clark-st. All trains daily.

	Leave.	Arrive.
New York and Boston Express	10:15 am	9:30 pm
New York and Boston Express	2:55 pm	4:30 pm
New York and Boston Express	10:35 pm	7:50 am

For rates and sleeping car accommodations call on or address Henry Thorne, Ticket Agent, 111 Adams-st., Chicago, Ill.

LIVELY FACTION ROW

Fight Over the Allen Bill by Illinois Democrats.

HOT TIME AT GALESBURG

Congressional District Convention in a Wrangle.

SHARP RESOLUTION PASSED.

Johnson and McEniry Try to Defend Themselves.

PARTY IS NOW BADLY DIVIDED.

Galesburg, Ill., March 17.—[Special.]—The Democrats of the Tenth, Eleventh, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Congressional Districts met here today in pursuance to a call issued by the State Central committee.

The assemblage was supposed to be peaceful and harmonious as a May day. It started out with harmony spread all over the face of the earth, and it wound up in a nasty row. A little clause in the report of the Committee on Resolutions did the work. The State committee, through its chairman and secretary, tried to subdue the rising storm. The committee took the bits in its teeth and such a row and such a tumult as came are never seen except in Democratic assemblages. Here is the fire brand:

"We denounce the legislation of the Republican party in Illinois in its careful consideration of the interests of trusts and monopolies by means of boodle, a noted instance of which was the passing of the notorious Allen bill, thereby debauching the representatives of the people and bringing into disrepute our republican form of government. We denounce the action of J. Riley Tanner in calling a special session of the General Assembly at an expense to the taxpayers of $200,000, for the sole purpose of enacting vicious legislation; the revenue law, which was framed so as to favor the tax dodger, while it increased the burdens of the honest citizen, and the illegal gerrymander of the State so as to disfranchise a large number of voters."

There sat upon the floor, among other distinguished personages, Representatives Johnson of Whiteside, McEniry of Rock Island, McGuire of Woodford, and Perry of Brown. They were at peace with the world, enjoying the speeches, and they felt within themselves it was a good thing they had come to Galesburg. Johnson and McEniry had voted for the Allen bill; Perry of Brown was on record as having supported it, but he always claimed he did nothing of the sort, and that the record to that effect was incorrect. McGuire fought the bill from one end of the road to the other. Ex-Senator Meredith Walker of Fulton was presiding, and the chairman of the committee, Mr. Bastian of Whiteside, read the report. Johnson got on his feet in an instant. He was mad to the core.

No Boodle, Says Johnson.

"Mr. Chairman," he shouted, "the resolutions in the main are satisfactory in every sense of the word. The part of the resolution referring to the Allen bill comes from Republican newspapers and is inspired by Republican sources. The Allen bill was as just and fair as any bill that ever came before the General Assembly. I voted for the measure, and I will not sit here and allow that resolution to be adopted without entering my protest. I am ready here, or at any time, to meet any man who may want to discuss with me the merits and demerits of that measure. Now as to the talk about boodle in connection with the Allen bill. There is nothing in it. The talk came from the Republican press and Republican sources who wanted to kill the bill. They therefore cried out against it in their endeavors to beat it. I therefore move to table that portion of the resolution."

McGuire was on his feet in a second. He threw away a cigar he had just gotten under headway and demanded recognition. Half a dozen countrymen got the matter into a parliamentary tangle, but McGuire held the floor just the same. He was hot under the collar, and when Walker recognized him he said:

"I want to say I was also a member of that Legislature which made itself odious. I was a Representative therein. While I respect the opinion of my friend, Mr. Johnson of Whiteside, and admit his ability to back up any statement he may make, I have opinions of my own concerning the Allen bill. I do not care to speak of the matter here, but I feel that I have to." Then a lump came in McGuire's throat and he paused for a second. Presently he subdued his feelings and shouted at the top of his voice: "It is as infamous and corrupt a measure as ever passed a General Assembly."

The audience, with three or four exceptions, broke out in violent cheers, and McGuire went ahead.

"It was loaded with corruption, pushed on by boodle. It was passed by boodle, and I am willing to take the consequences."

Again the audience howled with delight, but McGuire was just getting under full steam. He said: "I was not in Mr. Yerkes' confidence, but I know he was a potent factor in the private rooms of the hotel and that he directed the business. I believe the bill was carried by corrupt means and by Mr. Yerkes' money. I sincerely hope that the resolutions as reported by the committee will receive a unanimous vote here."

Another Supporter.

Then there were more cheers and McEniry obtained recognition. He said: "If Mr. McGuire believes any money was spent for the Allen bill he knew his duty—to wit: to go before the grand jury and give in his evidence. Mr. McGuire has more knowledge of Mr. Yerkes' movements in Springfield than I have. I do not believe there was any money spent for the Allen bill. It was all newspaper talk. It came from Chicago and a few little presses out in the State who said the bill was infamous."

Mr. McEniry then went on to explain at some length the provisions of the bill, claiming it simply gave City Councils the right to extend the franchises of street car companies. As City Attorney of Rock Island he had drawn up an ordinance extending the franchise of the Rock Island railroads for twenty-eight years, and the Council had ratified it. He claimed that this was not a party question in any sense of the word. He said the resolution, if persisted in, would disrupt the Democratic party.

T. W. Barcroft of Aledo, Mercer County, said: "Mr. Chairman: Representatives Johnson and McEniry may have believed themselves right in supporting the Allen bill. We don't. [Great cheers.] It was a Republican bill, and if thirty-nine Democrats in the House voted for it they were in awful bad company. I therefore move to table Mr. Johnson's amendment to strike out that portion of the report of the Committee on Resolutions." A minute more and Chairman Walker submitted the question to the House, and it was carried with only four or five votes in the negative. Some points of order were made, but the chair bowled them out of time. Mr. Johnson wanted the report considered by sections, but that proposition went to the table, too. Perry of Brown got in another point of order, which went to the table. The grangers had their war paint on and they put the adoption of the resolutions to the House and the work was done with a yell.

All the time this debate was going on the countryman would interject funny remarks. "Mr. Cheerman," bawled one chap, "this matter is likely to git into the State convention."

"You can betcher —— life it will," retorted a chap who sat under the gallery, a man who wore a broad brimmed hat and had a sege of hair resembling a small section of an alfalfa field.

Incidentally it was learned that the suit to be brought by the Democrats to test the validity of the Senatorial apportionment will be brought before the Supreme Court in Springfield on the first day of the May term.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c. The genuine has L. B. Q. on each tablet.

FRANCE ASKS FOR FAVOR

SEEKS CONCESSIONS AND A COALING STATION IN CHINA.

Claims for Commercial and Other Advantages in Many Provinces Are Thus Far Ignored or Resisted—Cause of Delay of the Chinese Loan Is Removed in Berlin by an Authorized Listing on the Boerse—Indications of an Outbreak in Guatemala.

Pekin, March 17.—The French are negotiating for concessions, it is alleged, in Hai-Nan and in the Provinces of Kwang-Si and Kwang-Tung, north of Hai-Nan.

The following demand has been formulated: That China shall not cede any portion of the four provinces, Kwang-Tung, Kwang-Si, Yun-Nan, and Kwei-Chau; that the railway from Tung-Chau-Tong—on the northern frontier of Tonquin—shall be extended via Pase, Siam, into the Yun-Nan Province, and that a coaling station be granted at Lei-Chau-Fu, in the Hen-Chan peninsula, north of Han-Nan.

Thus far China refuses to comply with any of these demands.

CAUSE FOR DELAY IS REMOVED.

The Committee of the Berlin Boerse Grants an Official Quotation to the Chinese Loan.

Berlin, March 17.—The cause of the delay in issuing the Chinese loan has been removed by the committee of the Boerse granting it official quotation.

The Budget committee of the Reichstag today passed the second reading of the naval bill.

PORTENDS A FRESH OUTBREAK.

Spaniards Are Said to Be Aiding General Morales, the Guatemalan Rebel Leader.

Mexico City, March 17.—Twelve Guatemalans of the staff of General Morales, the Guatemalan rebel leader, left here today for Vera Cruz and will disembark at Chapuperico. They will go well armed and take tents for 120 people. General Morales will follow in a few days, and it is believed that this portends a fresh breaking out of the rebellion. Spaniards are said to be aiding Morales and will expect, if he succeeds, to receive favors from his hands.

FAVORS THE METRIC SYSTEM.

Chambers of Commerce Approve of an Official Parcel Post Between Great Britain and the United States.

London, March 17.—The Association of the Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom, at is final meeting today, adopted a resolution favoring the compulsory adoption within some limited period of the metric system of weights and measures; also a resolution in favor of the establishment of an official parcel post between Great Britain and the United States of America. Another resolution adopted looks toward obtaining the coöperation of her Majesty's government with the American government in bringing about the uniformity in the spelling and meaning of English commercial language.

PRELUDE TO A THUNDER-STORM

John Dillon Makes a Significant Remark Relative to Present Quietude in Irish Affairs.

London, March 17.—John Dillon, the Irish Nationalist leader, presided tonight at the Nationalist banquet held at the Hotel Cecil to celebrate St. Patrick's day and the events of '98. There were 700 guests.

Mr. Dillon read a letter from Mr. Gladstone urging the unity of Irish parties, and a telegraphic reply was sent to the venerable statesman thanking him for his "mighty championship of the Irish cause."

In the course of his speech Mr. Dillon said: "The present quietude in Irish affairs is only the prelude to a thunder-storm."

MAYOR HARRISON AT JOLIET.

Declares the Federal Government Should Develop Drainage Channel into a Ship Canal.

Joliet, Ill., March 17.—[Special.]—Mayor Carter Harrison of Chicago was in this city today for two hours, and was entertained by the Ancient Order of Hibernians and leading Democrats. At Clement Hall he made a short address, beginning by saying that he was very sure that Joliet was a name well known in Chicago for various reasons. Among others, more well-known Chicago citizens had taken up permanent residence in Joliet than in any other city. He spoke of the drainage channel and said he believed that not only the people in Joliet, but the people all along the Illinois River Valley should join hands with the City of Chicago in asking the federal government to go ahead and complete what was first intended to be made out of this great improvement—a ship canal—connecting with the Gulf of Mexico.

Mayor Harrison, when interviewed, said: "Chicago has spent some thirty millions in the drainage affair, and no other city in the world but Chicago could have made such a thing possible. There should be no wrangling between Joliet and Chicago. The two cities should join hands and work together for a ship canal. Why the canal trustees have apparently blocked this scheme I cannot understand. I suppose it comes from shifting the members about during election and the desire to be as economical as possible. This they should do, but the government should now take hold."

Mayor Harrison left here at noon for Bloomington with a delegation from that city.

Bloomington, Ill., March 17.—[Special.]—The Irish-Americans of Bloomington notably celebrated the festival of the patron saint, St. Patrick, in a remarkable demonstration at Turner Hall tonight. Mayor Harrison was given an informal reception by the members of the club, and from 5 to 7 in the evening a second reception was held at the Windsor Hotel. Following the series of receptions of the early evening came the celebration proper at Turner Hall. The spacious auditorium of the hall was packed long before the hour for the commencement of the program, all classes and creeds attending to hear the words of the distinguished visitors. The address of Chicago's Mayor was preceded by a musical program. Other speakers were Messrs. Keating and Devine. Mayor Harrison spoke without notes. His theme was "The Irish in Many Lands." He spoke half an hour.

Following the addresses came a grand ball, and while the dancing was in progress the speakers were escorted to the Windsor, where a banquet awaited them. This was a sort of Democratic love feast. Present were thirteen of the leading Bryan supporters of this county. They included J. S. Ewing, former Minister to Belgium; John Eddy, James Costello, A. J. Barr, J. F. Hefferman, T. A. Braley, G. L. Hutchin, Dr. W. J. Hall, Paul Finnan, D. Tuohy, the Hon. B. J. Claggett, Judge Alfred Sample, and A. E. Demange. The two latter are silver Republicans.

It is understood that at this gathering the Gubernatorial prospects of Mayor Harrison were discussed and his boom given considerable propulsion.

Remains of Mrs. Thurston Arrive.

Washington, D. C., March 17.—Senator Thurston arrived in Washington tonight with the body of Mrs. Thurston, who died at Sagua la Grande, Cuba, on Monday last. At the railway station he was met by a Congressional committee consisting of the Nebraska delegation and a number of old friends. The body will be forwarded tomorrow at 3 o'clock to Omaha, where the interment will take place.

Republican primaries will be held today in all the wards between the hours of 1 and 7 p. m. Every citizen who has, as a rule, supported the Republican ticket is entitled to vote at them. On the result of the primaries depends the character of the Aldermanic nominees.

CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & CO.

Special Two Days' Sale of

SPRING SUITS AND JACKETS.

We want to keep up the excitement on our 3rd floor, incident to our two-days' Opening Wednesday and Thursday, by a special sale of Suits and Jackets Friday and Saturday. As you doubtless read in the newspapers, our Opening was characterized by the exhibition of remarkable values, and an unusual array of the highest types of the new Spring styles. Here are some of the inducements offered in this two-days' sale.

SUITS . . Blouse Suits, with tight-fitting backs, of Fancy and Scotch mixtures—blouse silk lined, skirt percaline lined— $7.50.

Reefer Suits—jackets silk lined and skirt silk or percaline lined— $20.00.

Tailor-made Gowns, with the new Spanish flounce and drop silk skirt—all styles of the new Spring materials— $30.00 and higher.

JACKETS, ETC. . Fly-front Jackets in Kerseys, Covert Cloths, Imported Cheviots—silk lined— $7.50 and $12.00.

Natty Short Box Fly-front Jackets—rich materials—silk lined— $15.00.

CAPES . . Of English Clay Worsted—24 inches long and with wide sweep—lined with black satin rhadame—ribbon and lace ruching at neck— $4.75.

FOR A BOARD OF CONTROL

IOWA SENATE PASSES THE BILL BY A GOOD MAJORITY.

Proposed Law for the Management of the State Institutions of the Hawkeye State Is Half a Law and Will Be Taken Up for Consideration in the Lower Branch of the Legislature Next Monday—Its Final Passage Assured.

Des Moines, Ia., March 17.—[Special.]—The Board of Control bill finally passed the Senate this forenoon by a vote of 31 to 16. It was immediately sent to the House and will be reported next Monday. The bill as it passed the Senate establishes a Board of Control with practically executive powers over all State institutions except educational. It goes into effect on July 1. The board is to consist of three members, each receiving a salary of $3,000 per annum, and to be appointed by the Governor. The board is given practically unlimited authority to manage the eleemosynary institutions of the State, but it must make a complete report to each session of the Legislature. Advocates of the law claim its operation will result in a saving to the taxpayers of the State over $300,000 annually.

It was immediately sent over to the House, where the reading of the message was received with applause. It was referred to the special Committee on Board of Control, and will be reported for consideration next Monday. The House committee will substitute the Senate bill for its bill, with addition of the provisions that the board shall have supervisory powers with regard to the expenditures of the educational institutions.

Chairman Nietert of the House committee said tonight that there were seventy-five votes for the bill in the House and he did not think there would be any extended discussion of the measure in that body.

FORTUNE FOR A MILL EMPLOYE.

John Henderson of South Chicago Receives Word of His Inheritance from Scotland.

John Henderson, 9034 Houston avenue, South Chicago, an employé of the Illinois Steel company, received notification yesterday of his inheritance of one-third of an estate of $225,000 in Aberdeenshire, Scotland. Scottish lawyers had been searching twelve years for Mr. Henderson in order to settle the estate.

Neither Mr. Henderson nor his wife cared to talk of the matter of the inheritance beyond a statement as to its amount. The reticence of the beneficiary concerning the details of the twelve years' search is explained by a neighbor and friend. He says the South Chicago heir left home after a quarrel with one of his two brothers, who share the estate with him. The father siding with the brothers led John to determine to come to America. Beyond the fact he had gone to Chicago nothing was known of his whereabouts. The father died twelve years ago.

As soon as may be Henderson will leave for Aberdeen to receive his legacy. He received many congratulations from those of his acquaintances who had heard of his good fortune.

CHINA WANTS AN INDEMNITY.

Will Present a Claim Against the United States for Damages to Citizens at Butte.

Butte, Mont., March 17.—The boycott of the Chinese in Butte by the labor organizations will result in an important international question. Ex-United States Senator Wilbur F. Sanders, chief counsel for the Chinese government, stated today that it had been determined to make a demand on the United States government for indemnity for the financial loss sustained by the Chinese by reason of the boycott.

Annual Oratorical Contest.

The annual oratorical contest was held at the University of Chicago last night for the purpose of selecting a representative at the annual contest of the Northern Oratorical league to be held at Northwestern University on May 7. Four candidates entered the contest: R. L. Peck, '98; C. J. Bushnell, '98; G. H. Norton, '99; and E. Muenter, '99. Mr. Peck ranked the highest.

Finds a Body in the Lake.

Part of a human body was discovered in the lake at the foot of Eighty-seventh street yesterday afternoon by George Meggett, 8138 Escanaba avenue. The South Chicago police took the remains to Greisel's undertaking establishment, 9126 Commercial avenue. From the appearance of the body the police believe it has been in the water several months.

WESTERN SALVAGE WRECKING AGENCY
SAMUEL GANS, MANAGER.
Today at 10 A. M.
We will sell at public auction, for account of Fire Underwriters and whom it may concern, the Shoe Department of
E. G. MILLER & CO. - - Shullsburg, Wis.
Part of the Salvage of
A. E. Cox and M. Rosenblum, City,
consisting of
$15,000 w'th Men's, Boys' & Women's Footwear.
SAMUEL GANS, Manager.
Western Salvage Wrecking Agency.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

NOTICE
To Piano Purchasers and Others.

Our business is not interfered with in the slightest by the fire south of us . . . No goods damaged except a few by smoke and water . . . These will be sold to first comers.

KNABE AND OTHER LEADING PIANOS.

Lyon & Healy
Wabash-av. & Adams-st.

KNABE AND OTHER LEADING PIANOS.

Tribune, Friday, March 18.

Boys' Clothing.

"Some new things for spring."

1 We have so many new things for the stylishly dressed little men that we scarcely know what to mention first. We do not see that we have left one thing undone to make this spring's stock the *largest, most fashionable and best* ever shown to Chicago purchasers. Best in styles—Best in assortments—Best in prices, because the prices are satisfactory to the most careful, economical buyers. Window number 1 has a *few* of the new things displayed in it—*don't stop there*, take the elevator to the second floor, where *every* new thing is displayed.

Children's "Sailor Suits," "Middy Suits," "Two or Three-piece Suits," "Kilt Suits"—in all the newest fabrics for spring '98—$3 on up to $15.
Boys' Double and Single Breasted Suits from $8.50 to $20.
Top Coats in just such a variety of rich looking, well-wearing, genteel effects as we have for men. Our assortment *covers every imaginable want in this line.* The prices range from $5 to $25.

Boys' Fashionable Furnishings—new sweaters, new hats, new lines of neckwear, shirts, collars, cuffs, etc., etc.

BROWNING KING & CO.
Madison and Wabash.

After the Opera and Theater is over the Ladies' and Gentlemen's Restaurant and Private Dining Rooms of the

GRAND PACIFIC HOTEL

Are open for Theater Parties. Music by Kelcey Rhodes Orchestra. No Charge for private dining rooms for four or more persons.

Cuisine and service unexcelled.

REVELL'S
Wabash-av. & Adams-st.

The Great March Sale Now in Progress.
FURNITURE, CARPETS, TURKISH RUGS, CURTAINS.
☞ All Roads Lead to Revell's.

National Music Co.
Are now doing business at temporary headquarters
241 Wabash Ave.

The name Devoe has always stood for good paint—the business began in 1752.
Write 176 Randolph, Chicago.

SAVING CHANGE.
20c or 50c daily, deposited with us twice a week, accomplishes wonders in the purchase of a Fine Watch or Diamond.
GEO. E. MARSHALL,
3rd floor, 103 State-st.

SPRING HATS.
KNOX Absolutely correct shapes Ready.
JOHN T. SHAYNE & CO.,
(PALMER HOUSE BLOCK.)

HAIR Dressing, Manicuring, Chiropody, Facial Massage, Electrolysis, Ladies' Turkish Baths, Wigs.
E. BURNHAM 71 and 73 State-st.

Men's Hats. Spring styles, finest qualities, lowest prices. J. S. BARNES & CO., Fashionable Hatters, 86 Madison-st.

SPRING HATS
THE WORLD-RENOWNED
KNOX STYLES,
BEST IN THE WORLD.

Absolutely the Cheapest Because of the REAL VALUE.
Silk Dress Hats, Opera Hats, Derby and Soft Hats in black and all the new colors.
Tress & Co.'s London Hats.
Golf Caps, Tennis Caps—imported and domestic.
Everything up-to-date. No back numbers offered in our house.
Ladies' Knox Fedoras, all colors.
Ladies' Knox Sailors. Only correct style.
The up-to-date man or woman desiring correct headgear is necessarily our patron.
☞ *We control the entire production of the renowned Knox Hat factory for Chicago and Cook County. Mail orders promptly filled.*
Umbrellas and Canes of Lyons and other noted makers.
P. Centemeri & Co.'s *Perfect Fitting Kid Gloves. Best in the world. Every pair warranted. Easter styles.*
☞ Spring Millinery. *Advance styles now ready.*
☞ *Fur Collars, Scarfs, and Small Capes. We show the best. The prices are the lowest, quality considered.*

JOHN T. SHAYNE & CO.,
187, 189, 191, 193 State-st. (Palmer House).

NOTICE.

The fire two blocks south of us on Wabash-av. could in no way interfere with our business.

NOTE—Our fine line of Wall Papers from 5 cents to $3.00 per roll is absolutely complete, and we guarantee to fill all orders the day they are received.

Alfred Peats & Co.,
143-145 Wabash-av.

REGISTRATION AND ELECTION.

Official notice is hereby given that for the **Election of April 5, 1898**, there is ONE DAY ONLY FOR THE REGISTRATION OF VOTERS. That day is

TUESDAY, MARCH 22, 1898.

The Board of Registry will be in session at precinct polling places to register voters on the above date **between the hours of 8 o'clock A. M. and 9 o'clock P. M.**

THOSE WHO HAVE CHANGED THEIR PLACE OF RESIDENCE AND THOSE WHO HAVE NOT REGISTERED HERETOFORE MUST REGISTER ON THE ABOVE DATE OR ELSE THEY CANNOT VOTE.

You cannot be registered at any other time or place.

UNLESS YOU ARE REGISTERED YOU CANNOT VOTE.

Election Day is Tuesday, April 5, 1898.

Polls open at 6 o'clock A. M. and close at 4 o'clock P. M.

FREDERICK S. BAIRD,
THEODORE STIMMING,
P. H. KEENAN,
Board of Election Commissioners of the City of Chicago.

ISAAC N. POWELL, *Chief Clerk.*

THE TRIBUNE'S
READY REFERENCE DIRECTORY

ABSOLUTE CURE FOR ALCOHOLISM.
BARTLETT Cure Co. Healthy inexpensive home treatment. Book free. Suite 15, 153 Washington.
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FRED'K F. JUDD, Expert, 84 LaSalle. Tel. M. 2827.
G. L. MARCHAND & CO., 516, 112 S. Clark-st.
C. NIGG, 1803 Schiller Bldg. 'Phone M. 4142.
ACETYLENE GAS GENERATOR.
Approved by Chicago Underwriters' association.
F. C. WILSON & CO., 239 and 241 Lake-st.
ASSAYERS AND REFINERS.
DICKMAN & MACKENZIE, 1224 Rookery. M. 4515
GOLDSMITH BROS., 63 Washington-st. Bullion bought and sold. Prompt & accurate assay of ore.
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
A. J. FORD, Fort Dearborn Bldg., 134 Monroe-st.
BADGES, CLUB PINS, LAPEL BUTTONS.
And medals. HYLEN, A., engraver, 53 Dearborn.
BEST DAY AND NIGHT SCHOOL.
CHICAGO ATHENÆUM, 18 and 26 Van Buren-st.
BRAIDING AND EMBROIDERY.
THE WILSON, E. & B. CO., 185 Wabash, 4th floor.
BROOMCORN AND MFRS.' SUPPLIES.
GROSS, J. P., & CO., 249-51 Kinzie-st.
BUYERS OF OLD GOLD AND SILVER.
LIPMAN, 99 Madison. Cash for all precious metals.
LOGUE CO., McVicker's Theater Bldg.; elevator.
CANDIES.
GUNTHER, C. F. Fine Bonbons and Chocolates. Send for catalogue. 212 State-st.
CLEANERS AND DYERS.
COOK & McLAIN, 80 Dearborn. M. 3049. Oak. 589.
SCHWARTZ, AUG., Ladies' and Gents' Garments. 3 stores: 158 Illinois, 126 Dearborn, 505 W. Mad.
FRUIT SHIPPERS.
BARNETT BROS. (on orders). 159 Water-st.
GAS AND ELECTRICAL FIXTURES.
BAGGOT, E., 169 and 171 Adams-st.
WILMARTH CO., T. W., 225 and 227 State-st.
LOAN OFFICES.
HEYMAN, 108 Clark. Diamond and Jewelry Loans.
ABE LIPMAN, 99 MADISON-ST.; private entrance.
METAL CEILINGS.
J. W. COLE & SON. Tel. Main 4813. 112 Clark-st.
NEW HAIR GROWER.
Dr. White's Treatment grows hair on any bald head; book on hair free. Laboratory 184 Van Buren.
OPTICIANS.
BEEK, 22 Washington. Eye glasses, artificial eyes.
BOERLIN CO., LOUIS, 96 Washington-st.
BORSCH, HENRY, scientific optician, 103 Adams.
MANASSE, L., Tribune Building. 88 Madison-st.
PHYSICIANS.
DR. HATHAWAY & CO., 70 Dearborn-st., Chicago's expert physicians and specialists in delicate diseases peculiar to man and woman kind.
PARQUET FLOORS.
DUNFEE & CO., J., 106 Franklin-st.
MOORE, E. B., & CO., 48 Randolph-st.
PATENT LAWYERS.
LOTZ, R. W., 163 Randolph-st. Pamphlet free.
Wm. R. Rowe, expert; reasonable. 1401 Monadnock.
PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES.
FOWLER, 88 E. Madison-st. Also kodaks.
GOOD, MARTIN G., 92 State-st.
PICTURE FRAMES.
W. W. ABBOTT, 182 Wabash-av. Mats to order.
MUGLER, GEO. A., 15 Washington-st. To order.
PLUMBING GOODS.
THOS. KELLY & BROS., 201 Madison, 3 doors west 5th-av. Wholesale prices to public.
PRINTERS AND BINDERS.
RYAN & HART CO., 22 and 24 Custom House-pl.
RUBBER STAMPS AND SEALS.
C. L. SAFFORD, 177 Madison. Tel. M. 2057. Catalog.
SAFES.
DIEBOLD SAFE CO., 175 Monroe-st.
SEEDS.
E. H. HUNT, 68 Lake-st. Flower seeds.
SEWING MACHINES.
THE SINGER MANFG. CO., 110-112 Wabash-av. Tel. Harrison 816.
SHAVING MATERIAL.
STRUTZ & CLOTTU CO., 88 5th-av. Razors ground.
TRUSSES, DEFORMITY APPARATUS.
DR. WOLFERTZ, 60 5th-av. Ruptures positively cured with my new improved truss. Trusses from $2 to $15. Elastic stockings, etc. Catalogue.
C. TRUAX, GREENE & CO., 75 and 77 Wabash.
UNIFORMS, MILITARY, SOCIETY GOODS.
FOSTER, G. F., SON & CO., 174 E. Madison-st.
WOOD MANTELS, TILES, GRATES.
HAMLIN SPIEGEL CO., 387 Wabash. Tel. H. [illegible]